



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

### Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

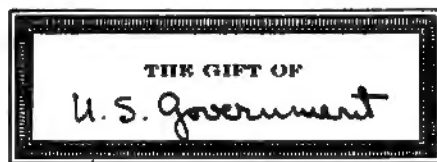
We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

### About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>





7/1  
A3

No 15  
P. 70 present John  
95 phn





74  
A3

No 15  
P. 70 President John  
95 PHH







U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
CHILDREN'S BUREAU

JULIA C. LATHROP, Chief

Reprint from Industrial Series No. 1, Bureau Publication No. 10

CHILD LABOR LEGISLATION  
IN THE  
UNITED STATES

SEPARATE No. 1—ANALYTICAL TABLES

BY

HELEN L. SUMNER AND ELLA A. MERRITT



WASHINGTON  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
1915

NU









be determined, the section is accompanied by a note referring to the superseding act. In order to make the compilation as nearly accurate as possible, a list of all the sections included and copies of the tables for each State were sent to the attorney general of that State for verification.

For the subjects covered in the tabular analysis the basis of selection and rejection is most conveniently considered in connection with the tables. Any method of tabulation is more or less arbitrary, and each legal provision must be considered in relation to all other legal provisions to which it is logically related. For example, a minimum age of 14 years for employment in factories does not necessarily permit any child 14 years of age, regardless of education or physical condition, to work in a factory, nor does it preclude a minimum age of 16 years for employment in many occupations in factories. A certificate for the employment of a child in "any occupation" does not permit his employment in an occupation elsewhere forbidden by law.

#### MINIMUM AGE.

For legal purposes the age at which childhood ends can be conveniently fixed only at the age at which minority ends. For not only is the power of the State over a minor universally held to be greater than its power over an adult, and on a more certain legal basis, but because of this common basis for the exercise of special authority over all minors of whatever age, differences between States in age limits to which legal regulations of all kinds apply have almost universally as the upper limit the age when the minor becomes an adult. This age, moreover, is the only limitation on such differences between States.

Under laws establishing minimum ages, therefore, are included all laws—with certain exceptions mentioned later—which prohibit in particular occupations the employment of minors, whether or not the exact age is specified. Laws prohibiting the employment of "females" in certain occupations are also included because they apply to girls and are of the same character as other laws which apply to both women and children or only to minors.

Under the common law persons of either sex are minors until they become 21 years of age. This is the age at which both sexes attain their majority in 32 out of the 53 political divisions<sup>1</sup> of which the United States is composed, and in 10 of these 32 divisions this common-law age has been confirmed by statute. In the remaining 21 political divisions, however, the common law has been superseded by legislation leaving 21 years as the age of majority for males but providing that 18 years shall be the age for females. The age of majority is,

---

<sup>1</sup> These 53 political divisions are the 48 States of the Union, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands.



regulations on the subject can only increase the number of occupations classified as undesirable for children of the younger age groups, but in Wisconsin the industrial commission has entire control over the establishment of minimum ages for employment in all occupations. The provisional scale established by the Wisconsin law has not been changed, however, by the industrial commission, and so little use has been made in other States of powers of this kind that there seems as yet little occasion to consider the establishment of minimum ages through administrative regulations.

Two classes of laws establishing minimum ages for employment are omitted in the belief that they belong properly in a publication devoted to legal provisions governing qualifications and training for particular occupations—a publication which would cover the legal aspects of vocational education in its broadest sense. These are laws establishing minimum ages for obtaining licenses to practice professions and skilled occupations—not only the so-called learned professions, but such occupations as trained nurse, barber, or plumber—and laws relating to apprenticeship and to industrial and vocational education which are not so interwoven with laws regulating employment as to make their inclusion necessary.

#### REQUIREMENTS FOR ENTERING EMPLOYMENT.

All provisions relating to requirements for entering employment, other than those which relate specifically to vocational education for the particular occupation, and also all administrative features of such regulations are included and are summarized and compared in Tables 2 and 3. Table 2 shows the conditions which must be fulfilled before or at the time of entering employment, the documents, if any, which must be produced to prove compliance with these conditions, and also the similar conditions, such as physical examination or school attendance, which are or may be imposed after employment. If school attendance, however, is or may be required during employment, the details relative to such attendance are summarized in Table 5, which covers all compulsory school-attendance laws. Table 3 is a continuation of Table 2 and should be read in connection with it, for Table 3 relates only to the administrative details provided by law for the enforcement of the standards shown in Table 2. These two tables together are meant to summarize the regulations governing employment of children between the minimum ages permitted by law and the age of attaining majority except as regards hours of labor and compulsory school attendance, the legal provisions concerning which are summarized in Tables 4 and 5.

#### HOURS OF LABOR.

All laws regulating hours of labor are included except those stating the number of hours to be considered a day's work in the absence



scribing the studies to be taught and the reports to be made by teachers, principals, and superintendents are in general omitted.

Though not tabulated, all school census laws are included in the text provided they require census enumerators to secure the names and addresses of children. In many States where names and addresses are secured no provision is made for their use in enforcing school attendance, but obviously this information, even when collected primarily for assistance in apportioning State aid to schools, might be so used as to assist materially in the enforcement of compulsory education and child labor laws.

### STREET TRADES.

The laws governing children engaging on their own account in street trades and those employed in public exhibitions of various kinds, including theatrical performances, are generally different in character from those governing their employment in manufacturing and mercantile establishments and are therefore separately tabulated in Tables 6 and 7.

Table 6 summarizes the provisions of State laws relating to street trading by children on their own account. Provisions relating to employment of children by other persons in occupations which, though they may be carried on chiefly in the streets, are not such as a child would engage in on his own account, are given only in the earlier tables. Thus laws relating to messenger boys are included in Tables 1 to 4 and are not mentioned in Table 6. So far as possible laws relating to the work of children in street trades, in so far as they relate to children hired by an employer, are given in detail in the other tables and are merely referred to in Table 6, but if the laws relate only to children engaging in work on their own account they are given only in Table 6. This table includes all State laws establishing minimum ages or ages below which badges or permits are required for engaging in street trades, such as the selling of newspapers or other articles or boot blacking, and also laws forbidding the distribution by minors of immoral literature, papers containing chiefly tales of crime, etc.

In a number of States juvenile court laws or laws providing for the care and commitment of dependent, neglected, and delinquent children include in their definitions of a dependent or neglected child any child who is found selling articles—sometimes mentioning newspapers—peddling, singing, playing musical instruments, or giving public entertainments on the streets for gain, or accompanying or assisting any person so doing. These provisions belong rather in a compilation of laws concerning dependent, neglected, and delinquent children than in one concerning child labor, and are therefore omitted from the text, but their existence and the age limits which





placed upon the employment of children in theaters and public exhibitions where evening performances are given.

As has already been mentioned, the juvenile court laws which declare a child dependent or neglected who is found singing or playing musical instruments or giving public entertainments on the streets or accompanying or assisting any other person so doing are noted in this table though they are omitted in the text. In these laws 8 years is the age limit in Oklahoma<sup>1</sup> and Wisconsin;<sup>2</sup> 10 years in Arkansas,<sup>3</sup> Illinois,<sup>4</sup> Iowa,<sup>5</sup> Kansas,<sup>6</sup> Minnesota,<sup>7</sup> Missouri,<sup>8</sup> Nebraska,<sup>9</sup> Nevada,<sup>10</sup> and West Virginia;<sup>11</sup> 12 years in Florida,<sup>12</sup> Michigan,<sup>13</sup> and Washington;<sup>14</sup> 14 years in Oregon<sup>15</sup> and Tennessee;<sup>16</sup> 17 years in Louisiana;<sup>17</sup> 17 years for males and 18 years for females in Kentucky;<sup>18</sup> and 18 years in North Dakota<sup>19</sup> and South Dakota.<sup>20</sup> As in the case of the similar provisions relating to selling or peddling articles on the streets, complaint against and prosecution of a child for dependency because of engaging in these occupations is permissive and not mandatory.

#### MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS INCLUDED.

Some subjects are included in the text which are not touched upon in the tabular analysis; for example, a number of Southern States have laws declaring vagrants men who, though able to work, live upon the wages of their minor children. Far more general are the laws forbidding employment agencies to place children in violation of the child labor laws or to send women, of course including young girls, to places of bad repute. Two States, Massachusetts and New York, have legal provisions for the establishment of special public employment offices for children. A few States have laws regulating immigrants and their distribution which contain provisions for the prevention of the illegal employment of immigrant children. Other important legal provisions omitted in the tabular

---

<sup>1</sup> Oklahoma: Revised Laws 1910, volume 1, section 4412.

<sup>2</sup> Wisconsin: Statutes, section 573-1.

<sup>3</sup> Arkansas: Acts of 1911, act 215, section 1.

<sup>4</sup> Illinois: Acts of 1915, page 268, section 1.

<sup>5</sup> Iowa: Code 1897, Supplement 1913, section 254-a14.

<sup>6</sup> Kansas: General Statutes 1909, section 5100.

<sup>7</sup> Minnesota: General Statutes 1913, sections 7162, 7178.

<sup>8</sup> Missouri: Acts of 1913, page 148, section 2.

<sup>9</sup> Nebraska: Revised Statutes 1913, section 1244.

<sup>10</sup> Nevada: Revised Laws 1912, section 728.

<sup>11</sup> West Virginia: Acts of 1915, chapter 70, section 1.

<sup>12</sup> Florida: Compiled Laws 1914, section 1208a.

<sup>13</sup> Michigan: Howell's Annotated Statutes 1913, section 1164, as amended by Acts of 1915, No. 398, section 1.

<sup>14</sup> Washington: Acts of 1913, chapter 160, section 1.

<sup>15</sup> Oregon: Lord's Oregon Laws 1910, section 4406.

<sup>16</sup> Tennessee: Acts of 1911, chapter 58, page 111, section 1.

<sup>17</sup> Louisiana: Wolff's Revised Laws Supplement 1904-1908, volume 3, page 393, section 9.

<sup>18</sup> Kentucky: Statutes 1915, section 331.e

<sup>19</sup> North Dakota: Compiled Laws 1913, volume 2, section 11403.

<sup>20</sup> South Dakota: Acts of 1915, chapter 119, sections 1 and 10.



however, no comparison unfavorable to the other States can be drawn from the data here given on safety and sanitation.

### EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY AND WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

Attention should be called to the omission of one other class of legal provisions concerning child labor—those contained in workmen's compensation and insurance acts. Though these provisions are of decided importance in the enforcement of child labor laws, it did not seem best to give them detached from their context or without some explanation of their significance and of the significance of the court decisions concerning employers' liability for injuries to illegally employed children. For this reason the sections of workmen's compensation and insurance acts which have to do with child labor are omitted from the text, though their essential features are here summarized.

It is an established legal doctrine that if a child is illegally employed and is injured while so employed the employer can not in a suit for damages claim in defense that there was contributory negligence on the part of the child, that the injury was caused by the negligence of a fellow servant, or that the child assumed the risks of his employment. In some States if an employer has an employment certificate or an affidavit of age for a child the employment is not held to be illegal even when the child is actually under age, but in these States, as well as in those where no such documents are acceptable as excuse for employment, an employer is liable to heavy damages for injury to a child if the law, whatever it may be, has not been complied with.

On the same principle several of the new workmen's compensation acts specifically exclude from their provisions children who are illegally employed, leaving the employer in case of injury to such a child to face a suit for damages with all three of the above defenses removed. The workmen's compensation acts of Colorado,<sup>1</sup> Illinois,<sup>2</sup> Michigan,<sup>3</sup> Minnesota,<sup>4</sup> Nebraska,<sup>5</sup> Ohio,<sup>6</sup> and Wisconsin<sup>7</sup> include in their definitions of employees "minors who are legally permitted to work under the laws of the State," thus by implication excluding illegally employed children. A number of other States exclude an employer from the benefits of compensation acts when an injury has been caused by failure on his part to comply with the laws of the State relating to safety, but New Hampshire<sup>8</sup> so excludes him if the

---

<sup>1</sup> Colorado: Acts of 1915, chapter 179, section 4(e).

<sup>2</sup> Illinois: Acts of 1913, page 335, section 5.

<sup>3</sup> Michigan: Acts of First Extra Session of 1912, act No. 10, section 7.

<sup>4</sup> Minnesota: General Statutes 1913, section 8230, as amended by Acts of 1915, chapter 209, section 16.

<sup>5</sup> Nebraska: Acts of 1913, chapter 198, section 15.

<sup>6</sup> Ohio: Acts of 1911, page 524, section 1465-61, as amended by Acts of 1913, page 72.

<sup>7</sup> Wisconsin: Statutes, chapter 110a, section 2394-7.

<sup>8</sup> New Hampshire: Acts of 1911, chapter 163, section 2.



conviction in such a case, therefore, is an object lesson which usually assists for several years in the enforcement of the child labor law in that State.

### ENFORCEMENT AND PENALTIES.

Specific provisions for enforcement and specific penalties for violation of all laws given are included except when the penalty falls upon the child rather than upon the employer or directly upon the parent, and is imposed through court proceedings against the child or jointly against the parent and child. This latter kind of penalty, which consists usually in placing the child in some way under the jurisdiction of a public or private agency and which therefore falls indirectly upon the parent, seemed to belong more properly in a publication devoted to laws relating to dependent and delinquent children than in one devoted to laws relating to the employment of children and therefore is generally omitted. Otherwise, if a law as here given is not accompanied by any penalty or method of enforcement, it may be presumed that none is specifically provided. Though this lack of provision does not mean that a court in its discretion can not impose a penalty or that a person violating the law can not be arrested and prosecuted by the proper authorities, it does mean that in actual practice the law is not likely to be effectually enforced.

The details of organization of inspection systems with relation to other activities of similar character, the appropriations for inspection departments, and the number, salaries, and qualifications of inspectors and school-attendance officers are generally omitted. The omission of these points was not due to any lack of appreciation of their importance, but to two reasons of an entirely different character. In the first place, as the enforcement of child labor laws is in most States only a small part of the work of factory and mine inspectors and of school-attendance officers, details of this character are meaningless without a complete presentation of all the duties and functions of these officials—a presentation which would lead far afield into the entire subject of enforcement of labor and compulsory education laws. Details of the character above mentioned are given, therefore, only in case the departments or officials have no duties except in relation to the employment of children. In the second place, these details, as derived solely from laws, do not give a picture of actual conditions and are therefore of little value for purposes of comparison. Thus one State may specify exactly how the inspection system shall be organized, and another may give broad discretionary powers to administrative officers. In the same way one State may specify in its laws exactly how many inspectors shall be employed, while another may authorize the employment of as many as necessary, the number being limited only by the possibilities contained in the yearly



As to the courts which have jurisdiction over child labor cases, the judicial systems of the States differ so widely that an enumeration of the names of the courts having original jurisdiction could have little significance. Usually a case may be brought in the first instance either before a justice of the peace or before a county court, and sometimes before a circuit or district court. Juvenile courts do not in most States have jurisdiction over cases in which prosecutions are against employers, but only over those in which prosecutions are against children or their parents, as in case of violation of a street trades law.

#### COURT DECISIONS.

Decisions of the higher State courts, of the Federal circuit courts, and of the United States Supreme Court on laws contained in this compilation are noted in connection with the sections or statutes affected by them. In a few cases important decisions of lower courts are also noted. Opinions of courts and of attorneys general upon certain laws are included as showing, in the absence of decisions, the interpretation put upon these laws. Rulings and other regulations made by administrative authorities, however, are omitted, even when such rulings are of practically the same character and authority as the opinions quoted or are issued by virtue of special power to make regulations concerning certain conditions of employment. In the important industrial States these rules and regulations are often very detailed and, except in the few cases where they constitute an absolute extension instead of merely an interpretation of the law, appear to belong in the special studies already mentioned of the administration of the laws of the different States.

Court decisions and opinions upon the laws here included fall into three main classes—those concerning constitutionality, those containing interpretations of the application and meaning of words and sections, and those relating to liability for accidents. The last class of decisions has already been discussed, and interpretative decisions, which cover a wide variety of subjects, need only be mentioned as included.

As for constitutionality, it is generally recognized that laws regulating the employment of minors are on a different basis from those regulating the employment of adults. Child labor laws are founded upon the principle of the parental relation of the State toward persons whose legal rights are limited. No right to contract stands in the way of the exercise by the State of its police power to protect the health and safety of its children, and laws passed in the exercise of that power are not open to attack as class legislation. The State is acknowledged to have a supreme right to the guardianship of children which limits even the natural rights of parents if these parental rights





State may have a child labor law which applies only to cotton mills and another may have one which applies to a long list of occupations and industries, including practically any place where children could possibly be employed. On the other hand, it can not be inferred without reference to the compulsory education law that a child labor act which specifies only manufacturing, mechanical, and mercantile establishments, for example, is more limited in its actual application than one which enumerates many other specific places of employment. In many States the compulsory education act, by making school attendance compulsory up to 14 years of age and permitting absence from school up to 16 years of age only if the child has an employment certificate, in practice extends the child labor act to cover all occupations during school hours. In this question of occupations regulated, indeed, as in many other questions concerning the employment of children, the compulsory education law of a State must be considered in connection with the child labor law.

Owing to the practical impossibility of splitting up laws in such a way as to bring together all sections relating to the same subject and at the same time make the exact application of enforcement and penalty sections clear, a brief subject index, which will serve the purpose of cross reference, has been inserted at the head of the text of the laws of each State.

At the end of the volume will be found an analytical index by States.



*List of codes, revisions, or compilations used, and of latest session laws examined.*

---

<sup>1</sup> First and second sessions.  
<sup>2</sup> Regular and extra sessions.  
<sup>3</sup> Session Laws Sixty-third Congress.

<sup>4</sup> Extra session.  
<sup>5</sup> To June 10, 1915.

## ABBREVIATIONS USED IN REFERENCES.

---

A.....	Act.
A C.....	Annotated Code.
App.....	Appendix.
art.....	article.
B A S.....	Burns' Annotated Statutes.
C.....	Chapter; Code.
Civ.....	Civil.
Civ C.....	Civil Code.
C L.....	Compiled Laws; Consolidated Laws.
Con.....	Constitution.
Crim.....	Criminal.
Crim C.....	Criminal Code.
C S.....	Compiled Statutes.
D Civ C.....	Deering's Civil Code.
D G L.....	Deering's General Laws.
D Pen C.....	Deering's Penal Code.
D Pol C.....	Deering's Political Code.
H A S.....	Howell's Annotated Statutes.
H C.....	Hogg's Code.
H R S.....	Hurd's Revised Statutes.
G L.....	General Laws.
G S.....	General Statutes.
G S r.....	General Statutes revision.
K D.....	Kirby's Digest.
L O L.....	Lord's Oregon Laws.
M A S r e.....	Mills' Annotated Statutes, revised edition.
P.....	page.
P & A A G C.....	Page and Adams' Annotated General Code
P C.....	Pierce's Code.
Pen.....	Penal.
Pen C.....	Penal Code.
P L.....	Pamphlet Laws.
P L L.....	Public Local Laws.
Pol.....	Political.
P S.....	Public Statutes.
P R.....	Pell's Revisal.
pt.....	part.
R C.....	Revised Code; Revised Codes.
R Civ S.....	Revised Civil Statutes.
R Crim S.....	Revised Criminal Statutes.
R L.....	Revised Laws.
R S.....	Revised Statutes.
R S & C.....	Revised Statutes and Codes.
s.....	section.
S C.....	Shannon's Code.
S P D.....	Stewart's Purdon's Digest.
S Supp.....	Supplemental Supplement.
St.....	Statutes.
Supp.....	Supplement.
t.....	title.
U S Stat L.....	United States Statutes at Large.
v.....	volume.
W R L.....	Wolff's Revised Laws.

## ABBREVIATIONS USED IN COURT DECISIONS.

---

App. Div.....	Appellate Division Reports (N. Y.).
Atl.....	Atlantic Reporter.
Cal. App.....	California Appellate Reports.
C. C. A.....	Circuit Court of Appeals.
D. R.....	District Reports (Pa.).
Fed.....	Federal Reporter.
Ga. App.....	Georgia Appeals.
Ill. App.....	Illinois Appeals.
Ind. App.....	Indiana Appeals.
Misc.....	Miscellaneous Reports (N. Y.).
Mo. App.....	Missouri Appeal Reports.
N. E.....	Northeastern Reporter.
N. W.....	Northwestern Reporter.
N. Y. S.....	New York Supplement.
Ohio Cir. Ct.....	Ohio Circuit Court Reports.
O. F. D.....	Ohio Federal Decisions.
O. N. P.....	Ohio Nisi Prius Reports.
O. N. P. N. S.....	Ohio Nisi Prius Reports, New Series.
Pac.....	Pacific Reporter.
Pa. Co. C.....	Pennsylvania County Court Reports.
Pa. Super. Ct.....	Pennsylvania Superior Court Reports.
S. E.....	Southeastern Reporter.
So.....	Southern Reporter.
S. W.....	Southwestern Reporter.
U. S.....	United States Reports.

---

---

## **ANALYTICAL TABLES.**

---

---

***These analytical tables are published both in the complete volume and in the separate reprint entitled Child Labor Legislation in the United States: Separate No. 1.—Analytical Tables.***







2



TABLE 1.—MINIMUM AGE—Continued

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory notes on pp. 467-476 should be borne in mind.]

State References I	Minimum age II	Occupations or establishments Exemptions III	Enforcement IV
<b>ALABAMA</b> —Continued 1911 p 268 s 33, 34	E Any minor Girl of any age	Selling or serving spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors [See provisions in D, above]	<p>1. [No specific provision]</p> <p>2(a). First offense Minimum—\$50 Maximum—\$500</p> <p>2(a). Subsequent offense Minimum—Hard labor or imprisonment for 30 days Maximum—Hard labor or imprisonment for 6 months</p>
<b>ALASKA</b> 1913 C 72 s 8 (as added by 1915 C 69), 9 (as added by 1915 C 69), 20 (as added by 1915 C 69), 30 (as added by 1915 C 69)	A Boy 16	Underground in a mine	<p>1. Duty Territorial mining inspector and, in his absence, Federal mining inspector</p> <p>2(a). Any offense Minimum—\$50 or imprisonment for 30 days, or both Maximum—\$1,000 or imprisonment for 1 year, or both</p>
Compiled Laws 1913 s 2587	B Any minor Girl of any age	Selling, giving, furnishing, or distributing intoxicating drinks, or any admixture thereof, ale, wine, or beer	<p>1. Duty District judge: Should it appear that licensee permits "any female or minor in or about the rooms where liquor is sold or served," United States marshals and their deputies and United States attorneys and their deputies: Must investigate and report violations</p> <p>2(a). First offense Minimum—\$50 Maximum—\$200 (In addition to above penalty, license shall be revoked and license moneys forfeited)</p> <p>2(a). Subsequent offense (during year for which license is issued) Minimum—\$50 plus 25 per cent of fine imposed for offense immediately preceding Maximum—\$200 plus 25 per cent of fine imposed for offense immediately preceding (In addition to above penalty, license shall be revoked, and no license shall thereafter be granted)</p>



TABLE 1.—MINIMUM AGE—Continued

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

State References	Minimum age	Occupations or establishments <i>Exemptions</i>	Enforcement
I	II	III	IV
<b>ARIZONA—Continued</b> [For other provisions relating to mine, quarry, smelter, ore-reduction works, and saloon, see provisions in E, F, H, and I, below]	D—Continued	Laundry Tobacco warehouse, cigar factory, or other factory where tobacco is manufactured or prepared Distillery, brewery, or other establishment where malt or alcoholic liquors are manufactured, packed, wrapped or bottled Hotel Theater Concert hall Drug store Saloon Place of amusement. Bowling alley  Any trade, process of manufacture, or occupation, or method of carrying on aforesaid, determined by State board of health to be sufficiently dangerous to the lives or limbs, or injurious to the health or morals of children under 16 employed therein to justify their exclusion therefrom [See also Con art 18 s 2]	1. Enforcing authorities—Duty; Power only 2. Penalties—(a) Employment under minimum age; (b) Continuing employment contrary to inspector's orders
R S 1913 Civ C t 14 C 2 s 3127, 3128, 3134-3136	E 18	Certain dangerous, etc., occupations, including: Work at certain machines, etc. Work in certain processes, etc. Blast furnace Smelter Ore-reduction works Running or managing elevator or lift Oiling hazardous and dangerous machinery in motion Railroad brakeman, fireman, engineer, motorman, or conductor  Any trade, process of manufacture, or occupation, or method of carrying on aforesaid, determined by State board of health to be sufficiently dangerous to the lives or limbs, or injurious to the health or morals of children under 18 employed therein to justify their exclusion therefrom	1. Same as in B, above 2. Same as in B, above
			D
			E



TABLE 1.—MINIMUM AGE—Continued.

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

State References  I	Minimum age  II	Occupations or establishments  <i>Exemptions</i>  III	Enforcement  IV	
ARKANSAS—Continued 1914 A 1 s 2, 3, 4, 11, 13 [Statutory prohibition in effect Jan. 1, 1916]	C 16	Certain dangerous, etc., occupations, including: Work at certain machines, etc. Work in certain processes, etc., including those in which danger- ous or poisonous acids or gases are used Oiling, wiping, or cleaning machinery or assisting therein Employment upon any railroad, whether steam, electric, or hydraulic Mine Coal breaker Quarry Bowling alley Pool room Billiard room "Saloon, resort or bar where intoxicating liquors of any kind are sold or dispensed" Employment upon the stage of any theater or concert hall or in connection with any theatrical performance or other exhibition or show  Any occupation "dangerous to the life and limb, or injurious to the health and morals" of child under 16 Any occupation determined by State board of health (said deter- mination subject to appeal to State or county court) to be suf- ficiently dangerous to the life or limb or injurious to the health or morals of children under 16 to justify their exclusion therefrom	1. Enforcing authorities—Duty; Power only 2. Penalties—(a) Employment under minimum age; (b) Continuing employment contrary to inspec- tor's orders	C
Kirby's Digest 1904 s 5343, 5347 (as amended by 1906 A 225 s 3), s 5354 (as amend- ed by 1907 A 74 s 5)  [This provision also prohibits employment of boy under 14, and of boy under 16 if illiterate, but in this par- ticular as well as in regard	D Girl of any age	Coal mine where 10 or more men are employed	1. Duty State mine inspector  2(a). Any offense Minimum—\$25 (Each day's violation a separate offense)	D





TABLE 1.—MINIMUM AGE—Continued

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

State References	Minimum age	Occupations or establishments <i>Exemptions</i>	Enforcement
I	II	III	IV
<b>CALIFORNIA—Continued</b> Deering's Penal Code 1909 s 272, 273, 273e, 273f 1915 C 484 s 1  [Proprietor of saloon, etc., is prohibited by Deering's Penal Code 1909 s 397b from permitting minor under 18 to visit such place, but section does not apply to parents of such children, or to guardians of their wards]	C 16  D 18	Certain dangerous, etc., occupations, including: Any business or vocation injurious to the health or dangerous to the life or limb of child under 16 Any immoral, etc., purpose or practice Peddling  Sending minors in any occupation to saloons, immoral places, etc.	C 1. Power only Commissioner of State bureau of labor statistics: Shall have power to enforce all labor laws the enforcement of which is not specifically vested in some other officer  2(a). Any offense Minimum—\$50 or imprisonment, or both Maximum—\$250 or imprisonment for 6 months, or both  D 1. Same as in C, above 2(a). Any offense Violation a misdemeanor  E 1. Same as in C, above 2. Same as in D, above  F [See column III]
1913 C 234 s 1-19	E Any minor  F [Power of commission extends over women and minors]	Sending minors by telephone company, or company delivering letters, packages, or other articles, to immoral places, etc.  The industrial welfare commission has power to fix standard conditions of labor demanded by health and welfare of women and minors engaged in any occupation, trade, or industry	A 1. Duty Deputy State labor commissioner [factory inspector] School board or local school authorities: Must report to enforcing officer complaints made to them of violations in most regulated employments [For list, see M A S r e 1912 s 667] State industrial commission: Shall "inquire into and supervise the enforcement * * * of the laws relating to child labor, * * * employment of females, * * * mining, and all other laws protecting the life, health, and safety of employees,"
<b>COLORADO</b> [For street trades, see Table 6] [For public exhibitions, see Table 7] [Constitutional prohibition adopted Nov. 3, 1914; in effect Jan. 1, 1916] Mills' Annotated Statutes revised edition 1912 s 537, 657-659, 667, 670, 672, 673	A 12 [Employment 12 to 14 allowed only during vacation on vacation permit—See Tables 2 and 3, E]	Any "gainable" occupation in: Manufacturing establishment Mercantile institution Factory Workshop "Theater, concert hall or place of amusement where intoxicating liquors are sold" Store Office Hotel Laundry Bowling alley Passenger or freight elevator [See provisions in C, below]	



TABLE 1.—MINIMUM AGE—Continued

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind.]

State References	Minimum age	Occupations or establishments <i>Exemptions</i>	Enforcement
I	II	III	IV
<b>CONNECTICUT</b> [For public exhibitions, see Table 7] G S r 1902 s 4707 1911 C 119 s 1	<b>A 14</b>	Manufacturing establishment Mechanical establishment Mercantile establishment	<b>A</b> 1. Duty State board of education or its agents School visitors Local boards of education Town school committees 2(a). Any offense Maximum—\$100
G S r 1902 s 2119, 2121, 4707	<b>B 14</b>	Any occupation during school hours	<b>B</b> 1. Duty School visitors or town school committee: "Shall * * * examine into the situation of the children employed in all manufacturing establish- ments" and "report all violations" Agents of State board of education: Shall (if so directed by said board) "enforce the provisions of the law requiring the attendance of children at school," of which law this provision is a part 2(a). Any offense Maximum—\$20 (Each week's violation a separate offense)
General Statutes revised 1902 s 1163 (as amended by 1915 C 175)	<b>C 16</b>	Any immoral, etc., purpose or practice Any business or vocation injurious to the health or dangerous to the life or limb of child under 16 Peddling	<b>C</b> 1. [No specific provision] 2(a). Any offense Maximum—\$250 or imprisonment for 1 year, or both
G S r 1902 s 2614	<b>D 16</b>	Care, custody, operation, or management of elevator	<b>D</b> 1. [No specific provision] 2(a). Each offense Maximum—\$25



TABLE 1.—MINIMUM AGE—Continued  
[In reading this analysis, the explanatory notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

State References I	Minimum age II	Occupations or establishments Exemptions III	Enforcement IV	
DELAWARE—Continued	B—Continued	Hotel Boothblack-stand establishment Public stable Garage Laundry Driver Brickyard Lumberyard Construction or repair of buildings Transmission of messages Any business or service during hours "when the public schools * * * are in session under the provisions of any compulsory school law of the State,"	1. Enforcing authorities—Duty; Power only 2. Penalties—(a) Employment under minimum age; (b) Continuing employment contrary to inspec- tor's orders	B
	C 14 [See note in col- umn I]	Certain dangerous, etc., occupations, including: Work at certain machines, etc. Oiling, wiping, or cleaning machinery in motion, or assisting therein [See provisions in D, below] Employment on steam, electric, or hydraulic railroad Employment on vessel or boat engaged in navigation or com- merce within the jurisdiction of the State	2(a). Third offense Minimum—\$200 or imprisonment, or both Maximum—Fine or imprisonment for 60 days, or both 2(b). Any offense (Each day's violation a separate offense) Minimum—\$5 Maximum—\$20	C
	D 15 [See note in col- umn I]	Certain dangerous, etc., occupations, including: Work at certain machines, etc. Work in certain processes, etc., including those in which danger- ous or poisonous acids, etc., are used Blast furnace Manufacture of paints, etc. Running or management of elevator or lift Oiling or cleaning machinery in motion Mine Quarry Coal breaker Brakeman, fireman, engineer, motorman, or conductor upon any railroad Railroad telegraph operator Pilot, fireman, or engineer upon any boat or vessel Any other occupation dangerous to the life or limb or injurious to the health or morals of child under 15	1. Same as in B, above 2. Same as in B, above	D

		Any trade, process of manufacture, or occupation, or any particular method of carrying on same, in which the employment of children under 15 is not already forbidden by law and which may be determined by State board of health to be sufficiently dangerous to the lives or limbs or injurious to the health or morals of children under 15 to justify their exclusion therefrom—such determination to be subject to appeal to superior court of State	E 16 [See note in column I]	E 1. Same as in B, above 2. Same as in B, above
		Employment upon the stage of any theater or concert hall or in connection with any theatrical performance or other exhibition or show [But for exemption from this provision by permit in so far as it applies to "appearance" of child in connection with theatrical performance, see Table 7, A.]	F Girl 18 [See note in column I]	F 1. Same as in B, above 2. Same as in B, above
		Employment requiring constant standing, unless seats are provided	G 21 [See note in column I]	G 1. Same as in B, above 2. Same as in B, above
		Saloon or barroom where intoxicating liquors are sold	H "Minor child"	H 1. Duty Justice of the peace: On complaint 1. Power only Any person: May make complaint which must be investigated 2(a). Each offense Minimum—\$20 Maximum—\$100
R C 1914 C 70 s 2223, 2224		Begging Any illegal or immoral, etc., vocation Any vocation injurious to the health or dangerous to the life or limb of such child Any immoral, etc., purpose		
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA [For street trades, see Table 6] [For public exhibitions, see Table 7] Code 1911 p 441 s 1; p 442 s 6; p 443 s 7, 10 26 United States Statutes at Large p 990 [For minimum age of 14 for employment as beggar, mendicant, or pauper, see C 1911 p 214 s 814]	A 12 [Employment 12 to 14 allowed only in occupation or employment not dangerous or injurious to health or morals on temporary poverty permit — See Tables 2 and 3, C]	Mercantile establishment Factory Workshop Store Business office Telegraph office Telephone office Restaurant Hotel Apartment house Club Theater Bowling alley Laundry Bootblack stand Distribution or transmission of merchandise Distribution or transmission of messages Any work for wages or other compensation during school hours Exemptions: Employment in the service of the Senate	A	A 1. Duty Child labor inspectors [2 detailed privates of police force] Truant officers: "Shall visit the establishments named" [in A-III] and ascertain violations; Shall report violations to the superintendent of schools and the corporation counsel of the District of Columbia 2(a). Any offense Maximum—\$50 2(b). Any offense (Each day's violation a separate offense) Maximum—\$20

TABLE 1.—MINIMUM AGE—Continued

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

State References  I	Minimum age  II	Occupations or establishments  <i>Exemptions</i>  III	Enforcement  IV
<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Continued</b>  37 U S Stat L p 997 s 9 paragraphs 3, 13, 14, 17, 18	B Any minor Girl of any age	Selling, giving, furnishing, or distributing any intoxicating liquors or any admixture thereof	B  1. Duty The corporation counsel of the District of Columbia or his authorized assistants: Shall prosecute upon the presentation of sworn information that law has been violated Inspector appointed by excise board: Shall make inspections under the direction of said board  2(a). First offense Minimum—\$100 Maximum—\$500 (In addition to above penalty, license may be revoked) 2(a). Second offense (during year of license) Minimum—\$200 Maximum—\$500 (In addition to above penalty, license shall be revoked)
<b>FLORIDA</b>  [For street trades, see Table 6]  [For public exhibitions, see Table 7]  Compiled Laws 1914 s 2642b, 2642c, 2642j (as amended by 1915 C 6918), 2642l, 2642m, 2642n, 2642r, 2642t, 3728a  [The provisions tabulated in A to F shall not be considered to apply to agricultural or domestic employment—C L 1914 s 2643w]	A 12          B 14          C Girl 16	Store Office Transmission of merchandise Sale of merchandise Transmission of messages in city of 6,000 or over   Mill Factory Workshop Mechanical establishment Laundry Employment on stage of theater [According to 1913 C 6488 s 4, a minimum age of 14 is apparently established for employment in mine also—See Table 2, A.]  Occupation requiring constant standing	A  1. Same as in D, below 2. Same as in D, below  B  1. Same as in D, below 2. Same as in D, below  C  1. Same as in D, below 2. Same as in D, below





TABLE 1.—MINIMUM AGE—Continued

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

State References I	Minimum age II	Occupations or establishments Exemptions III	Enforcement IV
<b>GEORGIA—Continued</b>  erative the provision contained in s 445, v 3, C 1895, prohibiting the employment of any minor in saloons, etc., and making the violation a misdemeanor]  Code 1914 Political s 2141 C 1914 Civil s 3149(a), 3149(f), 3149(g) C 1914 Penal s 756, 757, 1065	<b>B</b> 12	Any immoral, etc., practice or purpose	<b>B</b>  1. Duty State commissioner of commerce and labor: "Shall make investigation concerning the operation of the various laws relating to the safety of the life and limb of employees, especially those concerning the employment of child labor, and of women, and he shall take legal steps looking to the proper enforcement and due observance of such laws"  2. Same as in A, above
 C 1914 Pol s 2141 C 1914 Civ s 2690, 2691	<b>C</b> 18	Telegraph operator employed to receive and transmit dispatches governing the movement of trains	<b>C</b>  1. Same as in B, above  2(a). Each offense Minimum—\$50 Maximum—\$500
<b>HAWAII</b>  R L 1915 s 2130, 2131, 2136, 2137, 2160	<b>A</b> Any minor	Room or place where intoxicating liquors are furnished or sold	<b>A</b>  1. Duty License inspectors (appointed by board of license commissioners) Police officers: "May" inspect; "Shall" arrest for observed violations Any citizen: Shall report observed violations 1. Power only Members of board of license commissioners  2(a). Any offense Minimum—\$50 or imprisonment for 1 month, or both Maximum—\$500 or imprisonment for 3 months, or both (In addition to above, board of license commissioners may revoke or suspend license or reprimand licensee)



TABLE 1.—MINIMUM AGE—Continued

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

State References	Minimum age	Occupations or establishments <i>Exemptions</i>	Enforcement
I	II	III	IV
ILLINOIS—Continued [For prohibition of employment of "minor child" in selling, etc.; any publication devoted to accounts of criminal or immoral, etc., deeds, which is tabulated in Table 6, but which may refer to other than street employment, see H R S 1913 C 38 s 42hg]	B 16	Certain dangerous, etc., occupations, including: Work at certain machines, etc. Work in certain processes, etc., including preparing any composition in which dangerous or poisonous acids are used Manufacture of paints, etc. Oiling or assisting in oiling, wiping, or cleaning machinery Operation of passenger or freight elevator Pin boy in bowling alley "Theater, concert hall, or place of amusement wherein intoxicating liquors are sold" "Any other employment that may be considered dangerous to the lives or limbs of children under 16, or where their health may be injured or morals depraved"	1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above
	C Girl 16	Employment requiring constant standing	1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above
H R S 1913 C 93 s 5e, 5g, 28-30	D Boy 16 Girl of any age	Manual labor in or about coal mine	1. Duty State mine inspectors 2(a). Any offense Maximum—\$500 or imprisonment for 6 months, or both
INDIANA [For public exhibitions, see Table 7] Burns' Annotated Statutes 1914 s 6675, 6676, 6678 (as amended by 1915 C 77), 6682, 6685d	A 14 [See column III, <i>Exemptions</i> ]	Any occupation during school hours <i>Exemptions:</i> [Child physically or mentally unfit to attend school according to certificate from reputable licensed practicing physician is apparently exempted—B A S 1914 s 6675]	1. Duty State industrial board State board of truancy Attendance officers 2(a). Any offense Minimum—\$10 Maximum—\$50



TABLE 1.—MINIMUM AGE—Continued

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

State References	Minimum age	Occupations or establishments <i>Exemptions</i>	Enforcement
I	II	III	IV
INDIANA—Continued	F Boy 16 Girl 18	Certain dangerous, etc., occupations, including: Work in certain processes, etc. “Brewery, distillery, saloon, concert hall, or any other establishment where malt or alcoholic liquors are manufactured, packed, wrapped, or bottled”	1. Same as in D, above 2. Same as in D, above, including bracketed note
	G Girl 18	Employment requiring constant standing	1. Same as in D, above 2. Same as in D, above, including bracketed note
B A S 1914 s 8024, 8029, 8038, 8042, 8044, 8045	H Boy 16 Girl 18	Cleaning machinery in motion	1. Same as in B, above 2. Same as in B, above, including bracketed note
	I 18	Care, custody, management, or operation of elevator	1. Same as in B, above 2. Same as in B, above, including bracketed note
B A S 1914 s 2623, 2627, 8042	J “Minor child”	Any illegal or immoral, etc., vocation Any vocation injurious to the health or dangerous to the life or limb of minor child	1. Duty Mayor, police judge, or justice of the peace: Upon complaint State industrial board: Shall “examine into all violations of laws made for the benefit or protection of labor” and prosecute same 1. Power only Any person: May make complaint, which must be investigated 2(a). Each offense Minimum—\$10 or \$10 and imprisonment Maximum—\$100 or \$100 and imprisonment for 30 days
IOWA	A 14	Manufacturing establishment Mine Factory Mill Shop Laundry Slaughterhouse or packing house Store or mercantile establishment where more than 8 persons are employed Operating freight or passenger elevator	1. Duty Commissioner of State bureau of labor statistics 1. Power only Deputies of commissioner of State bureau of labor statistics (including factory inspectors); State mine inspectors, and certain other officials: May inspect the establishments enumerated in A-III Any person: May make complaint
[For street trades, see Table 6] [For public exhibitions, see Table 7] [Statutory prohibition in effect Jan. 1, 1916]			



**TABLE 1.—MINIMUM AGE—Continued**

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory notes on pp. 467–475 should be borne in mind]

[illegible]





TABLE 1.—MINIMUM AGE—Continued

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

State References	Minimum age	Occupations or establishments <i>Exemptions</i>	Enforcement
I	II	III	IV
<b>LOUISIANA—Continued</b> W R L Supp 1904-1908 v 3 p 412; 1908 A 155 s 2-3 (as amended by 1914 A 186) 1912 A 184 s 1	B 16 (actually or apparently)	Any illegal or immoral, etc., practice Any practice or place dangerous or injurious to the life, limb, health, or morals of child under 16 Any wandering occupation	1. Enforcing authorities—Duty; Power only 2. Penalties—(a) Employment under minimum age; (b) Continuing employment contrary to inspector's orders
W R L Supp 1904-1908 v 3 p 412; 1908 A 153 s 2-3 (as amended by 1914 A 186) 1912 A 25 s 1, 2	C 17	Any place where pool or billiard games of any sort are operated	1. Duty State commissioner of labor and assistant commissioners 2(a). Any offense Minimum—\$25 or imprisonment, or both Maximum—\$250 or imprisonment for 2 years, or both
W R L Supp 1904-1908 v 3 p 412; 1908 A 155 s 2-3 (as amended by 1914 A 186) W R L Supp 1904-1908 v 3 p 414; 1908 A 301 s 3, 16, 17, 23 (as amended by 1912 A 61)	D Any minor Girl of any age	Cleaning "any part of the mill, gearing or machinery" in factory, mill, or workshop "while the same is in motion" [For earlier law fixing minimum age of 12 for operating or cleaning machinery in motion in factory, see W R L 1904 v 1 p 991; 1892 A 60 s 1, 2]	1. Duty State commissioner of labor and assistant commissioners Parish, city, or town factory inspectors (including New Orleans factory inspector) 2(a). Any offense Minimum—\$25 or imprisonment for 10 days, or both Maximum—\$50 or imprisonment for 30 days, or both
W R L Supp 1904-1908 v 3 p 412; 1908 A 155 s 2-3 (as amended by 1914 A 186) W R L Supp 1904-1908 v 3 p 872; 1908 A 176 s 5, 8	E Any minor Girl of any age	Serving in barroom, cabaret, coffeehouse, cafe, beer saloon, liquor exchange, drinking saloon, grogshop, beerhouse, or beer garden [For earlier law prohibiting girl of any age from distributing etc., liquors, etc., in concert hall or saloon, see W R L 1904 v 1 p 395; 1894 A 43 s 1]	1. Same as in B, above 2(a). Any offense Minimum—\$50 or imprisonment, or both Maximum—\$500 or imprisonment for 2 years, or both (Upon second conviction, offender shall be permanently deprived of privilege of conducting establishments named)



TABLE 1.—MINIMUM AGE—Continued

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

State References I	Minimum age II	Occupations or establishments Exemptions III	Enforcement IV	
<b>MARYLAND—Continued</b> A C 1911 v 3 (1914) art 27 s 273; art 77 s 166; art 100 s 4, 34, 37, 38, 48 [For prohibition of employ- ment under 14 by tele- graph, telephone, or mes- senger company in calling for or delivering any mes- sage, with different pen- alty, see A C 1911 v 1 (1911) art 23 s 375, 377]	B 14	Mechanical establishment Mill Factory Workshop Tenement-house manufactory or workshop Office building Restaurant Bakery Barber shop Hotel Apartment house Bootblack stand or establishment  Public stable Garage Laundry Driver Brickyard Lumberyard Construction or repair of build- ings Messenger for telegraph, tele- phone, or messenger company [See provisions in K, below]	1. Enforcing authorities—Duty; Power only 2. Penalties—(a) Employment under minimum age; (b) Continuing employment contrary to inspec- tor's orders IV  1. Duty Chief of State bureau of statistics and information Inspectors of factories, attendance officers, and other authorized officers 1. Power only Any person: May make and prosecute complaints 2(a). First offense Maximum—\$50 2(a). Second offense Maximum—\$200 or imprisonment for 30 days, or both 2(b). Any offense (Each day's violation a separate offense) Maximum—\$20	B
A C 1911 v 3 (1914) art 27 s 273; art 77 s 166; art 100 s 6, 34, 37, 38, 48	C 14	Any business or service during school hours <i>Exemptions:</i> Child having "previously fulfilled during the current school year such requirements as to school attendance as now or may here- after be prescribed by law" [See Table 5]	1. Same as in B, above 2. Same as in B, above	C
A C 1911 v 3 (1914) art 27 s 273; art 77 s 166; art 100 s 7, 8, 34, 37, 38, 48 [For permit allowing child under 16 to appear in con- nection with theatrical performances, see Table 7, A]	D 16	Certain dangerous, etc., occupations, including: Work at certain machines, etc. Work in certain processes, etc., including preparing any composi- tion in which dangerous or poisonous acids or gases are used Manufacture of paints, etc. Oiling, wiping, or cleaning machinery or assisting therein Steam, electric, or hydraulic railroad Vessel or boat engaged in navigation or commerce Mine [See provisions in L, below] Coal breaker Quarry Assorting, manufacturing, or packing tobacco Pool or billiard room Employment on stage of theater or concert hall [See column I] Any other occupation "dangerous to the life and limb, or injurious to the health or morals" of child under 16	1. Same as in B, above 2. Same as in B, above	D



TABLE 1.—MINIMUM AGE—Continued

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

State References	Minimum age	Occupations or establishments <i>Exemptions</i>	Enforcement
I	II	III	IV
MARYLAND—Continued Public Local Laws 1888 art 1 s 197 (as reenacted by 1902 C 124), 200 (as reenacted by 1902 C 124), 209n subsection H (as added by 1902 C 124), 209p (as added by 1902 C 124 and amended by 1904 C 243), 209q subsection F (as added by 1902 C 124)	L Girl of any age	Mine in Allegany or Garrett County where 10 or more persons are employed in any 24-hour period	1. Enforcing authorities—Duty; Power only 2. Penalties—(a) Employment under minimum age; (b) Continuing employment contrary to inspec- tor's orders
A C 1911 v 3 (1914) art 27 s 442, 443; art 77 s 166	M Girl of any age	Walter, or seller, etc., of liquors, etc., in theater, museum, or other place of amusement	1. Duty Mine inspector: Shall inspect mines; Shall report violations to county grand jury 2(a). Any offense Maximum—\$500 or imprisonment for 6 months, or both
MASSACHUSETTS [For street trades, see Table 6] [For public exhibitions, see Table 7] Revised Laws 1902 C 46 s 13 (as amended by 1913 C 779 s 12) R L 1902 C 108 s 8 (as amended by 1907 C 413) 1909 C 514 s 17 (as amended by 1912 C 191), 56 (as amended by 1913 C 831 s 1), 62 (as amended by 1913 C 779 s 20), 63 (as amended by 1913 C 779 s 21), 74 1912 C 726 s 5, 11 1913 C 714 s 1-4 1913 C 831 s 2-7, 18, 20	A 14	Manufacturing establishment Mechanical establishment Mercantile establishment Factory Workshop Barber shop Bootblack stand or establishment Public stable Garage Brickyard Lumberyard Telephone exchange Telegraph office Messenger office Construction or repair of buildings Contract or wage-earning industry carried on in tenement or other houses Any work for wage or other compensation during school hours	1. Duty Inspectors of State board of labor and industries Attendance officers: "Shall inquire into" all cases of children out of school and without permits; shall apprehend and take to school child under 21 illegally employed; shall make complaint; May inspect certain establishments 1. Power only Any person: May prosecute violations 2(a). First offense Minimum—\$10 or imprisonment, or both Maximum—\$50 or imprisonment for 30 days, or both 2(a). Subsequent offense Minimum—\$50 or imprisonment, or both Maximum—\$200 or imprisonment for 60 days, or both (Any offense—After notification by enforcing officer, each day's violation a separate offense)



TABLE 1.—MINIMUM AGE—Continued

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory notes on pp. 467-476 should be borne in mind]

State References I	Minimum age II	Occupations or establishments Exemptions III	Enforcement IV	
				A
<b>MICHIGAN</b> [For street trades, see Table 6] [For public exhibitions, see Table 7] Howell's Annotated Statutes 1913 s 4018 (as amended by 1915 No 255), 4026, 4029, 4062	A 15 [See column III, Exemptions]	Manufacturing establishment Mercantile institution Factory Workshop Store Office Hotel Laundry Mine Bowling alley Billiard or pool room conducted for profit Theater (other than employment by traveling theatrical company in "acting a part in the productions of such company"—See Table 7, A) [But see C, below, for minimum age of 16] Employment in connection with passenger or freight elevator Telegraph service Messenger service <i>Exemptions:</i> Employment of child over 14 during established vacation period in preserving perishable goods in fruit or vegetable canning establishment	1. Enforcing authorities—Duty; Power only 2. Penalties—(a) Employment under minimum age; (b) Continuing employment contrary to inspector's orders  1. Duty State factory inspectors 1. Power only Any citizen: May make complaint [1911 A 163 and 1913 A 177 provide for the appointment of mine inspectors, but their duties apparently relate only to safety]  2(a). Any offense Minimum—\$10 or imprisonment for 10 days, or both Maximum—\$100 or imprisonment for 90 days, or both	
H A S 1913 s 3921, 14744	B 16	Any immoral, etc., purpose or practice Begging	1. [No specific provision] 2(a). Any offense Maximum—\$250 or imprisonment for 1 year, or both	B
H A S 1913 s 4019 (as amended by 1915 No 255), 4026, 4029, 4062 [For provision prohibiting girl of any age from operating certain wheels or belts, see H A S 1913 s 4069]	C 16	The following (other than employment by any traveling theatrical company in "acting a part in the productions of such company"—See Table 7, A): Theater Variety or burlesque show Moving-picture show Other kind of playhouse Music or dance hall Pool room Billiard room	1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	C





State References	Minimum age	Occupations or establishments <i>Exemptions</i>	Enforcement
I  MINNESOTA—Continued G S 1913 s 3818, 3819, 3847, 3848, 8482  [For law prohibiting employ- ment of child under 16 in the care, management, or operation of any elevator and in employment dan- gerous to lives, limbs, health, or morals, see G S 1913 s 3870, 3871, 3881]  [For prohibition of employ- ment of minor child in sell- ing, etc., any publications devoted to accounts of criminal or immoral, etc., deeds, which is tabulated in Table 6, but which may refer to other than street employment, see G S 1913 s 3819, 8705]	II  B 16  C Girl 16  D Girl of any age	III  Certain dangerous, etc., occupations, including: Work at certain machines, etc. Work in certain processes, etc., including preparing any com- position in which dangerous or poisonous acids are used Oiling or assisting in oiling, wiping, or cleaning machinery Pin boy in bowling alley Manufacture of paints, etc. Operating or assisting to operate passenger or freight elevator Employment dangerous to life, health, or morals of child under 16 [See also G S 1913 s 8483, 8669, for protective regulation which does not specify employment] Theater Concert hall Saloon Place of amusement  Employment compelling constant standing  Oiling or cleaning moving machinery	IV  1. Enforcing authorities—Duty; Power only 2. Penalties—(a) Employment under minimum age; (b) Continuing employment contrary to inspec- tor's orders  1. Same as in A, above 2(a). Any offense Maximum—\$100 or imprisonment for 3 months  1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in B, above  1. Duty State department of labor and industries 2(a)(b). Any offense Minimum—\$25 or imprisonment for 15 days [See G S 1913 s 8482 for maximum penalty for mis- demeanor which might be applicable]



TABLE 1.—MINIMUM AGE—Continued

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

State References I	Minimum age II	Occupations or establishments <i>Exemptions</i> III	Enforcement IV
			<p>1. Enforcing authorities—Duty; Power only</p> <p>2. Penalties—(a) Employment under minimum age; (b) Continuing employment contrary to inspector's orders</p>
<p><b>MISSOURI</b></p> <p>[For street trades, see Table 6]</p> <p>[For public exhibitions, see Table 7]</p> <p>Revised Statutes 1909 v 1 s 1715 (as amended by 1911 p 132), 1726b-1726d (as added by 1911 p 132)</p> <p>R S 1909 v 2 s 7824, 7825</p> <p>[For earlier law fixing minimum age of 14 for employment in begging, peddling, for any immoral, etc., purpose or practice, and for or in any business or vocation injurious to life or limb of child under 14, see R S 1909 v 2 s 4741-4743, 7824, 7825]</p> <p>[For provision fixing minimum age of 10 for boys and 16 for girls in selling newspapers or other merchandise in places of public amusement, places where intoxicating liquors are manufactured or sold, or public office buildings, see Table 6, A.]</p>	<p>A 14</p>	<p>Any gainful occupation</p> <p><i>Exemptions:</i></p> <p>Agricultural pursuits</p> <p>Domestic service</p>	<p><b>A</b></p> <p>1. Duty State factory inspector: In cities of 10,000 or over "shall enforce all laws relating to the inspection" of factories, warehouses, freight depots, machine shops, laundries, tenement workshops, bakeshops, hotels, restaurants, bowling alleys, theaters, concert halls or places of public amusement, and other manufacturing, mechanical, and mercantile establishments and workshops</p> <p>2(a). Any offense Maximum—\$100 or imprisonment for 1 year, or both (Each day's violation a separate offense)</p>
	<p>B 16</p>	<p>Certain dangerous, etc., occupations, including: Work at certain machines, etc. [See also R S 1909 v 2 s 7829, 7846, 7847]</p> <p>Work in certain processes, etc., including preparing any composition in which dangerous or poisonous acids or alkalies are used</p> <p>Manufacture of paints, etc.</p> <p>Oiling, wiping, or cleaning machinery, or assisting therein</p> <p>Brewery or other establishment where malt or alcoholic liquors are manufactured, packed, wrapped, or bottled</p> <p>Hotel</p> <p>Concert hall</p> <p>Moving-picture show</p> <p>Pool and billiard hall</p> <p>Wholesale drug store</p> <p>Saloon</p> <p>Place of amusement</p> <p>Bowling alley</p> <p>Any other employment declared by State factory inspector to be dangerous to life and limb or injurious to health or morals of child under 16</p>	<p><b>B</b></p> <p>1. Same as in A, above</p> <p>2. Same as in A, above</p>



TABLE 1.—MINIMUM AGE—Continued

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

State References  I	Minimum age  II	Occupations or establishments  <i>Exemptions</i>  III	Enforcement  IV
<b>MONTANA—Continued</b>  Constitution art 18 s 3, 5 R C 1907 s 1660, 1669, 1746, 1750, 1751 1911 C 120 s 5 1913 C 55 s 3, 5  [For prohibition of employment of child under 16 in selling, etc.; any publication devoted to accounts of criminal or immoral, etc., deeds, which is tabulated in Table 6, but which may refer to other than street employment, see R C 1907 s 1660, 1669, 8111, 8391, 8392]	<b>B</b> 16	Factory Workshop Mine [See also R C 1907 s 1752-1754 and 1913 C 55 s 3, 5] Mill Smelter Steam, electric, hydraulic, or compressed-air railroad Passenger or freight elevator Where any machinery is operated Employment by telephone company Employment by telegraph company Employment by messenger company  Any occupation not above enumerated which is known to be dangerous or unhealthful or which may be in any way detrimental to the morals of child under 16 [For prohibition of employment of child under 16 in begging or peddling in public street or highway, or in any mendicant or wandering business, see R C 1907 s 1660, 1669, 8111, 8347]	<b>B</b>  1. Duty State commissioner of labor and industry State bureau of child and animal protection: Has duties and powers as specified in A, above State coal mine inspector: As to coal mines [State mine inspector must inspect mines, but duties appear to relate only to safety—R C 1907 s 1713, 1720] 1. Power only Any reputable citizen: May make complaint  2 (a). Any offense Minimum—\$25 or imprisonment for 30 days, or both Maximum—\$500 or imprisonment for 6 months, or both [For law fixing maximum penalty of fine of \$1,000 for employment of child under 14 in underground works or mine, or in "any similar business," see R C 1907 s 8349]
R C 1907 s 1660, 1669, 8111, 8373, 8376  [Person keeping saloon, etc., is prohibited by R C 1907 s 8379 from permitting any minor to resort or stop in such place]	<b>C</b> Girl of any age  [See note in column I]	Employment to "wait" in any drinking saloon, dance cellar, ballroom, public garden, public highway, common park or street, or in any steamboat or railroad car, or in any place whatsoever, if in such place there is connected therewith the sale or use as a beverage of any intoxicating, spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors	<b>C</b>  1. Duty State bureau of child and animal protection: Has duties and powers as specified in A, above  2 (a). Any offense Minimum—\$50 or imprisonment, or both Maximum—\$500 or imprisonment for 3 months, or both
	<b>D</b> Girl of any age	Selling or furnishing malt, vinous, or spirituous liquors in the auditorium, boxes, or lobbies of any theater, melodeon, variety show, museum, circus, or caravan, or any place where any farce, comedy, tragedy, ballet, opera, or play is being performed, or any exhibition of dancing, juggling, waxwork figures, and the like is being given for public amusement	<b>D</b>  1. Same as in C, above  2 (a). Each offense Maximum—\$500 or imprisonment for 6 months, or both



TABLE 1.—MINIMUM AGE—Continued

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

State References	Minimum age	Occupations or establishments <i>Exemptions</i>	Enforcement
I	II	III	IV
<b>NEVADA—Continued</b>	B—Continued	Brakeman, fireman, engineer, motorman, or conductor upon any railroad Any trade, process of manufacture, or occupation, or method of carrying on same, declared by State board of health to be sufficiently dangerous to the life or limb, or injurious to the health or morals of child under 16 to justify its exclusion therefrom [See provisions in C, below]	
Revised Laws 1912 s 6823, 6285 1915 C 203 s 4, 8, 9, 13	C 13	Begging, receiving alms, or any mendicant occupation Any immoral, etc., practice Any practice dangerous or injurious to life, limb, health, or morals Messenger for delivering letters, telegrams, packages, or bundles to immoral places	1. Same as in B, above 2(a). Any offense Maximum—\$500 or imprisonment for 6 months, or both
R L 1912 s 6506 1915 C 203 s 4, 8, 9, 13	D Any minor	Employment as barkeeper	1. Same as in B, above 2(a). Any offense Minimum—\$100 or imprisonment for 50 days, or both Maximum—\$500 or imprisonment for 6 months, or both
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b> (For street trades, see Table 6) (For public exhibitions, see Table 7) Public Statutes 1901 C 93 s 15 19(as amended by 1901 C 61) 11 C 162 s 1 (as amended by 1913 C 224 s 1), 16, 17, 19, 20, 21 1911 C 198 s 2	A 14 [For earlier minimum age law in large part superseded by these provisions, see also P S 1901 C 93 s 10 (as amended by 1901 C 61), 13 (as amended by 1901 C 61), 18, and P S 1901 C 92 s 18]	Mill Factory Workshop Quarry Mercantile establishment Tenement house manufactory or workshop Store Business office Telegraph office Telephone office Restaurant Bakery Hotel Barber shop	1. Duty State labor commissioner: Shall, "whenever he shall deem it necessary," prosecute violations of laws "regulating the employment of help," Truant officers State superintendent of public instruction and State inspectors appointed by him and under his supervision 2(a). Any offense Minimum—\$5 or imprisonment for 10 days, or both Maximum—\$200 or imprisonment for 30 days, or both





TABLE 1.—MINIMUM AGE—Continued

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

State References	Minimum age	Occupations or establishments <i>Exemptions</i>	Enforcement
I	II	III	IV
<b>NEW JERSEY—Continued</b>  otherwise lawful (see minimum age provisions below) it appears to fix a minimum age of 10 for all open-air employment, except agricultural pursuits, which are exempted]	C 14	Factory Workshop Mill Place where the manufacture of goods of any kind is carried on	C  1. Same as in A, above  2 (a). Any offense Minimum—\$50 or imprisonment, or both Maximum—\$50 or imprisonment for 90 days, or both 2 (a). Habitual violation Maximum—\$1,000 or imprisonment for 3 years, or both (Person employing child contrary to laws of State incurs maximum penalty of fine of \$100 or imprisonment for 1 year, or both—1915 C 246 s 1, 2)
Compiled Statutes 1910 v 3 Labor s 16 p 3023 (as amended by 1914 C 60), s 60 p 3034 (as amended by 1912 C 117), s 61 p 3035	D 14  [See provisions in E, below]	Mercantile establishments (Term shall be "construed to apply to any employment of labor other than a factory, workshop, mill or other place where the manufacture of goods of any kind is carried on") [See provisions in E, below]	D  1. Duty State commissioner of labor, assistant commissioner, and inspectors of department of labor Attendance officers or other persons empowered to compel school attendance Police officers Other person designated by law to protect children from cruelty and neglect 1. Power only Officer or agent for incorporated society for the protection of children from cruelty and neglect  2. Same as in C, above
{CS 1910 v 3 Labor s 16 p 3023 was amended in 1914 not only by C 60, approved Mar. 26, tabulated in A, but also by C 236 and C 252, both approved Apr. 17, tabulated in B and C]	E 16	Certain dangerous, etc., occupations in mercantile establishments [see D-III, above], including: Employment detrimental to health or dangerous to the life and limb of child under 16, or that exposes him to excessive heat or cold, or that requires excessive muscular exertion that is detrimental to his health and strength, or that exposes him to conditions that will retard his growth or injure his health, or in any place that is damp, unhealthy, or injurious in any way to health and strength, or where, on account of the light or the nature and	E  1. Same as in D, above  2 (a). Any offense Maximum—\$50 or imprisonment for 90 days, or both 2 (a). Habitual violation Maximum—\$1,000 or imprisonment for 3 years, or both (Person employing child contrary to laws of State incurs maximum penalty of fine of \$100 or imprisonment for 1 year, or both—1915 C 246 s 1, 2)
CS 1910 v 3 Labor s 16 p 3023 (as amended by 1914 C 236 s 2) CS 1910 v 3 Labor s 16 p 3023 (as amended by 1914 C 252 s 1) CS 1910 v 3 Labor s 22 p 3025 (as amended by 1914 C 252 s 4) 1914 C 236 s 3			



TABLE 1.—MINIMUM AGE—Continued

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

State References	Minimum age	Occupations or establishments <i>Exemptions</i>	Enforcement
I	II	III	IV
<b>NEW MEXICO</b> [For public exhibitions, see Table 7] 26 United States Statutes at Large C 564 p 1104 s 12, 14 [The State Constitution, art 22, s 3, provides that the above act remain in force until otherwise provided by law. Statutes 1915 s 5362-5367 make provision for the inspection of mines and the protection of employees therein which in part superseded said act but does not cover the employment of children]	<b>A 12</b> [See provisions in B, below]	Underground workings of any [coal] mine [See provisions in B, below]	<b>A</b> 1. Power only Federal mine inspector: May especially make inquiry whether the provisions of this act are complied with [See also note in column I] 2(a). Any offense Maximum—\$100
Constitution art 17 s 2	<b>B 14</b>	Mine	<b>B</b> [See A-IV, above, including bracketed note, which would be applicable in so far as the provisions here tabulated are covered by those tabulated in A]
Statutes 1915 s 2907-2910 [Proprietor of saloon is prohibited by St 1915 s 2917 from permitting any minor under 21 to loiter upon or frequent such premises]	<b>C</b> Girl of any age [See note in column I]	Serving drinks or any other form of refreshment or viands or soliciting for purchase or sale thereof, in saloon, or serving intoxicating drinks in any room adjacent to or within 100 feet of saloon or any place where intoxicating liquors are sold or given away	<b>C</b> 1. Duty Sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable, city marshal, and police officers: Are penalized upon failure to arrest offenders for violations of which they have knowledge 2(a). Any offense Maximum—\$100 or imprisonment for 6 months, or both



TABLE 1.—MINIMUM AGE—Continued

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

State References I	Minimum age II	Occupations or establishments Exemptions III	Enforcement IV	
<b>NEW YORK—Continued</b> Art 8 s 111 (as amended by 1913 C 463); Art 9 s 131, 135 C L 1909 v 4 Penal C 40: Art 44 s 483, 485; Art 120 s 1270, 1275 (as amended by 1913 C 349); Art 174 s 1937	<b>E 16</b>	Certain dangerous, etc., occupations, including: Work at certain machines, etc. Work in certain processes including preparing any composition in which dangerous or poisonous acids are used Manufacture of paints, etc. Oiling or assisting in oiling, wiping, or cleaning machinery Distillery, brewery, or other establishment where malt or alcoholic liquors are manufactured, packed, wrapped, or bottled Care, custody, management, or operation of freight or passenger elevator [See provisions in I, below]	<b>E</b> 1. Same as in C, above 2. Same as in B, above	
	<b>F Girl 16</b>	Employment requiring constant standing	<b>F</b> 1. Same as in C, above 2. Same as in B, above	
	<b>G 16</b>	Peddling Begging or any mendicant occupation Illegal or immoral, etc., practice Practice or place dangerous or injurious to the life, limb, health, or morals of child under 16	<b>G</b> 1. [No specific provision] 2(a). Any offense Maximum—\$500 or imprisonment for 1 year, or both	
	<b>H Boy 16 Girl of any age</b>	Mine Quarry	<b>H</b> 1. Same as in C, above 2(a). Same as 2 (a)(b) in B, above 2(b). Any offense Minimum—\$50 or imprisonment for 30 days	
	<b>I 18</b>	Care, custody, management, or operation of freight or passenger elevator running over 200 feet a minute “The Industrial commission * * * when * * * it finds that any particular trade, process of manufacture, or occupation, or particular method of carrying on * * * [same] is dangerous or injurious to the health of minors under 18 * * * employed therein, shall have power to adopt rules and regulations prohibiting or regulating the employment of such minors therein”	<b>I</b> 1. Same as in C, above 2. Same as in B, above	
	<b>J Boy 18 Girl 21</b>	Cleaning machinery in motion	<b>J</b> 1. Same as in C, above 2. Same as in B, above	



TABLE 1.—MINIMUM AGE—Continued

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

State References I	Minimum age II	Occupations or establishments Exemptions III	Enforcement IV	A	B	C	D
<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b> [For street trades, see Table 6] [For public exhibitions, see Table 7] [Constitutional prohibition adopted 1880] Compiled Laws 1913 s 1404, 1411, 1413 [For provision fixing minimum age of 12 in mines, factories, and workshops, see Constitution art 17 s 209]	<b>A 14</b>	Mercantile establishment Factory Workshop Mine Store Business office Telegraph office Restaurant Hotel Apartment house Distribution or transmission of merchandise Distribution or transmission of messages Any business or service during school hours	1. Enforcing authorities—Duty; Power only 2. Penalties—(a) Employment under minimum age; (b) Continuing employment contrary to inspector's orders	1. Duty Peace officers: May inspect mines, factories, workshops, and mercantile establishments; Shall report cases of illegal employment therein to school board or board of education; May make complaint [For powers of school authorities in enforcement of certificate requirement, which might indirectly result in enforcement of these provisions, see Table 2, A-IX] Any person: May make complaint 2(a). Each offense Minimum—\$20 Maximum—\$50	1. Same as in A, above, including bracketed note 2. Same as in A, above	1. Same as in A, above, including bracketed note 2. Same as in A, above	1. [No specific provision] 2(a). Any offense Minimum—\$5 or imprisonment, or both Maximum—\$50 or imprisonment for 30 days, or both
<b>C L 1913 s 1411-1413</b> [For prohibition of employment of child under 18 in selling, etc., any publication devoted to accounts of criminal or immoral, etc., deeds, which is tabulated in Table 6, but which may refer to other than street employment, see C L 1913 s 9652, 9653, 9655]	<b>B 16</b>	Certain dangerous, etc., occupations, including: Work at certain machines, etc. Work in certain processes, etc., including preparing any composition in which dangerous or poisonous acids are used Manufacture of paints, etc. Oiling, or assisting in oiling, wiping or cleaning machinery Pin boy in bowling alley Operating or assisting in operating passenger or freight elevator "Theater, concert hall, or place of amusement wherein intoxicating liquors are sold" Any employment that may be considered dangerous to life or limb of child under 16, or where its health may be injured or morals depraved [See also note in column I]					
<b>C L 1913 s 9660</b>	<b>C Girl 16</b>	Employment requiring constant standing					
	<b>D 18</b>	Pool or billiard hall, bowling alley, or temperance saloon, or any place where games of pool, billiards, bowling, or cards are played					





TABLE 1.—MINIMUM AGE—Continued  
[In reading this analysis, the explanatory notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

State References I	Minimum age II	Occupations or establishments Exemptions III	Enforcement IV	
			1. Enforcing authorities—Duty; Power only 2. Penalties—(a) Employment under minimum age; (b) Continuing employment contrary to inspector's orders	D
OHIO—Continued	D Boy 15 Girl 21	Transmission of messages	1. Same as in B, above 2. Same as in B, above	E
P & A A G C 1912 s 871-24 (as added by 1913 p 95), 13001-13003 (as added by 1913 p 884), 13007-7 (as added by 1913 p 884), 13007- 9 (as added by 1913 p 884), 13007-10 (as added by 1913 p 884) [The provisions tabulated in E apparently supersede P & A A G C 1912 s 944, prohibiting employment in mine of boy under 14 or under 15 during school hours]	E 16	Certain dangerous, etc., occupations, including: Work at certain machines, etc. Work in certain processes, etc., including those in which dangerous or poisonous acids are used Oiling, wiping, or cleaning machinery or assisting therein [See provisions in G and H, below] Upon steam, electric, or hydraulic railroad [See provisions in G, below] Upon vessel or boat engaged in navigation or commerce within the jurisdiction of State [See provisions in G, below] Manufacture of paints, etc. Manufacture, etc., of compositions with dangerous or poisonous gases Mine [See provisions in H, below] Coal breaker [See provisions in H, below] Quarry [See provisions in H, below] Assorting, manufacturing, or packing tobacco Bowling alley or pool or billiard room Any particular trade, process of manufacture, or occupation, or any particular method of carrying on same, in which the em- ployment of children under 16 is not already forbidden by law, which may be determined by State board of health (from whose decision appeal may be made to the common pleas court) to be sufficiently dangerous to life or limb or injurious to the health or morals of such children to justify their exclusion therefrom [See also P & A A G C 1912 s 12972, 12973]	1. Same as in B, above 2. Same as in B, above	F
P & A A G C 1912 s 871-24 (as added by 1913 p 95), 13007-3 (as added by 1913 p 884), 13007-7 (as added by 1913 p 884), 13007-9 (as added by 1913 p 884), 13007- 10 (as added by 1913 p 884)	F Boy 16 Girl 18	Theater or other place of amusement Exemptions: On the stage in above when not otherwise prohibited by law	1. Same as in B, above 2. Same as in B, above	



TABLE 1.—MINIMUM AGE—Continued

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

State References	Minimum age	Occupations or establishments <i>Exemptions</i>	Enforcement
I	II	III	IV
<b>OKLAHOMA</b> [For street trades, see Table 6] [For public exhibitions, see Table 7] [Constitutional prohibition adopted Sept. 17, 1907] Constitution art 23 s 3 Revised Laws 1910 s 3728, 3729, 3742, 3745	A 14  B 15  C 16	Factory Factory-workshop Theater Bowling alley Pool hall Steam laundry  Any occupation injurious to health or morals or especially hazardous to life or limb (These occupations are to be determined by State commissioner of labor, whose decision is final until reversed by law)  Certain dangerous, etc., occupations, including: Work at certain machines, etc. Work in certain processes, etc., including preparing any composition in which dangerous or poisonous acids are used Manufacture of paints, etc. Oiling or assisting in oiling, wiping, or cleaning dangerous machinery while in motion Operating dangerous machinery Operating or assisting in operating passenger or freight elevator  Any employment requiring constant standing	<b>A</b> 1. Duty State commissioner of labor 2(a). Any offense Minimum—\$10 or imprisonment for 10 days, or both Maximum—\$50 or imprisonment for 30 days, or both  <b>B</b> 1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above  <b>C</b> 1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above  <b>D</b> 1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above  <b>E</b> 1. Duty State mine inspector 2. Same as in A, above
Con art 23 s 4 R L 1910 s 3739, 3742	E Boy 16 Girl of any age	"Underground in any mine or quarry"	<b>E</b> 1. Duty State mine inspector 2. Same as in A, above
<b>OREGON</b> [For street trades, see Table 6] [For public exhibitions, see Table 7] [Constitutional prohibition adopted Nov. 3, 1914; in effect Jan. 1, 1916]	A 12 [Employment 12 to 14 allowed only during vacation extending over term of 2 weeks in "suitable work" on	Mercantile establishment Factory Workshop Store Business office Restaurant Bakery Hotel Apartment house	<b>A</b> 1. Duty State commissioner of labor statistics and inspector of factories and workshops: Shall cause the enforcement of all laws regulating the employment of children, minors, and women Truant officers (in counties of less than 100,000): Shall see that the child labor law is enforced State board of inspectors of child labor or deputy of said board:

Lord's Oregon Laws 1910 s 4121 (as amended by 1911 C 243), 5016, 5023-5024 (as amended by 1911 C 134), 5022-5023 (as amended by 1911 C 135), 5035 (as amended by 1911 C 138)	permit issued in "careful discretion" of board of inspectors of child labor]			May inspect factories, workshops, and mercantile establishments: Shall report violations therein to school authorities and to district attorney  2(a). First offense Minimum—\$10 Maximum—\$25 2(a). Second offense Minimum—\$25 Maximum—\$50 2(a). Subsequent offense Minimum—Imprisonment for 10 days Maximum—Imprisonment for 30 days
[A minimum age of 16 for employment in laundries is fixed by the board of inspectors of child labor by interpreting the clause "physically able to perform the work" into "no child under 16 is physically able to work in laundries,"]	B 14	Work or labor of any form during school term	B	1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above
	C 16	Telegraph, telephone, or public messenger service [See note in column I]	C	1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above
	D 16	Giving signals to engineers in logging operations or receiving and forwarding such signals	D	1. Duty State commissioner of labor statistics and inspector of factories and workshops: Has duties as specified in A, above  2(a). Any offense Minimum—\$10 or imprisonment for 30 days, or both Maximum—\$100 or imprisonment for 6 months, or both
L O L 1910 s 5016 1911 C 74 s 1	E 18	Engineer of, or having charge of, or operating logging engine or engines used in logging operations	E	1. Same as in D, above 2. Same as in D, above
	F 18	Running, operating, or having charge of elevator used for the purpose of carrying persons or property	F	1. Same as in D, above 2. Same as in D, above
	G Minor	Going into immoral, etc., places, on request or order of person, firm, or corporation	G	1. Same as in D, above, in so far as this provision relates to employees  2(a). Any offense For person Minimum—\$100 or imprisonment, or both Maximum—\$250 or imprisonment for 1 year, or both For corporation Minimum—\$500 Maximum—\$1,000
L O L 1910 s 2082, 2083, 2142, 2147, 5016				
[Proprietor of saloon, etc., is prohibited by L O L 1910 s 2142 from permitting any minor to remain in such place, and by s 2147 from permitting any female under 21 to remain in or about such place, but the latter section does not apply to female accompanied by husband or guardian, or to any open and public restaurant or dining room]				

TABLE 1.—MINIMUM AGE—Continued

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

State References I	Minimum age II	Occupations or establishments Exemptions III	Enforcement IV	
OREGON—Continued 1911 C 219 s 1, 3 1911 C 279 s 74	H 21	Flagman or employee in connection with the operation of passenger train	1. Enforcing authorities—Duty; Power only 2. Penalties—(a) Employment under minimum age; (b) Continuing employment contrary to inspector's orders	H
1913 C 62 s 1-20	I [Power of commission extends over minors under 18 and women]	[The industrial welfare commission may fix standard conditions of labor, but no order of the commission shall permit employment under any conditions now prohibited by law]	1. Duty Public service commission 2(a). Any offense Minimum—\$500 Maximum—\$2,000 [See column III]	I
PENNSYLVANIA [For street trades, see Table 6] [For public exhibitions, see Table 7] 1915 Pamphlet Laws 286 s 1, 2, 5, 23, 24 [The act tabulated in A, B, C, and D is in effect Jan. 1, 1916] [For minimum age of 16 for employment in operation, care, custody, or control of	A 14	Any establishment (Any place where work is done for compensation of any kind, to whomever payable) Any occupation Exemptions: Farm work Domestic service in private homes	1. Duty State commissioner of labor and industry Attendance officers Police officers 2(a). Any offense Minimum—\$10 or imprisonment, or both Maximum—\$200 or imprisonment for 10 days, or both [For provision in compulsory education law penalizing employer for employing child 8 to 14 during school hours, see 1911 P L 809 s 1421; S P D Supp 1912 p 114 (as amended by 1915 P L 174), 1911 P L 809 s 1422; S P D Supp 1912 p 115 (as amended by 1915 P L 174), and 1911 P L 809 s 1434; S P D Supp 1912 p 113]	A



TABLE 1.—MINIMUM AGE—Continued

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

State References	Minimum age	Occupations or establishments <i>Exemptions</i>	Enforcement
I	II	III	IV
PENNSYLVANIA—Continued 1879 P L 73 s 2; S P D 1903 v 1 p 320 1879 P L 73 s 3; S P D 1903 v 1 p 323	G Girl of any age	In any city of the first class: Attending among, or waiting upon audience or spectators at theatrical exhibitions, acrobatic performances, or other places of public amusement in procuring, offering, furnishing, or distributing "any description of commodities or refreshments whatsoever,"	1. Enforcing authorities—Duty: Power only 2. Penalties—(a) Employment under minimum age; (b) Continuing employment contrary to inspector's orders
1878 P L 9 s 1; S P D 1903 v 2 p 2320 1878 P L 9 s 2; S P D 1903 v 2 p 2320 1878 P L 9 s 3; S P D 1903 v 2 p 2309	II Girl of any age	Selling, vending, offering, procuring, furnishing, or distributing intoxicating drinks or any admixture thereof, ale, beer, wine, or cider in any saloon, hotel, tavern, eating house, or other place where intoxicating liquors are sold, or employment as lady conversationalist in any such place <i>Exemptions:</i> Provision does not apply to: Wife or daughter of any person having a license for selling liquors	1. Power only Mayors (in cities of the first class): May annual licenses 2(a). Any offense Maximum—\$500 or imprisonment for 1 year, or both
1885 P L 202 s 1; S P D 1903 v 2 p 1662 1903 P L 180 s 4; S P D 1903 v 3 p 2551	I Girl of any age	Employment in or about any coal mine or manufactory of coal <i>Exemptions:</i> Employment in office or in clerical work at "such mine or colliery" [For earlier law prohibiting employment of girl of any age in anthracite coal mine, see 1891 P L 176 No 177 art 9 s 1, and 1891 P L 176 No 177 art 17 s 4; S P D 1903 v 3 p 2583, and for later law prohibiting such employment in bituminous coal mine where more than 10 persons are employed, see 1911 P L 756 art 18 s 1, 2; S P D Supp 1912 p 414 and art 19 s 11, art 26 s 2, art 28 s 3; S P D Supp 1912 pp 416, 427, 428]	1. Duty Chief of the State department of mines 2(a). Any offense Minimum—\$100 or imprisonment, or both Maximum—\$500 or imprisonment for 6 months, or both
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS [For public exhibitions, see Table 7] 1908 No 1768 s 2 (as amended by 1913 No 2266), 4 Penal Code 1911 art 489 p 117	A 16	Inducing child to leave home of parent, etc., to accompany habitual vagrant or beggar	1. Duty Philippine Bureau of Labor 2(a). Any offense Minimum—126 pesetas and the penalty of prison correctional in its minimum and medium degrees Maximum—1,250 pesetas and the penalty of prison correctional in its minimum and medium degrees





TABLE 1.—MINIMUM AGE—Continued

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

State References	Minimum age	Occupations or establishments <i>Exemptions</i>	Enforcement
I	II	III	IV
<b>RHODE ISLAND</b> — Con- tinued G L 1909 C 139 s 4-6	C 16	Gathering or picking rags or collecting cigar stumps, bones, or refuse from markets Begging, or any mendicant or wandering occupation Any illegal or immoral, etc., purpose or practice Any business or vocation injurious to the health or morals or dangerous to the life or limb of child under 16	1. Enforcing authorities—Duty; Power only 2. Penalties—(a) Employment under minimum age; (b) Continuing employment contrary to inspector's orders
	C		C
			1. Power only Town sergeant, city chief of police, or any agent of the Rhode Island Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children: May enter any place where child may be detained or employed in violation of these provisions, and hold child as witness to testify upon trial of violator [See also G L 1909 C 139 s 1] 2(a). Each offense Maximum—\$250 or imprisonment for 1 year, or both
	D 18	Taking charge of or operating passenger elevator	D
G L 1909 C 129 s 16 (as amended by 1910 C 549)			1. Duty State factory inspectors Inspectors of buildings 2(a). Any offense Minimum—\$5 Maximum—\$10 (Each day's violation a separate offense)
	E Any minor Girl of any age	Selling or serving intoxicating liquor <i>Exemptions:</i> Selling or serving in licensed tavern or licensed victualing house	E
G L 1909 C 123 s 13, 15, 48			1. Duty Special constables appointed by town councils 2(a). Any offense Minimum—\$100 and imprisonment for 90 days, and disqualification from holding license for 6 years thereafter Maximum—\$100 and imprisonment for 1 year, and disqualification from holding license for 6 years thereafter (In addition to incurring above penalty, employer shall forfeit \$100 for each offense, to be recovered in an action for debt)



TABLE 1.—MINIMUM AGE—Continued

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

State References I	Minimum age II	Occupations or establishments <i>Exemptions</i> III	Enforcement IV	
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA—Con- tinued</b>  1907 C 135 art 7 s 150 1913 C 240 s 4	D 15	Any gainful occupation in the following during school hours: Manufacturing establishment Factory Mine Hotel Laundry Passenger or freight elevator Bowling alley "Saloon, theater, concert hall, or place of amusement where intoxicating liquors are sold," Messenger for any of the above Driver for any of the above  Any other manner of work performed for wages or other compensation during school hours	1. Same as in A, above  2(a). Any offense Minimum—\$10 Maximum—\$50	D
1913 C 240 s 2-5, 8	E 16	"Any such occupation dangerous to life, health or morals" [The meaning of "such occupation" is not clear. It may mean "in factory, workshop, mine, or mercantile establishment"]	1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	E
R C 1903 Pol s 2844 (as amended by 1909 C 247) R C 1903 Penal s 14 1913 C 240 s 4	F 21	Employment as bartender or in any other capacity in connection with place or room where intoxicating liquors are sold	1. Same as in A, above  2(a). Any offense Maximum—\$500 or imprisonment for 1 year, or both	F
<b>TENNESSEE</b>  [For street trades, see Table 6] [For public exhibitions, see Table 7] [Statutory prohibition enacted January, 1909; prohibition of sale in effect July 1, 1909; prohibition of manufacture in effect Jan. 1, 1910]  1909 C 124 s 1	A 14	Mill Factory Workshop Laundry Telephone office Distribution or transmission of merchandise Distribution or transmission of messages  <i>Exemptions:</i> Fruit and vegetable canning factories	1. Duty Chief State Inspector of "workshops and factories": Shall enforce all laws relating to "workshops and factories" (Term includes manufacturing, mills, mechanical, electrical, mercantile, art, and laundering establishments, printing, telegraph, and telephone offices, department stores, or any kind of establishment wherein labor is employed or machinery used); Has full power to enforce all labor laws except those relating to mining  2(a). Any offense Minimum—\$25 Maximum—\$250	A



TABLE 1.—MINIMUM AGE—Continued

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

State References	Minimum age	Occupations or establishments <i>Exemptions</i>	Enforcement
I	II	III	IV
TEXAS—Continued R Crim S 1911 art 622, 631, 1589, 1590	D Any minor	Any employment in place of business of retail liquor dealer or malt liquor dealer	1. Enforcing authorities—Duty; Power only 2. Penalties—(a) Employment under minimum age; (b) Continuing employment contrary to inspector's orders
R Crim S 1911 art 626, 631, 1589, 1590	E Girl of any age	Servant, bartender, or waitress in place of business of retail liquor dealer or retail malt dealer <i>Exemptions:</i> Provision does not apply to: Employment of member of employer's family in his own place of business	1. Duty State commissioner of labor statistics: Has duties and powers as specified in A, above Tax collector, sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable, or other peace officer: Shall report known violations to county attorney (Tax collector shall also investigate reported violations) 2(a). Any offense Minimum—\$10 or imprisonment, or both Maximum—\$200 or imprisonment for 60 days, or both
UTAH [For street trades, see Table 6] [For public exhibitions, see Table 7] Constitution art 16 s 3 Compiled Laws 1907 s 1338, 4065 1911 C 113 s 4 (as amended by 1913 C 76)	A Boy 14 Girl of any age	Mine Smelter	1. Same as D in , above 2(a). Any offense Maximum—\$500 or imprisonment for 12 months, or both
			A 1. Duty State commissioner of immigration, labor, and statistics: Must "investigate and report to the proper authorities all violations of law regarding the conditions surrounding the employment of children, minors and women and the laws established for the protection of all employees in factories, mines, mills, and other institutions where labor is employed" [C L 1907 s 1507-1524 provide for an inspector of mines, but his duties apparently relate only to health and safety] 2(a). Any offense Maximum (for individual)—\$300 or imprisonment for 6 months, or both Maximum (for corporation)—\$1,000



TABLE 1.—MINIMUM AGE—Continued

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

State References	Minimum age	Occupations or establishments <i>Exemptions</i>	Enforcement
I	II	III	IV
<b>VERMONT</b> Public Statutes 1906 C 50 s 1045 (as amended by 1912 No 75 s 11), 1046 (as amended by 1912 No 75 s 12), 1048 (as amended by 1910 No 70 s 8), 1049 1910 No 70 s 5, 6 1912 No 188 s 2 (as amended by 1915 No 1 s 216), 3, 5	A 14	The following where more than 10 persons are employed:  Mill Factory Quarry Workshop	<b>A</b>  1. Duty Town or union superintendent [of schools] State factory inspector: Has powers of inspection and shall enforce whenever he "finds a violation of the law relating to the employment of children, minors and women," 1. Power only Truant officers "All informing officers": May make complaint  2(a)(b). First offense Minimum—\$5 Maximum—\$200 2(a)(b). Second offense Minimum—\$5 or imprisonment Maximum—\$200 or imprisonment for 6 months
P S 1906 C 50 s 1044 (as amended by 1912 No 75 s 10), 1045 (as amended by 1912 No 75 s 11), 1048 (as amended by 1910 No 70 s 8), 1049 1910 No 70 s 5, 6 1912 No 188 s 2 (as amended by 1915 No 1 s 216), 3  [See Table 5, B, for later provision permitting child whose services are necessary for support of those dependent on him to leave school at 16 if he has completed sixth grade]	B [No age specified, but employment under 16 is not permitted unless child is a graduate from the elementary schools—See note in column I]	Work connected with the following during school hours:  Manufacturing Railroading Mining Quarrying Employment in the following during school hours: Hotel Bowling alley Delivery of messages  [This is not a direct minimum age provision, but it practically fixes an approximate minimum age for employment in these occupations, certain of which are otherwise unregulated]	<b>B</b>  1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above

<b>P S 1906 C 50 s 1048</b> (as amended by 1910 No 70 s 8) <b>1910 No 70 s 2, 4-6</b> <b>1912 No 188 s 2</b> (as amended by 1915 No 1 s 216), 3, 5	<b>C 16</b>	<p>Certain dangerous, etc., occupations, including: Work at certain machines, etc. Work in certain processes, etc., including preparing any composition in which dangerous or poisonous acids are used Manufacture of paints, etc. Oiling, wiping, or cleaning machinery or assisting therein Cigar factory or other factory where tobacco is manufactured or prepared</p>	<b>C</b>	<p>1. Duty State factory inspector: Has powers of inspection and shall enforce whenever he "finds a violation of the law relating to the employment of children, minors and women," 1. Power only Town or city grand juror, State's attorney, or the attorney general: May require parent's or guardian's certificate of age (see Table 2, B) to prove legal employment 2. Same as in A, above</p>
<b>P S 1906 C 50 s 1048</b> (as amended by 1910 No 70 s 8) <b>1910 No 70 s 3-6</b> <b>1912 No 188 s 2</b> (as amended by 1915 No 1 s 216), 3	<b>D Girl 18</b>	Employment requiring constant standing	<b>D</b>	<p>1. Same as in C, above 2. Same as in A, above</p>
<b>P S 1906 C 219 s 5130</b> (as amended by 1908 No 128 s 2, and by 1912 No 197 s 1), 5160, 5170-5172, 5215 <b>1912 No 188 s 2</b> (as amended by 1915 No 1 s 216), 3	<b>E Boy under 21 Girl of any age</b>	<p>Barroom [holding license to sell liquors to be drunk on the premises] [Section 56 of Act No 171 of the Acts of 1915, entitled "An act to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors," repeals chapter 219 of the Public Statutes, as amended, containing the provision here tabulated, but section 57 of the same act further provides that the act shall take effect on May 1, 1916, if adopted by popular vote in 1916, otherwise on May 1, 1927]</p>	<b>E</b>	<p>1. Duty Board of license commissioners: On complaint Constable, police officers, sheriff, or deputy sheriff: Shall report observed or reported violations to above board State factory inspector: Has powers of inspection and shall enforce whenever he "finds a violation of the law relating to the employment of children, minors and women," 1. Power only Any citizen: May make complaint 2(a). Any offense Minimum—\$50 or imprisonment for 1 month, or both Maximum—\$200 or imprisonment for 3 months, or both (License must be revoked by board of license commissioners for violation)</p>
<b>VIRGINIA</b> [For street trades, see Table 6] [For public exhibitions, see Table 7] Code 1904 s 1790 c(7) (as added by 1914 C 321) C 1904 s 3657bb	<b>A 12</b>	<p>Manufacturing operation Mechanical operation Mining operation [See provisions in D, below]</p>	<b>A</b>	<p>1. Duty State commissioner of labor (chief factory inspector): "Shall secure the enforcement of all laws * * * relating to the inspection of factories, mercantile establishments, mills, workshops, and commercial institutions" 2(a). Any offense Minimum—\$25 Maximum—\$100</p>



TABLE 1.—MINIMUM AGE—Continued

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

State References  I	Minimum age  II	Occupations or establishments  <i>Exemptions</i>  III	Enforcement  IV  1. Enforcing authorities—Duty; Power only 2. Penalties—(a) Employment under minimum age; (b) Continuing employment contrary to inspector's orders
<b>VIRGINIA—Continued</b>  C 1904 s 1790 c(7) (as added by 1914 C 321) 1908 C 301 s 1 (as amended by 1914 C 339), 4 (as amended by 1914 C 339), 6 (as amended by 1914 C 339)	B 12  [Employment 12 to 14 permitted only on "release" by court—See Table 2, A]	Mercantile establishment Factory Workshop Mine [See provisions in D, below] Laundry Bakery Brickyard Lumberyard Distribution, transmission, or sale of merchandise during school hours Messenger for telegraph, telephone, or messenger company in the distribution, transmission, or delivery of goods or messages in any city of 5,000 population or over according to 1910 census  <i>Exemptions:</i> Factory engaged exclusively in packing fruits and vegetables, between July 1 and Nov. 1 Mercantile establishment in any town of less than 2,000, or in a country district Employment of child by his parent in factory, workshop, mercantile establishment, laundry, or other place owned or operated by said parent [See provisions in A, above]	B  1. Same as in A, above  2(a). Any offense Minimum—\$25 Maximum—\$100 (Above penalty is incurred for employment contrary to law in "factory, workshop, mercantile establishment or laundry")
C 1904 s 1790 c(7) (as added by 1914 C 321) C 1904 s 3795a(2), 3795a(3), 3795a(7), 3795a(8)  [See also C 1904 s 3795 a(1) (as amended by 1908 C 282), 1910 C 347 s 3, and 1914 C 228 s 1, for laws prohibiting sending child under 18 to saloon or immoral, etc., place, or endangering health or morals of child]	C 14	Begging Any immoral, etc., purpose or practice Any business or vocation injurious to the health or morals or dangerous to the life and limb of child under 14	C  1. Same as in A, above  2(a). Any offense Maximum—\$200 or imprisonment for 12 months, or both

1912 C 178 s 3, 14, 15, 24	D Boy 14 Girl of any age	Coal mine where 5 or more persons are employed in a 24-hour period	D 1. Duty State mine inspector 2(a). Any offense Minimum—\$10 or imprisonment for 10 days Maximum—\$500 or imprisonment for 90 days
C 1904 s 1790c(7) (as added by 1914 C 321) 1914 C 158 s 3 [Statutory prohibition enacted Sept. 22, 1914; in effect Nov. 1, 1916]	E Boy 21 Girl of any age	Employment in any place where intoxicating liquors are manufactured, bought, sold, packed, or shipped [See note in column I] <i>Exemptions:</i> Hotel Mercantile establishment in the country Female whose full time is employed as bookkeeper, stenographer, cashier, or office assistant	E 1. Same as in A, above 2(a). Any offense Minimum—\$5 Maximum—\$20 (Above penalty is incurred for engaging or contracting for employment)
C 1904 s 1790c(7) (as added by 1914 C 321) 1910 C 190 s 19, 27	F Any minor Girl of any age	Saloon	F 1. Same as in A, above 2(a). First offense Minimum—\$50 or \$50 and imprisonment Maximum—\$100 or \$100 and imprisonment for 60 days 2(a). Subsequent offense Minimum—\$100 and imprisonment for 6 months, or same fine and, if his physical condition permits, work on the roads for same period Maximum—Fine and imprisonment for 12 months, or fine and, if his physical condition permits, work on the roads for same period (Any violation serves to revoke license, and no license shall thereafter be granted to violator for 2 years) [For bonds required in cases of violation, see 1910 C 190 s 27]
WASHINGTON [For street trades, see Table 6] [For public exhibitions, see Table 7] Pierce's Code 1912 title 291 s 101, 151, 153	A 12 [Employment 12 to 14 allowed only on permit and in occupations not, in judgment of issuing officer, dangerous or injurious to health or morals—See Tables 2 and 3, A]	Factory Mill Workshop Store	A 1. Duty State commissioner of labor and his assistants 2(a). Each offense Minimum—\$10 or imprisonment, or both Maximum—\$500 or imprisonment for 6 months, or both

TABLE 1.—MINIMUM AGE—Continued

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

State References	Minimum age	Occupations or establishments <i>Exemptions</i>	Enforcement
I	II	III	IV
WASHINGTON—Continued P C 1912 t 135 s 27, 389 P C 1912 t 291 s 101	B [No age specified, but employment of boy under 14 and girl under 16 allowed only on special permit—See Tables 2 and 3, B]	Store Shop Factory Mine [But see provisions in D, below] Any inside employment  <i>Exemptions:</i> Inside employment connected with: Farm work Housework	1. Enforcing authorities—Duty; Power only 2. Penalties—(a) Employment under minimum age; (b) Continuing employment contrary to inspector's orders
P C 1912 t 291 s 101, 151, 153 [P C 1912 t 291 s 151 may have been repealed by 1909 C 249 s 52]	C Boy 14 Girl 19 [Employment of boy 14 to 19 allowed only on special permit—See Tables 2 and 3, C]	In any city of first class: Public messenger in the employ of any person, telegraph, telephone, or messenger company	1. Same as in A, above 2(a). Any offense Maximum—\$250 or imprisonment for 90 days
P C 1912 t 291 s 101 P C 1912 t 345 s 143, 163	D Boy 16 Girl of any age	Inside employment in [coal] mine	1. Same as in A, above 2(a). Any offense Minimum—\$200 Maximum—\$500
	E Boy 14	Employment in outside structures or workings of colliery  <i>Exemptions:</i> Provision does not apply to: Employment of "boys of suitable age" in office or in clerical work	1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in D, above

P C 1912 t 135 s 27, 347, 1406 P C 1912 t 291 s 101 [For prohibition of employment of any minor in selling, etc., any publication devoted to accounts of criminal or immoral, etc., deeds, which is tabulated in Table 6, but which may refer to other than street employment, see P C 1912 t 135 s 29, 413; t 291 s 101] [Statutory prohibition adopted Nov. 3, 1914; in effect Jan. 1, 1916] [Proprietor of saloon, etc., is prohibited by P C 1912 t 135 s 389 from admitting any person under 21 to such place or allowing such person to remain therein]	F 18 G Girl of any age [See note in column I]	Beating, receiving alms, or any mendicant occupation Any immoral, etc., practice Any practice dangerous or injurious to life, limb, health, or morals Messenger for delivering letters, telegrams, packages, or bundles to any immoral place Saloon, beer hall, barroom, theater, or place of amusement where intoxicating liquors are sold as a beverage	F 1. Same as in A, above 2(a). Any offense Maximum—\$250 or imprisonment for 90 days G 1. Same as in A, above 2(a). Any offense Minimum—\$500 or \$500 and imprisonment for 6 months
P C 1912 t 291 s 101 P C 1912 t 413 s 839, 841, 843, 845	H [No age specified, but employment under 15 permitted only on certificate—See Tables 2 and 3, D]	Any occupation during school hours	H 1. Duty State commissioner of labor and his assistants Attendance officers: Have duty of enforcement; May inspect stores, mills, shops, and other places where children may be employed 2(a). Any offense Maximum—\$25
1913 C 174 s 1-20 1915 C 68 s 1	I [Power of commission extends over women and minors]	[The industrial welfare commission may establish such standard conditions of labor for women and minors as shall be held to be reasonable and not detrimental to health and morals. Under this power the commission has prohibited the employment of any female under 18 in the occupation of "shaker" in any laundry establishment]	I [See column III]
WEST VIRGINIA [For street trades, see Table 6] [For public exhibitions, see Table 7] [Constitutional prohibition adopted Nov. 3, 1912; in effect July 1, 1914]	A 14	Manufacturing establishment Factory Mill Workshop	A 1. Duty Prosecuting attorney Truant officers, inspectors of factories, and authorized agents of the humane society: Shall expose all violations to prosecuting attorney 2(a). Each offense Minimum—\$10 Maximum—\$50

TABLE 1.—MINIMUM AGE—Continued

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

State References I	Minimum age II	Occupations or establishments Exemptions III	Enforcement IV
<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b> —Continued Hogg's Code 1913 C 15H s 530, 532, 533	<b>B</b> [No age specified, but employment under 14 allowed only on special permit—See Tables 2 and 3, C]	Any business or service during school hours [But see provisions in A, above, for occupations apparently prohibited under 14 at any time]	1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above
H C 1913 C 15H s 470 (as amended by 1915 C 10 s 11, 14), 485 (as amended by 1915 C 10 s 32), 495 (as amended by 1915 C 10 s 86) 1915 C 10 s 33	<b>C</b> Boy 14 [See provisions in D, below]  Girl of any age	Coal mine in which 5 or more persons are employed in a 24-hour period [See provisions in D, below]	1. Duty District mine inspectors, under direction of chief of department of mines 2(a). Any offense Minimum—\$10 or imprisonment for 10 days Maximum—\$100 or imprisonment for 90 days
	<b>D</b> Boy 16	Coal mine in which 5 or more persons are employed in a 24-hour period, at any time when a free school is in session in district where boy resides Work at any time in such mine in a position which, in the opinion of the district mine inspector, is hazardous	1. Same as in C, above 2(a). Any offense Minimum—\$25 or imprisonment Maximum—\$100 or imprisonment for 30 days
H C 1913 C 144 s 5176 [For law fixing minimum age of 18 for employment in begging on streets, etc., or for any mendicant business, see H C 1913 C 144 s 5177]	<b>E</b> Any minor	Any illegal or immoral, etc., vocation Any vocation injurious to the health or dangerous to the life or limb of minor Any immoral purpose, or in any place where illegal or immoral, etc., exhibition takes place	1. [No specific provision] 2(a). Each offense Minimum—\$5 Maximum—\$100
H C 1913 C 15H s 518, 523, 524	<b>F</b> Any minor Girl of any age	Cleaning machinery while in motion (in manufacturing, mechanical, or other establishment)	1. Duty State commissioner of labor or his assistant 2(a). Any offense Minimum—\$20 Maximum—\$100



TABLE 1.—MINIMUM AGE—Continued

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory notes on pp. 467-470 should be borne in mind]

State References I	Minimum age II	Occupations or establishments <i>Exemptions</i> III	Enforcement IV	
WISCONSIN—Continued	D 18	Certain dangerous, etc., occupations, including: Work in certain processes, etc. Blast furnace Pilot, fireman, engineer, on boats or vessels engaged in transportation of passengers or merchandise Brakeman, fireman, engineer, motorman, or conductor, on any railroad Telegraph operator on railroads [See also St C 87 s 1809].1, 1809].2] Running or management of any elevator or lift Oiling or cleaning dangerous or hazardous machinery in motion	1. Enforcing authorities—Duty; Power only 2. Penalties—(a) Employment under minimum age; (b) Continuing employment contrary to inspector's orders	D
	E Girl 18	Messenger for telegraph or telephone company or company or individual engaged in similar business	1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	E
	F Boy 18 Girl of any age	Mine Quarry	1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	F
	G "Female child"	Employment requiring constant standing	1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	G
	H [Power extends over "any minor or any female"]	Any employment or in any place of employment dangerous or prejudicial to the life, health, safety, or welfare of any minor or female, or where the employment of any minor may be dangerous or prejudicial to the life, health, safety, or welfare of any other employee or frequenter [Such employments are to be determined by the industrial commission]	1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	H
WYOMING [For public exhibitions, see Table 7] Constitution art 9 s 3 Compiled Statutes 1910 s 3107 C S 1910 s 3518, 3538 [The provision tabulated in A, in so far as it applies to child under 14, appears to be in large part superseded by the later law given in B, below.]	A Boy 14 Girl of any age	Coal, iron, or other dangerous mine Underground works Dangerous place <i>Exemptions:</i> Provision does not apply to: Employment of "boy or female of suitable age" in an office or in clerical work	1. Power only State inspectors of coal mines: Must inspect coal mines; May enforce coal-mining laws [C S 1910 s 3483-3492 provide for an inspector of metalliferous mines, but his duties apparently relate only to safety]  2(a). Any offense Minimum—\$25 [or \$26 and imprisonment] Maximum—\$100 or \$100 and imprisonment for 6 months	A

1915 C 77 s 3, 6	B 14	Certain dangerous, etc., occupations, including: Work at certain machines, etc. Work in certain processes, including preparing any composition in which dangerous or poisonous acids are used Manufacture of paints, etc. "Underground works, or mine, in or about the surface workings thereof," Smelter Operating freight or passenger elevator	B
C S 1910 s 3101, 3105, 3106	C 14	Begging Peddling Variety theater	C
1915 C 77 s 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 [For earlier law fixing minimum age of 14 for employment in immoral or dangerous, etc., occupations, with different penalty, see C S 1910 s 3101, 3105, 3106]	D 14	Delivery of messages, etc., by child employed in public messenger service, to any place specified in F-III, below, or to any immoral, etc., place	D
	E 16	Any illegal or immoral, etc., purpose or practice Any business or vocation or in any place or situation injurious to the morals or health or dangerous to the life or limb of child under 16 [See provisions in F, below]	E
	F 18	Brewery, distillery, saloon, concert hall, or other establishment where malt or alcoholic liquors are manufactured, packed, wrapped, bottled, or sold	F
	G Girl 18	Employment requiring constant standing	G
C S 1910 s 3102	H 18	Employment in immoral, etc., place or place where illegal or immoral, etc., exhibition takes place	H

1. [No specific provision. See enforcement in A, above, which might be partially applicable here]

2(a). Any offense  
Minimum—\$25 or imprisonment for 30 days, or both  
Maximum—\$100 or imprisonment for 90 days, or both

1. Power only  
Justices of the peace

2(a). First offense  
Maximum—\$100 or imprisonment for 3 months, or both

2(a). Subsequent offense  
Maximum—\$200 or imprisonment for 6 months

1. [No specific provision]  
2. Same as in B, above

1. [No specific provision]  
2. Same as in B, above

1. [No specific provision]  
2. Same as in B, above

1. [No specific provision]  
2. Same as in B, above

1. [No specific provision]  
2. Same as in B, above

1. [No specific provision]  
2. Same as in B, above

1. [Justices of the peace have jurisdiction]  
2(a). Any offense  
Minimum—\$100 or \$100 and imprisonment  
Maximum—\$500 or \$500 and imprisonment for 12 months



TABLE 2.—REQUIREMENTS FOR

[In reading this analysis, the explana

State References	Age Kind of permit	Occupations or estab- lishments <i>Exemptions</i>	Requirements	
			Evidence of age	Physical
I	II	III	IV	V
<b>ALABAMA</b> [For street trades, see table 6] 1915 p 193 s 7, 8, 10, 14, 17 [In cities or towns of less than 25,000 population boy 12 to 14 may be em- ployed in business office or mercan- tile establishment without an em- ployment certifi- cate "during such times as the pub- lic schools are not in session"] [For prohibition of employment of child 8 to 15 in any occupation during school hours with- out written per- mit from board of education unless child is exempt from school at- tendance (for ex- emptions, see Table 5, A), with penalty of a fine of not less than 5 nor more than 50 dollars, to which may be added im- prisonment for not more than 30 days, see 1915 No 470 s 9]	<b>A Under 16</b> [For minimum age, see Table 1, B] "Employ- ment certifi- cate"	Any gainful occupa- tion <i>Exemptions:</i> Agriculture Domestic service [See first note in col- umn I]	(1) Birth certificate (2) Passport (3) Baptismal certifi- cate If issuing officer is satisfied that no one of above is obtain- able, (4) Other evidence satisfactory to issu- ing officer, such as affidavit of parent or guardian	
	<b>B Under 16</b> No docu- ments specified	Manufacturing estab- lishment Mill Factory		
<b>ALASKA</b> [No provisions]				

RING EMPLOYMENT [SEE TABLE 3]

pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Requrements—Continued			Enforcement	
Educational	Poverty	1. Promise of employment 2. Other	1. Enforcing authorities—Duty; Power only 2. Penalties—(a) Employment without certificate or permit, etc.; (b) Continuing employment contrary to inspector's orders	
VI	VII	VIII	IX	
record signed by the principal or teacher of school at- d stating that: Child has attended school st 60 days of the year im- ately preceding date of nce			1. Duty State factory inspector  2(a). First offense Minimum—\$10 Maximum—\$100 2(a). Subsequent offense Minimum—\$100 Maximum—\$500	A
attendance required if oyed—See Table 6, B]			1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	B

TABLE 2.—REQUIREMENTS FOR ENTERING

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References	Age Kind of permit	Occupations or estab- lishments <i>Exemptions</i>	Requirements	
			Evidence of age	Physical
I	II	III	IV	V
<b>ARIZONA</b>  [For street trades, see Table 6]  Revised Statutes 1913 Civil Code title 14 C 2 s 3110, 3116, 3119 - 3126, 3134-3136, 3145  [The provision for license tabulated in B is contained in a proviso to sec- tion 3110, which fixes a minimum age of 14 in employ- ments listed in A, but it is not clear whether or not it refers to employ- ment or merely to child working on his own account]	A 14 to 16  "Employ- ment certifi- cate"	Mercantile establish- ment Mill Factory Workshop "Tenement house, manufactory or workshop" Store Business office Telegraph office Telephone office Restaurant Bakery Barber shop Apartment house Bootblack stand or parlor Distribution or trans- portation of mer- chandise Distribution or trans- portation of mes- sages	(1) Passport (2) Birth certificate (3) Baptismal certifi- cate (4) Other religious record If no one of above is obtainable, (5) Affidavit of parent or guardian	Written state- ment by is- suing officer that in his opinion child has at- tained nor- mal physical develop- ment, and is in suffi- ciently sound health and physically able to per- form intend- ed work, which shall be stated. In all cases such devel- opment, health and fitness shall be deter- mined by a medical offi- cer of the board or de- partment of health or by a physician appointed by the school committee
	B Boy 10 to 14  "License" to work out- side school hours	The following, outside school hours: Occupations or estab- lishments same as in A, above, provided work is not physi- cally or morally harmful in opinion of local board of school trustees [See note in column I]		[See column III]

EMPLOYMENT [SEE TABLE 3]—Continued

notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Requirements—Continued			Enforcement	
Educational	Poverty	1. Promise of employment 2. Other	1. Enforcing authorities—Duty; Power only 2. Penalties—(a) Employment without certificate or permit, etc.; (b) Continuing employment contrary to inspector's orders	
VI	VII	VIII	IX	
Ability to read and write simple English sentences. Examination by issuing officer School record, signed by the principal or chief executive of school attended, certifies: (1) 160 days' school attendance during year previous to becoming 14 or to applying for school record; (2) Above-mentioned ability to read and write simple English sentences; (3) That child has received instruction equivalent to 5 yearly grades in reading, spelling, writing, English grammar, and geography, and is familiar with arithmetic through fractions		1. [Issuing officer must transmit to State superintendent of public instruction lists of certificates issued showing name of prospective employer] 2. Work which child intends to do shall be stated on certificate	1. Duty Factory inspector [there is no law providing for factory inspection], other authorized inspectors, and school-attendance officers: Shall make complaints for offenses and prosecute violations; May inspect establishments State superintendent of public instruction, other authorized inspectors, or school-attendance officers: Shall demand proof of age of child apparently under 16 without employment certificate, and order child discharged if not over 16 1. Power only Any person: May prosecute  2(a). Any offense Minimum—\$10 Maximum—\$50 2(b). Any offense (Each day's violation a separate offense) Minimum—\$5 Maximum—\$20	A
		1. [No specific provision] 2. For safeguard to morals, see column III	1. Duty Factory inspector [there is no law providing for factory inspection], other authorized inspectors, and school-attendance officers: Shall make complaints for offenses and prosecute violations; May inspect establishments 1. Power only Any person: May prosecute  2(a). Any offense Minimum—\$5 or imprisonment for 10 days, or both Maximum—\$200 or imprisonment for 30 days, or both 2(b). Any offense (Each day's violation a rate offense) Minimum—\$5 Maximum—\$20	B

TABLE 2.—REQUIREMENTS FOR ENTER

[In reading this analysis, the explai

State References	Age Kind of permit	Occupations or estab- lishments <i>Exemptions</i>	Requirements	
			Evidence of age	Physic
I	II	III	IV	V
<b>ARIZONA</b> —Con- tinued.  R S 1913 Civ Ct 11 C 14 s 2802, 2804  [It would appear, though it is not specifically stated, that a "permit" would not be re- quired for employ- ment in occupa- tions listed in A, above, provided "employment cer- tificate" there tab- ulated had been obtained]	C 14 to 16  Graduate "permit"  [See note in col- umn I]	Any occupation dur- ingschool hours [See note in column I]		
	D 14 to 16  Nongradu- ate "permit"  [See note in col- umn I]	Same as in C, above, including bracketed note		
<b>ARKANSAS</b>  1914 A 1 s 2, 7, 8, 11, 13  [For earlier law re- quiring certificate for employment in factories and man- ufacturing estab- lishments, perhaps partially or en- tirely superseded by these later pro- visions, see 1907 A 456 s 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 1913 A 322 s 12]	A Under 16  "Employ- ment certi- cate"	Any establishment or occupation	"Documentary evi- dence that the child is of the age * * * represented" is re- quired Certificate shall show date of birth of child and contain a state- ment of the proof of age accepted	



TABLE 2.—REQUIREMENTS FOR ENTER

[In reading this analysis, the expla

State References	Age Kind of permit	Occupations or estab- lishments <i>Exemptions</i>	Requirements	
			Evidence of age	Physi
I	II	III	IV	V
<b>CALIFORNIA</b> [For public exhibi- tions, see Table 7]  [The permits tabu- lated in A and B are alternative, and the permit given in C may be substituted for either during vaca- tion]  Deering's General Laws 1909 A 1611 (as amended by 1915 C 625) s 1-3, 9, 10, 13, 15 D G L 1909 A 1611 s 16-17 (as added by 1915 C 625)  [Child over 14 may obtain a permit to work outside school hours upon compliance with requirements for the issuance of an age and schooling certificate—See provisions in D and E]	A 14 to 15  Temporary poverty "per- mit to work"	Manufacturing estab- lishment Mechanical establish- ment Mercantile establish- ment Workshop Office Laundry Place of amusement Restaurant Hotel Apartment house Distribution of mer- chandise Distribution of mes- sages Any other place of labor	Sworn statement of parent or guardian	
	B 14 to 15  Graduate "permit to work"	Same as in A, above		Physical ness fo bor con- pleted
	C 12 to 15  Vacation "permit to work"	Occupations or estab- lishments same as in A, above, on weekly school holidays or during regular vaca- tion of public schools	Permit shall contain age of child	
	D Over 15 (if graduate) [See note in col- umn I]  "Age and schooling cer- tificate"	Occupations or estab- lishments same as in A, above, during school hours	(1) Birth certificate (2) Passport (3) Baptisml certifi- cate If issuing officer is satisfied that no one of above can be pro- duced, (4) Other evidence, such as school en- rollment record on affidavit of parent or guardian, such as shall convince said officer that child is over 15	Certifi signe physi appoi by se board other medic cer, st that h exam child that h opini hasatt norma velopn is suffi ly sou health physi able to form fr ed wor
	E 15 to 16 (if nongrad- uate) [See note in col- umn I]  "Age and schooling cer- tificate"	Same as in D, above	Same as in D, above	Same as above

EMPLOYMENT [SEE TABLE 3]—Continued

notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Requirements—Continued			Enforcement	
Educational	Poverty	1. Promise of employment 2. Other	1. Enforcing authorities—Duty; Power only 2. Penalties—(a) Employment without certificate or permit, etc.; (b) Continuing employment contrary to inspector's orders	
VI	VII	VIII	IX	
	Sworn statement of parent or guardian that he is incapacitated for labor through illness or injury, or that through death or desertion of father family is in need of child's earnings. Issuing officer must investigate	1. Written evidence that suitable work is waiting for child 2. Permit shall specify kind of labor	1. Duty State bureau of labor statistics 1. Power only Attendance officers Probation officers  2 (a). Each offense Minimum—\$50 or imprisonment, or both Maximum—\$200 or imprisonment for 60 days, or both (The above penalty is found in D G L 1909 A 1611, as amended by 1915 C 625, s 13; the following penalty is given in section 16 of the same law) 2 (a). Any offense Maximum—\$50 or imprisonment for 60 days, or both	A
Completion of "prescribed grammar-school course"		1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	B
			1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	C
School record, signed by principal or teacher, shows: (1) Grade attained; (2) Attendance for current term Issuing officer certifies that child has completed prescribed grammar-school course		1. Written statement of prospective employer 2. Employer's promise gives nature of occupation for which child is to be employed	1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	D
School record same as in D, above Issuing officer certifies: (1) Child has completed 7th grade; (2) He is a regular attendant at evening school  Requirement after entering employment: [Compulsory evening-school attendance—See Table 5, D]		1. Same as in D, above 2. Same as in D, above	1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	E



TABLE 2.—REQUIREMENTS FOR ENTERING

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References	Age Kind of permit	Occupations or estab- lishments <i>Exemptions</i>	Requirements	
			Evidence of age	Physical
I	II	III	IV	V
<b>COLORADO</b> [For public exhibi- tions, see Table 7] [The certificates tab- ulated in A and B are alternative, and the permit tabulated in E may apparently be substituted for those in A to D, inclusive, during vacation]  Mills' A n n o t a t e d Statutes revised edition 1912 s 537, 660, 662-667, 670, 672, 673 1915 C 180 s 11  [For possible substi- tution of "permit" for "age and school certificate," see M A S r e 1912 s 671]  [For earlier law ap- plying to children 14 to 16 unable to read and write English, requiring a certain amount of school attend- ance, apparently partially nullified by later provisions, see M A S r e 1912 s 641]	A 14 to 16 (if literate)  "Age and school certifi- cate"	Manufacturing estab- lishment Mercantile institution Factory Workshop Store Office Hotel Laundry Bowling alley Theater Concert hall Place of amusement Passenger or freight elevator [But op- eration of same is prohibited under 16—See Table 1, B] Messenger for any of the above Driver for any of the above	Satisfactory evi- dence by: (1) Last school census (2) Birth certificate (3) Baptismal certifi- cate (4) Register of birth with town or city clerk (5) Records of public or parochial school If no one of above is obtainable, (6) Age certificate, which may be issued by juvenile or county court upon oath of parent or guardian before said court or officer thereof	
	B 14 to 16 (if illiterate)  "Age and school certifi- cate"	Same as in A, above	Same as in A, above	
	C 14 to 16 (if illiterate)  No docu- ment specified	Any occupation in town or city where a public evening school is maintained		

EMPLOYMENT [SEE TABLE 3]—Continued

pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Requirements—Continued			Enforcement
Educational	Poverty	1. Promise of employment 2. Other	1. Enforcing authorities—Duty; Power only 2. Penalties—(a) Employment without certificate or permit, etc.; (b) Continuing employment contrary to inspector's orders
VI	VII	VIII	IX
-attendance certificate, by teacher of school at- l, certifies to ability to ad write simple sentences			1. Duty Deputy State labor commis- sioner [factory inspector] School board or local school authorities: Must report to enforcing officer complaints made to them of violations in em- ployments listed in A-III, omitting "hotel" State industrial commission: Shall "inquire into and su- pervise the enforcement * * * of the laws relating to child labor"  2(a). First offense Minimum—\$5 Maximum—\$100 2(a). Second offense Minimum—\$100 or imprison- ment, or both Maximum—\$500 or imprison- ment for 90 days, or both
-attendance certificate, by teacher of school at- l, certifies that: Child can not read and simple sentences; He is a regular attendant ing school  quirement after entering ymant: sory evening-school at- ice—See Table 5, D] or town where there is no or parochial evening , this certificate can not ed)			1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above
to read and write simple ces  quirement after entering ymant: sory evening-school at- ice—See Table 5, E]			1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above

TABLE 2.—REQUIREMENTS FOR ENTERING

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References	Age Kind of permit	Occupations or estab- lishments <i>Exemptions</i>	Requirements	
			Evidence of age	Physical
I	II	III	IV	V
<b>COLORADO</b> —Con- tinued  M A S r e 1912 s 537, 657, 667, 670-673 1915 C 180 s 11	D Under 14 "Permit"	Employment by person other than parent of child in: Fruit orchard Garden Field or farm  [Compulsory school at- tendance require- ments would appear practically to limit employment to va- cation and other times outside school hours—See Table 5, A]	Statement of age by parent or employer must be written on application for per- mit	Issuing officer may make such reason- able "terms and condi- tions as shall seem neces- sary and proper for safeguard- ing the mor- al and phys- ical health of child" [See also col- umn VIII]
	E 12 to 16 Vacation "permit"	Occupations or estab- lishments same as in A, above, during that part of June, July, and August when public schools are not in session	.	Same as in D, above
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>  General Statutes re- vision 1902 s 4707 1911 C 119 s 1-3, 5, 6	A 14 to 16 Employ- ment "certifi- cate"	Manufacturing estab- lishment Mechanical establish- ment Mercantile establish- ment	Employment certifi- cate "shows" that child is over 14 Issuing officer may re- quire "all state- ments of fact offered in support of such application [for cer- tificate] to be made under oath"	Employment certificate states that child does not appear physically unfit for em- ployment Issuing officer may require examination by reputa- ble physi- cian in de- termining fitness
1913 C 211 s 1	B 14 to 16 "Vacation certificate"	[Manufacturing estab- lishment Mechanical establish- ment Mercantile establish- ment]		Child must be "in good physical condition"



**TABLE 2.—REQUIREMENTS FOR ENTERING**

**[In reading this analysis, the explanation]**

State References	Age Kind of permit	Occupations or establishments <i>Exemptions</i>	Requirements	
			Evidence of age	Physical
I	II	III	IV	V
<b>CONNECTICUT—</b> Continued  G S r 1902 s 2147, 4707  [The provisions tabulated in C, so far as they relate to occupations for which "employment certificates" are required, are apparently superseded by those tabulated in A, above]	<b>C</b> 14 to 16 (if illiterate)  "Certificate" of evening school attendance	Any occupation [excluding those listed in A-III, above; see note in column I] in town where public evening schools are established		
<b>DELAWARE</b> [For street trades, see Table 6] [For public exhibitions, see Table 7] [The law specifies (s 3151) that certificates shall be of 2 classes, general and vacation, the latter allowing child to work during entire year, excepting such days as he is required by law to attend school. But no further mention is made of the vacation certificate]  Revised Code 1915 C 90 s 3144-3146, 3149, 3151-3153, 3155, 3158, 3159, 3177, 3179-3181  [The permit tabulated in C, which is granted in discretion of issuing officer, may be issued to any child "under the age as specified" in R C 1915 C 90 s 3144-3192. The occupations and establishments for employment in which a minimum age is fixed by those sections are given in Table 1, A to G, inclusive, and those for employment in which a certificate is required under a certain age are given in A and B in this table]	<b>A</b> Under 16 [12 to 16]  "Employment certificate"   <b>B</b> Under 16 [14 to 16]  "Employment certificate"	Canning or packing establishment [See Table 1, B, for employment during school hours]  <i>Exemptions:</i> Establishment engaged in canning or packing perishable fruits or vegetables  Mechanical establishment Mercantile establishment Mill Factory Workshop "Tenement-house, manufacturing, or workshop" Office Office building Restaurant Boarding house Bakery Barber shop Hotel Boothblack-stand establishment Public stable Garage Laundry Driver Brickyard Lumberyard Construction or repair of buildings Transmission of messages Any business or service during hours "when the public schools * * * are in session under the provisions of any compulsory school law of the State"	Same as in B, below   (1) Birth certificate If above is not obtainable, and parent or guardian so certifies by affidavit, (2) Passport (3) Baptismal certificate If no one of above is obtainable, and parent or guardian so certifies by affidavit, (4) Other documentary evidence (including school census) satisfactory to issuing officer except school record or affidavit of parent or guardian If no documentary proof is obtainable, and parent or guardian so certifies by affidavit, (5) Statement of age by parent or guardian subject to investigation by issuing officer and, if he so directs, to approval of State child labor inspector after physical examination before him	Same as in B, below   Certificate signed by physician appointed by district school board or committee, stating that he has made examination and found that child has attained normal development and is sufficiently sound health and physically able to be employed in any occupation or process in which a child 12 to 16 may be legally employed



TABLE 2.—REQUIREMENTS FOR ENTERING

[In reading the analysis, the explanation of

State References	Age Kind of permit	Occupations or establishments <i>Exemptions</i>	Requirements	
			Evidence of age	Physical
I	II	III	IV	V
<b>DELAWARE</b> —Continued	C [Age not specified—See note in column I]  “Permit”	[Occupations not specified—See note in column I]		
<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA</b>  [For street trades, see Table 6]  [For public exhibitions, see Table 7]  [The certificates tabulated in A and B are alternative]  Code 1911 p 441 s 1, 2, 4; p 442 s 5, 6; p 443 s 7, 10 36 United States Statutes at Large p 990	A Under 16 [14 to 16]  “Age and schooling certificate”	Mercantile establishment Factory Workshop Store Business office Telegraph office Telephone office Restaurant Hotel Apartment house Club Theater Bowling alley Laundry Bootblack stand	Satisfactory evidence by one of the following: (1) Birth certificate (2) Baptismal certificate (3) Other religious record (4) Register of birth (5) Affidavit of parent or guardian (required only in case “last-mentioned transcript of the certificate of birth” is not procured)	Issuing officer certifies that child has attained normal development and is in sound health and physically able to perform intended work
[The certificate tabulated in B may be issued only in “exceptional cases” and if judge of juvenile court, upon recommendation of superintendent of schools, waives necessity of “schooling certificate,” which consists of requirements tabulated in A–VI and possibly those in A–V]	B Under 16 [14 to 16]  [Poverty] “age certificate”	Same as in A, above	Same as in A, above	[Schooling certificate may be waived—see note in column I—and “age certificate” entitles holder to be employed. Not clear whether requirements in A–V are included in “age” or in “schooling” certificate]
C 1911 p 441 s 1; p 442 s 6; p 443 s 7, 10 36 U S Stat L p 990	C 12 to 14  Temporary poverty “permit”	Occupations or establishments same as in A, above, at any occupation or employment not in judgment of judge of juvenile court of the District of Columbia, dangerous or injurious to the health or morals of child		[For sale-guard to health, see column III]

## EMPLOYMENT [SEE TABLE 3]—Continued

notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Requirements—Continued			Enforcement	
Educational  VI	Poverty  VII	1. Promise of employment 2. Other  VIII	1. Enforcing authorities—Duty; Power only 2. Penalties—(a) Employment without certificate or permit, etc.; (b) Continuing employment contrary to inspector's orders  IX	
	Child's labor must be necessary for support of itself or its family because of death or illness of parent or other unavoidable cause		1. Same as in B, above 2. Same as in B, above	C
Issuing officer certifies: (1) Ability to read and write simple English sentences; (2) 130 days' school attendance during the school year or year previous to applying for school record; (3) That child has received during above period instruction in reading, spelling, writing, and arithmetic			1. Duty Child labor inspectors [2 detailed privates of police force] Truant officers: Shall inspect establishments; Shall report violations to the superintendent of schools and the corporation counsel of the District of Columbia  2(a). Any offense Maximum—\$50 2(b). Any offense (Each day's violation a separate offense) Maximum—\$20	A
[See note in column I]	[See column VIII]	1. [No specific provision] 2. Cases for which certificate is issued must be "exceptional"	1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	B
[The child labor law, under which temporary poverty "permit" is issued allowing child to go to work at 12, in the discretion of the judge of the juvenile court, was passed subsequent to the compulsory school-attendance law of 1906, requiring attendance at school until 14—See Table 5]	Evidence satisfactory to judge of juvenile court that labor of child is necessary for the support of himself or of those dependent upon him <sup>1</sup>	1. [No specific provision] 2. [For safeguard to morals, see column III]	1. Same as in A, above [Permit is subject to revocation at the discretion of issuing judge (of juvenile court) or his successor in office]  2. Same as in A, above	C

<sup>1</sup> That is, for the assistance of a disabled, ill, or invalid parent, or for the support in whole or in part of a younger brother or sister or a widowed mother



TABLE 2.—REQUIREMENTS FOR ENTERING<sup>\*</sup>

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory



TABLE 2.—REQUIREMENTS FOR ENTERING

[In reading this analysis, the explanation

State References  I	Age Kind of permit  II	Occupations or establishments  <i>Exemptions</i>  III	Requirements	
			Evidence of age  IV	Physical  V
<b>HAWAII</b> [No provisions]				
<b>IDAHO</b> 1911 C 159 s 167, 168, 170, 173 1913 C 77 s 7  [Children 12 to 14 may work in employments listed in A-III during public-school vacation of 2 weeks or more, but no requirements for such employment are specified]	A 14 to 16  "Age record"	Mercantile establishment Mine Factory Workshop Store Telegraph office Telephone office Laundry Restaurant Hotel Apartment house Distribution or transmission of merchandise Distribution or transmission of messages	[Employer shall keep a record of names, ages, and place of residence. Parent, guardian, etc., swearing falsely as to age of child for purpose of obtaining an "age record" is guilty of perjury. See also last note in column I]	
	B "Under 16" [14 to 16]  No document specified	Any gainful occupation during school hours		
<b>ILLINOIS</b> [For public exhibitions, see Table 7]  Hurd's Revised Statutes 1913 C 48 s 20a, 20c, 20e, 20f, 20g, 20h, 20l, 20m  [For law covering certain establishments, largely superseded by provisions tabulated in A and B, in which affidavit of age by parent, etc., is required as a condition of employment, see H R S 1913 C 48 s 34, 39-41]	A 14 to 16 (if literate)  "Age and school certificate"	Manufacturing establishment Mercantile institution Factory Workshop Store Office Hotel Laundry Bowling alley "Theater, concert hall, or place of amusement" Passenger or freight elevator [But operation of same is prohibited under 16—See Table 1, B] Messenger for any of the above Driver for any of the above	Satisfactory evidence by: (1) Last school census (2) Birth certificate (3) Baptismal certificate (4) Register of birth with town or city clerk (5) Records of public or parochial school If no one of above is obtainable, (6) Age certificate which may be issued by juvenile or county court upon oath of parent or guardian before said court or officer thereof	



TABLE 2.—REQUIREMENTS FOR ENTERING

[In reading this analysis, the explana-

State References	Age Kind of permit	Occupations or estab- lishments <i>Exemptions</i>	Requirements	
			Evidence of age	Physical
I	II	III	IV	V
ILLINOIS—Contin- ued	B 14 to 16 (if illiterate)  "Age and school certifi- cate"	Same as in A, above	Same as in A, above	
	C 14 to 16 (if illiterate)  No docu- ment speci- fied	Any occupation in city or town where a public evening school is main- tained		
H R S 1913 C 48 s 24, 27, 28	D Any minor  "Certificate of physical fit- ness"  [May be required after entering employment]	Manufacturing estab- lishment Factory Workshop		Certificate from regular physician of good stand- ing may be required by enforcing offi- cer if child ap- pears physi- cally unable to do work at which en- gaged
H R S 1913 C 93 s 5e, 5g, 28-30	E Boy over 16 [16 to 21]  Evidence of age	Manual labor in or about coal mine	One of the fol- lowing, together with affidavit of parent or guardian: (1) Birth certificate (2) Baptismal certifi- cate (3) Passport (4) Other official or re- ligious record	

**EMPLOYMENT [SEE TABLE 3]—Continued.**

notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Requirements—Continued			Enforcement	
Educational  VI	Poverty  VII	1. Promise of employment 2. Other  VIII	1. Enforcing authorities—Duty; Power only 2. Penalties—(a) Employment without certificate or permit, etc.; (b) Continuing employment contrary to inspector's orders  IX	
<p>School - attendance certificate, signed by teacher of school attended, certifies that:</p> <p>(1) Child can not read and write simple sentences;</p> <p>(2) He is regular attendant at evening school</p> <p>Requirement after entering employment: [Compulsory evening-school attendance—See Table 5, C]</p> <p>(In city or town where there is no public or parochial evening school or where same exists but is not in session, this certificate can not be issued)</p>			<p>1. Same as in A, above</p> <p>2. Same as in A, above</p>	B
<p>Inability to read and write simple sentences</p> <p>Requirement after entering employment: [Compulsory evening-school attendance—See Table 5, D]</p>			<p>1. Same as in A, above</p> <p>2. Same as in A, above</p>	C
			<p>1. [State factory inspector or his assistant or deputy may require certificate and may prohibit employment if it can not be obtained]</p> <p>2. [A penalty of from \$3 to \$100 is incurred for failure to comply with "any provision of this act"]</p>	D
			<p>1. Duty State mine inspectors</p> <p>2(a). Any offense Maximum—\$500 or imprisonment for 6 months, or both</p>	E

## CHILD LABOR LEGISLATION.

## TABLE 2.—REQUIREMENTS FOR BNT

(In reading this analysis, the en





TABLE 2.—REQUIREMENTS FOR ENTERING

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References	Age Kind of permit	Occupations or estab- lishments <i>Exemptions</i>	Requirements	
			Evidence of age	Physical
I	II	III	IV	V
<b>IOWA</b> [For street trades, see Table 6] [For public exhibi- tions, see Table 7] Code 1897 Supple- ment 1913 s 2477-e, 2477-f C 1897 Supplemental Supplement 1915 s 2477-a, 2477-d	<b>A</b> 14 to 16 "Work per- mit"	Manufacturing estab- lishment Mine Factory Mill Shop Laundry Slaughterhouse or packing house Store or mercantile es- tablishment where more than 8 persons are employed Operating freight or passenger elevator Livery stable Garage Place of amusement Distribution or trans- mission of merchan- dise Distribution or trans- mission of messages ["A work permit shall be issued for every position obtained by a child between the ages of 14 and 16 years"]	(1) Birth certificate If above is not obtainable, (2) Passport (3) Baptismal certifi- cate If no one of above is obtainable, (4) School census rec- ord If no one of above is obtainable, (5) Certificate of age from local medical inspector of schools, or physician ap- pointed by local board of education	Certificate signed by medical in- specter of schools or physician appointed by board of education, certifying that child has attained normal de- velopment and is in suf- ficiently sound health and physi- cally able to perform in- tended work
<b>KANSAS</b> [For public exhibi- tions, see Table 7] General Statutes 1909 s 5094-5098, 8017, 8020 1913 C 217 s 3	<b>A</b> Under 16 [14 is the mini- mum age for employment in most of these occupa- tions—See Table 1, A]  (1) "Certifi- cate of age" (2) Affida- vit of age	Factory Workshop Theater Packing house Operating elevator Mine [See provisions in B, below] Distribution or trans- mission of messages Distribution or trans- mission of merchan- dise Any business or serv- ice during school hours  <i>Exemptions:</i> Factory or workshop owned or operated by parent	The document required consists of either of the follow- ing: (1) Certificate of age, based upon school census and such other facts as issuing officer can obtain If above is not ob- tainable, (2) Affidavit of parent or guardian	
G S 1909 s 4993, 4996, 8017 1913 C 217 s 3	<b>B</b> 12 to 16  School cer- tificate  [The minimum age for em- ployment in mine is 14 by a later law]	Coal mine [See pro- visions in A, above]		



TABLE 2.—REQUIREMENTS FOR ENTERING

[In reading this analysis, the explanation—

State References	Age Kind of permit	Occupations or estab- lishments <i>Exemptions</i>	Requirements	
			Evidence of age	Physical
I	II	III	IV	V
<b>KANSAS—Continued</b>  G S 1909 s 7736, 7737, 8017 1913 C 217 s 3  [The "permit" tabulated in C is apparently not necessary if child fulfills requirements tabulated in D or E, or if he is exempt from school attendance on account of physical or mental incapacity—See Table 5, A, <i>Exemptions</i> (2)]  [Employment in any business or service during school hours is prohibited under 14 by a later law—See Table 1, B]	C 8 to 15  [See last note in column I]  " Permit "	Any occupation during sessions of the school term or year		
	D 8 to 15 (if graduate)  [See last note in column I]  No document specified	Same as in C, above		
	E 14 to 15 (if nongraduate)  No document specified	Same as in C, above		
<b>KENTUCKY</b>  [For street trades, see Table 6]  [For public exhibitions, see Table 7]  Statutes 1915 s 33a.2, 331a.2, 331a.4, 331a.5, 331a.8, 331a.16, 2978c.7	A 14 to 16  "Employment certificate"	Mercantile establishment Factory Mill Workshop Store Office Printing establishment Bakery Laundry Restaurant Hotel Apartment house Theater Motion-picture establishment Distribution or transmission of merchandise Distribution or transmission of messages	(1) Birth certificate (2) Passport (3) Baptismal certificate If no one of above is obtainable, (4) Other evidence (as school census, school enrollment record, or affidavit of parent or guardian) such as shall convince issuing officer that child is 14	Certificate of physician appointed by school board, or of some other public medical officer, certifying that child has attained normal development and is in sufficiently sound health and physically able to perform intended work



TABLE 2.—REQUIREMENTS FOR ENTERING

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

EMPLOYMENT [SEE TABLE 3]—Continued

notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Requirements—Continued			Enforcement	
Educational	Poverty	1. Promise of employment 2. Other	1. Enforcing authorities— Duty; Power only 2. Penalties—(a) Employment without certificate or permit, etc.; (b) Continuing employment contrary to inspector's orders	
VI	VII	VIII	IX	
			<p>1. Duty State commissioner of labor and assistant commissioners Parish, city, or town factory inspectors (including New Orleans factory inspector) Supervisor of minerals: Shall enforce provisions of law pertaining to mining</p> <p>2(a). Any offense Minimum—\$25 or imprisonment for 10 days, or both Maximum—\$50 or imprisonment for 6 months, or both</p>	A
			<p>1. [See column V] 2. [Child is "required to procure" certificate under conditions specified in column V. Penalty in A-IX, above, applies to "any violations of this act"]</p>	B

TABLE 2.—REQUIREMENTS FOR ENTERING

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References	Age Kind of permit	Occupations or estab- lishments <i>Exemptions</i>	Requirements	
			Evidence of age	Physical
I	II	III	IV	V
<b>MAINE</b>  1905 C 123 s 1 (as amended by 1915 C 320 s 1), 2 (as amended by 1915 C 320 s 4) 1911 C 65 s 2, 11 1915 C 327 s 2, 4, 5	A 14 to 16  "Work per- mit"	Manufacturing estab- lishment Mechanical establish- ment Any business or serv- ice whatever during school hours	(1) Birth certificate (2) Baptismal certifi- cate (3) Passport showing the birth	Issuing officer may require in doubtful cases a cer- tificate from school phy- sician or from medi- cal officer of board of health stat- ing that child has been exam- ined by him, and in his opinion has attained nor- mal develop- ment and is insufficient- ly sound health and physically able to perform in- tended work  Require- ment after entering em- ployment: [State factory inspector or his deputy or agent may require similar cer- tificate in doubtful cases]
	B 14 to 16  "Vacat ion permit"	[The occupations or establishments for which this permit is required are not defi- nitely stated in the law, but it would appear to be neces- sary for employment only in those estab- lishments for em- ployment in which a "work permit" is required]	Same as in A, above	Same as in A, above

EMPLOYMENT [SEE TABLE 3]—Continued

notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Requirements—Continued			Enforcement	
Educational	Poverty	1. Promise of employment 2. Other	1. Enforcing authorities—Duty; Power only 2. Penalties—(a) Employment without certificate or permit, etc.; (b) Continuing employment contrary to inspector's orders	
VI	VII	VIII	IX	
Child must demonstrate ability to read and write simple English sentences and to perform the fundamental operations of arithmetic through division, according to test furnished by local superintendent of schools or school committee, or must furnish a certificate signed by public-school teacher or principal of an approved private school certifying to such ability			<p>1. Duty State commissioner of labor [and industry] “Agents for the protection of children,” sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, police officers, and constables: Shall enforce any act concerning the protection of children</p> <p>1. Power only Truant officers, factory inspectors, or other officers charged with enforcement of this act: May demand proof of age of child apparently under 16 and forbid his employment if such evidence be not produced [See Table 5 for other powers of truant officers to inspect certificates]</p> <p>2(a). Any offense Minimum—\$25 Maximum—\$200</p>	A
			<p>1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above</p>	B



TABLE 2.—REQUIREMENTS FOR ENTERING

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References	Age Kind of permit	Occupations or estab- lishments <i>Exemptions</i>	Requirements	
			Evidence of age	Physical
I	II	III	IV	V
<b>MARYLAND</b>  [For street trades, see Table 6]  [For public exhibi- tions, see Table 7]  Annotated Code 1911 v 3 (1914) art 27 s 344; art 77 s 166; art 100 s 4, 5, 9-17, 19, 20, 34, 35, 38, 40, 48  [The certificate tab- ulated in A per- mits employment during entire year; those in B and C only during such time as child is not required to attend school— See Table 5]	A 14 to 16  "General employment certificate"  [See note in col- umn I]	Mercantile establish- ment Mechanical establish- ment Mill Factory Workshop Tenement-house man- ufactory or work- shop Office building Restaurant Bakery Barber shop Hotel Apartment house Bootblack stand or es- tablishment [other than employment in street trade, for which see Table 6, B] Public stable Garage Laundry Driver Brickyard Lumberyard Construction or repair of buildings Messenger for tele- graph, telephone, or messenger company Canning establish- ment Packing establish- ment Store Office Boarding house Place of amusement Club Distribution, trans- mission, or sale of merchandise	(1) Birth certificate If above is not ob- tainable, and parent or guardian so certi- fies by affidavit, (2) Passport (3) Baptismal certifi- cate If no one of above is obtainable, and parent or guardian so certifies by affidavit, (4) Other documen- tary evidence (ex- cept school record or affidavit of parent, etc.) satisfactory to issuing officer; school census or enumeration record duly attested may be used If no documen- tary evidence as above is obtainable, and parent or guard- ian so certifies by affidavit, (5) Certificate of phy- sician appointed by issuing officer, stat- ing that in his opin- ion child is 14	Certificate signed by a physician appointed by issuing officer, stat- ing that he has examin- ed child and that in his opinion it has reached normal de- velopment and is in suf- ficiently sound health and physically able to per- form in- tended work
	B 12 to 14  "Vacation employment certificate"  [See note in col- umn I]	Mercantile establish- ment Canning establish- ment Packing establish- ment Store Office Boarding house Place of amusement Club Distribution, trans- mission, or sale of merchandise	(1) to (4) Same as in A, above If no documen- tary evidence as above is obtainable, (5) Certificate of phy- sician designated by issuing officer, stat- ing that in his opin- ion child is 12 years of age or upward, together with affi- davit of parent or guardian that child is over 12	Certificate from phy- sician des- ignated by issuing offi- cer, stating that he has examined child and that in his opinion it is physically able to un- dertake intended work
	C 14 to 16  "Vacation employment certificate"  [See note in col- umn I]	Same as in A, above	Same as in B, above	Same as in B, above



TABLE 2.—REQUIREMENTS FOR ENTERING

[In reading this analysis, the explainer

State References	Age Kind of permit	Occupations or establishments <i>Exemptions</i>	Requirements	
			Evidence of age	Physical
I	II	III	IV	V
<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b> [For street trades, see Table 6] [For public exhibitions, see Table 7] Revised Laws 1902 C 44 s 1 (as amended by 1913 C 779 s 1 and by 1915 C 81 s 1), 2 (as amended by 1913 C 779 s 2 and by 1915 C 81 s 2) R L 1902 C 46 s 13 (as amended by 1913 C 779 s 12) R L 1902 C 108 s 8 (as amended by 1907 C 413) 1906 C 502 s 1 (as amended by 1910 C 257) 1906 C 502 s 2 (as amended by 1910 C 257) 1909 C 514 s 17 (as amended by 1912 C 191), 57 (as amended by 1913 C 779 s 15), 58 (as amended by 1913 C 779 s 16), 59 (as amended by 1913 C 779 s 17 and by 1914 C 580), 60 (as amended by 1913 C 779 s 18), 61 (as amended by 1915 C 70), 62 (as amended by 1913 C 779 s 20), 63 (as amended by 1913 C 779 s 21), 64 (as amended by 1913 C 779 s 22) 1912 C 726 s 5, 11 1913 C 805 s 1	<b>A</b> 14 to 16 "Employment certificate"	Manufacturing establishment Mechanical establishment Mercantile establishment Factory Workshop  <i>Exemptions:</i> Mercantile establishment on Saturdays, 7 a. m. to 6 p. m.	(1) Birth certificate (2) Baptismal certificate If no one of above is obtainable, (3) Passport (4) Attested immigration record (5) Other official or religious record appearing to issuing officer to be sufficient evidence If no one of above is obtainable, (6) First Massachusetts school record of age if kept for 2 years If no one of above is obtainable, and parent or guardian so certifies, (7) Certificate of age from school physician or physician appointed by school committee	Certificate signed by school or family physician or physician appointed by school committee, certifying that child is in sufficiently sound health and physically able to perform intended work
R L 1902 C 46 s 13 (as amended by 1913 C 779 s 12) R L 1902 C 108 s 8 (as amended by 1907 C 413) 1906 C 502 s 1 (as amended by 1910 C 257) 1906 C 502 s 2 (as amended by 1910 C 257) 1909 C 514 s 17 (as amended by 1912 C 191), 57 (as amended by 1913 C 779 s 15), 58 (as amended by 1913 C 779 s 16), 59 (as amended by 1913 C 779 s 17 and by 1914 C 580), 60 (as amended by 1913 C 779 s 18), 61 (as amended by 1915 C 70), 62 (as amended by 1913 C 779 s 20), 63 (as amended by 1913 C 779 s 21), 64 (as amended by 1913 C 779 s 22) 1912 C 726 s 5, 11 1913 C 805 s 1	<b>B</b> 14 to 16 Home permit [See Table 5]	Profitable employment at home		
R L 1902 C 46 s 13 (as amended by 1913 C 779 s 12) R L 1902 C 108 s 8 (as amended by 1907 C 413) 1909 C 514 s 17 (as amended by 1912 C 191), 62 (as amended by 1913 C 779 s 20), 63 (as amended by 1913 C 779 s 21), 64 (as amended by 1913 C 779 s 22), 66 (as amended by 1913 C 779 s 23) 1912 C 726 s 5, 11	<b>C</b> 16 to 21 (if literate) "Educational certificate"	Manufacturing establishment Mechanical establishment Mercantile establishment Factory Workshop	Same as in A, above, as far as practicable	
R L 1902 C 46 s 13 (as amended by 1913 C 779 s 12) R L 1902 C 108 s 8 (as amended by 1907 C 413) 1909 C 514 s 17 (as amended by 1912 C 191), 62 (as amended by 1913 C 779 s 20), 63 (as amended by 1913 C 779 s 21), 64 (as amended by 1913 C 779 s 22), 66 (as amended by 1913 C 779 s 23) 1912 C 726 s 5, 11	<b>D</b> 16 to 21 (if illiterate) "Educational certificate"	Same as in C, above	Same as in A, above, as far as practicable	



TABLE 2.—REQUIREMENTS FOR ENTERIN

[In reading this analysis, the explanato

State References	Age Kind of permit	Occupations or estab- lishments <i>Exemptions</i>	Requirements	
			Evidence of age	Physical
I	II	III	IV	V
<b>MICHIGAN</b>  Howell's Annotated Statutes 1913 s 4018 (as amended by 1915 No 255), 4026, 4029, 4062  [For excuse from school attendance, granted under practically the same conditions as those tabulated in column VII, which is apparently a prerequisite for employment under 16 in any occupation during school hours, unless child has completed eighth grade, see Table 5, B-II, sub-division (2)]	A Under 16 [15 to 16]  Employment [poverty] "permit"	Manufacturing establishment Mercantile institution Workshop Store Office Hotel Laundry Mine Bowling alley Telegraph service Messenger service "Any person coming within the provisions of this act" [The act referred to is H A S 1913 C 64 (s 4009-4062). It is not clear to what further occupations, if any, this phrase would make the permit requirement apply. It might be construed to apply also to theater and to billiard or pool room conducted for profit]  <i>Exemptions:</i> Employment during established vacation period in preserving perishable goods in fruit or vegetable canning establishment	(1) Passport (2) Record of birth kept by authorized public authority (3) Baptismal or other religious record If no one of above is obtainable, (4) Statement of physician connected officially with department of health, certifying that in his opinion child is 15 or over, is in sound health, and physically able to perform intended work. Issuing officer may require also parent's affidavit of age or other evidence	Statement by issuing officer that in his opinion child has attained normal development, is in sound health, and physically able to perform intended work; in doubtful cases such fitness shall be determined by medical officer of department of health
	B Under 16 [15 to 16]  "Limited vacation permit"	Occupations or establishments same as in A, above  <i>Exemptions:</i> Same as in A, above	Same as in A, above	Same as in A, above
<b>MINNESOTA</b>  [For public exhibitions, see Table 7]  General Statutes 1913 s 3818, 3819, 3840, 3842, 3843, 3846, 3847	A 14 to 16  "Employment certificate"	Any business or service [during any part of the term] "during which the public schools are in session" (The words within the brackets are omitted in the law, apparently by mistake. They occur in the original law, passed in 1907, but not in the law as amended in 1912)	(1) Birth certificate If above is not obtainable, (2) Affidavit of parent or guardian taken before issuing officer (Issuing officer shall "examine child" and file statement that in his opinion child is 14 or over)	Certificate from reputable practicing physician designated for this purpose by school board, that child has attained normal development, is in sound health, and physically able to perform intended work

## EMPLOYMENT [SEE TABLE 3]—Continued

notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Requirements—Continued			Enforcement	
Educational	Poverty	1. Promise of employment 2. Other	1. Enforcing authorities—Duty; Power only 2. Penalties—(a) Employment without certificate or permit, etc.; (b) Continuing employment contrary to inspector's orders	
VI	III	VIII	IX	
	Statement by issuing officer that in his opinion services of child are essential for support of itself or its parents		<p>1. Duty State factory inspectors 1. Power only Any citizen: May make complaint [1911 A 153 and 1913 A 177 provide for the appointment of mine inspectors, but their duties apparently relate only to safety]</p> <p>2(a). Any offense Minimum—\$10 or imprisonment for 10 days, or both Maximum—\$100 or imprisonment for 90 days, or both</p>	A
	Same as in A, above		<p>1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above</p>	B
Completion of studies taught in common schools of district, or other school in which the curriculum is equal. In any case ability to read and write simple English sentences is required. School record, "properly filled out" and signed by principal or teacher of school last attended, must be examined and approved by issuing officer			<p>1. Duty State department of labor and <del>minerals</del> 1. Power only Truant officers May inspect establishments and shall report violations to school authorities and to State commissioner of labor</p> <p>2(a). Any offense Minimum—\$25 Maximum—\$50 2(b). Any offense (Each day's violation a separate offense) Minimum—\$5 Maximum—\$20</p>	A

TABLE 2—REQUIREMENTS FOR ENTERING

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References	Age Kind of permit	Occupations or estab- lishments <i>Exemptions</i>	Requirements	
			Evidence of age	Physical
I	II	III	IV	V
<b>MINNESOTA—</b> Continued  G S 1913 s 3850, 8482  [The provisions tab- ulated in B appear to apply to any oc- cupation, but the law is not definite]	B "Any child"  "Certificate" of physical fit- ness  [May be required after entering employment]	[Any occupation—See note in column I]		Certificate from repu- table prac- ticing phy- sician desig- nated by school board, af- firming child's physical fit- ness to per- form work at which en- gaged, shall be required by officials of labor de- partment or truant offi- cers, if said child ap- pears un- able to per- form such work
<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>  1908 C 99 (as amend- ed by 1912 C 165) s 1, 3, 5-8 1914 C 163 s 3, 4 1914 C 164 s 9  [1912 C 165 s 9, amend- ing 1908 C 99, which exempted fruit can- neries from the provisions tabu- lated in A, and which so defined the application of the act as to make the penalties and "physical require- ments" apply to employment in all the establishments listed in column III, was repealed by 1914 C 163 s 8]	A Boy 12 to 16 Girl 14 to 16  "Affidavit" of age and school attend- ance	Manufacturing estab- ment Mill Factory Cannery [See note in column I]  <i>Exemptions:</i> [1914 C 164 repeals these provisions in so far as they relate to "cotton mills and knitting mills," but enacts nearly identi- cal provisions for such establishments in regard to affi- davit, etc.—See pro- visions in B, below]	Affidavit of parent or guardian states date of birth of child	Requirement after enter- ing employ- ment: County health officer must inspect "manufac- turing es- tablish- ments" and report to sheriff child whose phys- ical condi- tion inca- pacitates him to per- form work required, and sheriff shall re- move him from estab- lishment. Judgment of health officer shall be conclu- sive [See note in col- umn I]

EMPLOYMENT [SEE TABLE 3]—Continued

notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Requirements—Continued			Enforcement	
Educational	Poverty	1. Promise of employment 2. Other	1. Enforcing authorities—Duty; Power only 2. Penalties—(a) Employment without certificate or permit, etc.; (b) Continuing employment contrary to inspector's orders	
VI	VII	VIII	IX	
			1. [See column V] 2. [A maximum penalty of \$100 or imprisonment for 3 months is incurred for refusing to produce certificate upon demand or employing child who can not obtain it]	B
Affidavit of parent or guardian states last school attendance, grade of studies pursued, and name of school and teacher in charge			1. Duty State factory inspector County health officer: [For duties, see A-V] County sheriff: [For duties, see A-V] Circuit judge: Shall specially charge grand jury to investigate violations  2(a). Any offense Minimum—\$50 or imprisonment for 10 days, or both Maximum—\$100 or imprisonment for 60 days, or both (Above penalty applies specifically to employment only in "mill, factory or manufacturing establishment") 2(b). Any offense Minimum—\$10 Maximum—\$100 (Penalty 2(b) is incurred for refusal to obey lawful order of sheriff or health officer, and applies specifically only to "manufacturing establishments")	A





EMPLOYMENT [SEE TABLE 3]—Continued

notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Requirements—Continued			Enforcement	
Educational	Poverty	1. Promise of employment 2. Other	1. Enforcing authorities—Duty; Power only 2. Penalties—(a) Employment without certificate or permit, etc.; (b) Continuing employment contrary to inspector's orders	
VI	VII	VIII	IX	
Same as in A, above			1. Duty State factory inspector County health officer: [For duties, see B-V] County sheriff: Has duty of enforcement [See also B-V] Circuit judge: Has duties as specified in A, above  2(a). Any offense Minimum—\$50 or imprisonment for 10 days, or both Maximum—\$100 or imprisonment for 60 days, or both 2(b). Any offense Minimum—\$10 Maximum—\$100 (Penalty 2(b) is incurred for refusal to obey lawful order of sheriff or health officer)	B
Ability to read and write simple English sentences. Examination by issuing officer School record, signed by principal or chief executive officer of school attended, certifies: (1) Ability to read and write simple English sentences; (2) That child "has regularly attended" school		1. [No specific provision] 2. Certificate states kind of work which child says he intends to do	1. Duty State factory inspector: In cities of 10,000 or over "shall enforce all laws relating to the inspection" of factories, warehouses, freight depots, machine shops, laundries, tenement workshops, bakeshops, hotels, restaurants, bowling alleys, theaters, concert halls or places of public amusement, and other manufacturing, mechanical, and mercantile establishments and workshops  2(a). Any offense Maximum—\$100 or imprisonment for 1 year, or both (Each day's violation a separate offense)	A
			1. [See column V]  2. [Child who can not obtain certificate demanded shall not be employed. Penalty in A, above, applies to violation of any provision of this act]	B

TABLE 2.—REQUIREMENTS FOR ENTERING

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References	Age Kind of permit	Occupations or estab- lishments <i>Exemptions</i>	Requirements	
			Evidence of age	Physical
I	II	III	IV	V
<b>MONTANA</b>  Revised Codes 1907 s 1660, 1669 1913 C 76 s 1100-1103	A Under 14  [Age of comple- tion of public- school studies to 14]  "Age and schooling cer- tificate"	Any occupation dur- ing school term	"Satisfactory proof of age"	
	B 14 to 16  "Age and schooling cer- tificate"	Same as in A, above	Same as in A, above	
R C 1907 s 1660, 1669, 1746, 1748-1751 1911 C 120 s 5 1913 C 55 s 3, 5	C Over 16  "Age cer- tificate"	Factory Workshop Mine Mill Smelter Steam, electric, hy- draulic, or com- pressed-air railroad Passenger or freight elevator Where any machinery is operated Telegraph company Telephone company Messenger company Any occupation not above enumerated which is known to be dangerous or un- healthful or which may be in any way detrimental to the morals of child un- der 16	Official record, com- piled by State com- missioner of labor and industry, from reports made to him by county superin- tendent of schools, giving ages of all children under 16 who are residents of State	

EMPLOYMENT [SEE TABLE 3]—Continued

notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Requirements—Continued			Enforcement	
Educational	Poverty	1. Promise of employment 2. Other	1. Enforcing authorities— Duty; Power only 2. Penalties—(a) Employment without certificate or permit, etc.; (b) Continuing employment contrary to inspector's orders	
VI	VII	VIII	IX	
"Satisfactory proof" that child "has successfully completed" the studies of reading, spelling, writing, language, English grammar, geography, history and civics, physiology and hygiene, and arithmetic			1. Duty Truant officers State bureau of child and animal protection: Was created "for the purpose of enforcing the laws * * * pertaining to children"; Has powers of inspection  2(a). Each offense Minimum—\$25 Maximum—\$50	A
Certificate issued upon "a knowledge" of child's ability to read and write English			1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	B
			1. Duty State commissioner of labor and industry State bureau of child and animal protection: Has duties and powers as specified in A, above State coal mine inspector: As to coal mines [State mine inspector must inspect mines, but his duties apparently relate only to safety—See R C 1907 s 1713, 1720] 1. Power only Any reputable citizen: May make complaint  2(a). Any offense Minimum—\$25 or imprisonment for 30 days, or both Maximum—\$500 or imprisonment for 6 months, or both	C

TABLE 2.—REQUIREMENTS FOR ENTE

[In reading this analysis, the exp

State References  I	Age Kind of permit  II	Occupations or estab- lishments  <i>Exemptions</i>  III	Requirements	
			Evidence of age  IV	Phys  V
<b>NEBRASKA</b>  [For public exhibi- tions, see Table 7]  [The certificates tab- ulated in A and B are also called "Age and schooling cer- tificates"]  Revised Statutes 1913 s 3576, 3578, 3580, 3582, 3583, 3585, 3586  [For law according to which evening or other school at- tendance equiv- alent to the even- ing-school attend- ance tabulated in B-VI may be re- quired of child 14 to 16 in city and metropolitan city school districts and 14 to 15 in other places, if he is "legally and reg- ularly employed for his own sup- port or the support of those actually dependent upon him," see R S 1913 s 6924-6926]	A 14 to 16 (if graduate)  "Employ- ment certifi- cate"	Manufacturing estab- lishment Mercantile institution Factory Workshop Theater Concert hall Place of amusement Store Office Hotel Laundry Bowling alley Passenger or freight elevator Messenger for any of the above Driver for any of the above	(1) Passport (2) Birth certificate (3) Baptismal certifi- cate (4) Other religious or official record show- ing date of birth If no one of above is obtainable, (5) Affidavit of par- ent or guardian (6) In doubtful cases, issuing office may refer question of age to the judge of the juvenile court or to the county judge, whose judg- ment shall be final	Issuing after ing nation state that o p l child taine mal opme in sc health physi able for ten work. doul cases fitnes be d minex med officer board part health by a sician vide the board specti
	B 14 to 16 (if nongrad- uate)  "Emp lo y- ment certifi- cate"	Same as in A, above	Same as in A, above	Same as abov

OYMENT [SEE TABLE 3]—Continued

pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Requirements—Continued			Enforcement	
Educational	Poverty	1. Promise of employment 2. Other	1. Enforcing authorities— Duty; Power only 2. Penalties—(a) Employment without certificate or permit, etc.; (b) Continuing employment contrary to inspector's orders	
VI	VII	VIII	IX	
to read and write simple English sentences. Examination by issuing officer record, signed by teacher principal of the school child attended, shows: Completion of eighth grade; Attendance for three-fourths of school year previous coming 14 years of age, or during the year previous to appearing for record; Above-mentioned ability demonstrated and writes simple English sentences			1. Duty State deputy commissioner of labor Truant officers 1. Power only Members of State board of inspection: May inspect employment certificates and demand evidence of age of child apparently under 16 whose certificate is not on file, and forbid his employment if evidence that he is over 16 be not produced. For further powers, see C-V Any person: May cause enforcement  2(a). Each offense Maximum—\$50 2(b). Any offense (Each day's violation a separate offense) Minimum—\$5 Maximum—\$20	A
to read and write simple English sentences. Examination by issuing officer record, signed by teacher principal of the school child attended, shows: Noncompletion of eighth grade; Attendance for three-fourths of school year previous coming 14 years of age, or during the year previous to appearing for record; Above-mentioned ability demonstrated and write simple English sentences State of regular attendance in public evening school which maintained for not less than 12 weeks per year, 3 evenings per week, and 2 hours per evening  Requirement after entering employment: Mandatory evening-school attendance—See Table 5, E]			1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	B

TABLE 2.—REQUIREMENTS FOR ENTERING

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References	Age Kind of permit	Occupations or estab- lishments <i>Exemptions</i>	Requirements	
			Evidence of age	Physical
I	II	III	IV	V
NEBRASKA— Continued	C Under 16  “Certificate” of physical fit- ness  [May be required after entering employment]	[Any occupation]		Member o f State board of inspec- tion may demand examina- tion by reg- ularly li- censed phy- sician se- lected by the board, of child under 16 who seems physically unable to do work at which en- gaged
NEVADA  [For public exhibi- tions, see Table 7]  Revised Laws 1912 s 6824, 6285 1915 C 203 s 4, 8, 9, 13  [The law specifies no requirements for permit tabulated in A]  [See Table 1, A, for later law which would appear to limit this provi- sion, in so far as it applies to children under 14, to em- ployment outside school hours and during vacation]	A Boy under 14 Girl under 16  “Written permit”  [But for mini- mum age of 14 for employ- ment in any business o r service during school hours, fixed by later law, see Table 1, A]	Factory Store Shop Mine [But 1913 C 232 s 2, which is a later provision, fixes a minimum age of 16 for employment in mine—See Table 1, B] Any inside employ- ment  <i>Exemptions:</i> Inside employment connected with farm or housework		

EMPLOYMENT [SEE TABLE 3].—Continued

on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Requirements—Continued			Enforcement	
Educational	Poverty	1. Promise of employment 2. Other	1. Enforcing authorities—Duty; Power only 2. Penalties—(a) Employment without certificate or permit, etc.; (b) Continuing employment contrary to inspector's orders	
VI	VII	VIII	IX	
			1. [See column V] 2. [Child who can not obtain certificate shall not be employed. Penalties in A, above, appear to be applicable here]	C
			1. Duty State labor commissioner  2(a). Any offense Maximum—\$500 or imprisonment for 6 months, or both	A



TABLE 2.—REQUIREMENTS FOR ENTERING

[In reading this analysis, the explana-

State References	Age Kind of permit	Occupations or estab- lishments <i>Exemptions</i>	Requirements	
			Evidence of age	Physical
I	II	III	IV	V
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>  Public Statutes 1901 C 93 s 15 (as amended by 1901 C 61) 1911 C 162 s 1 (as amended by 1913 C 224 s 1). 2, 7, 10 (as amended by 1915 C 61), 12, 13, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21 1911 C 198 s 2  [For requirement of proof of age and certificate of lit- eracy, according to earlier law, su- perseded in large part by these pro- visions, see also P S 1901 C 93 s 11 (as amended by 1901 C 61), 13 (as amended by 1901 C 61), 18, and P S 1901 C 92 s 18]  [1913 C 221, amend- ing P S 1901 C 93 s 14, by requiring attendance at school until 16 un- less child has com- pleted elementary school course, would appear to limit employment of nongraduate child to outside school hours and during vacation]	<b>A</b> Under 16 [14 to 16]  "Employ- ment certi- cate"  <b>B</b> Under 16 [14 to 16]  Vacation "certificate"	Mill Factory Workshop Quarry Mercantile establish- ment "Tenement house manufactory or workshop" Store Business office Telegraph office Telephone office Restaurant Bakery Hotel Barber shop Apartment house Boothblack stand or parlor Distribution or trans- mission of merchan- dise Distribution or trans- mission of messages	One of the fol- lowing: (1) Passport (2) Birth certificate (3) Baptismal certifi- cate (4) Public record showing date of birth	Certificate from medi- cal officer of local board of health or a physician designated by school board, certi- fying that child has at- tained nor- mal devel- opment and is in suffi- ciently sound health and physically able to per- form in- tended work
1913 C 162 s 3	<b>C</b> Under 16  No docu- ment specified  [May be required after entering employment]	Any occupation	Same as in A, above	Same as in A, above
				State board of health, when re- quested by State super- intendent of public in- struction, must make inspections and may re- quire the discharge of child who by reason of physical condition can not, in its judg- ment, con- tinue in em- ployment without risk to health

EMPLOYMENT [SEE TABLE 3]—Continued

notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Requirements—Continued			Enforcement	
Educational	Poverty	1. Promise of employment 2. Other	1. Enforcing authorities—Duty; Power only 2. Penalties—(a) Employment without certificate or permit, etc.; (b) Continuing employment contrary to inspector's orders	
VI	VII	VIII	IX	
Ability to read and write simple English sentences. Examination by issuing officer School record, signed by principal or chief executive officer of school attended, certifies: (1) Regular attendance for 300 half days during year previous to arriving at age of 14 or to applying for school record; (2) Above-mentioned ability to read and write simple English sentences (If child has attended an English-taught school 3 years, and issuing officer considers him mentally incapable of acquiring ability to read and write simple English sentences, State superintendent of public instruction, after investigation, may issue permit authorizing employment)  [For later provision which would appear to require graduation from elementary school course for work during school hours, see last note in column I]			1. Duty State labor commissioner: Shall, "whenever he shall deem it necessary," prosecute violations of laws "regulating the employment of help" Truant officers State superintendent of public instruction and State inspectors appointed by him and under his supervision  2(a). Any offense Minimum—\$5 or imprisonment for 10 days, or both Maximum—\$200 or imprisonment for 30 days, or both 2(b). Any offense (Each day's violation a separate offense) Minimum—\$5 Maximum—\$20	A
			1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	B
			1. [See column V] 2. [Penalties in A, above, seem to be applicable here]	C

TABLE 2.—REQUIREMENTS FOR ENTERING

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory



TABLE 2.—REQUIREMENTS FOR ENTERING

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References	Age Kind of permit	Occupations or establishments <i>Exemptions</i>	Requirements	
			Evidence of age	Physical
			IV	V
<b>NEW JERSEY—</b> Continued  other employ- ments, which per- mits child 10 to 16 desiring to assist in supporting self or family to secure certain light em- ployment in the open air (includ- ing running er- rands) and ex- empts agricultural pursuits. S u c h employment must not be otherwise prohibited by law to child under 16 (see Table 1) and must not be car- ried on within school hours or be- tween 7 p. m. and 6 a. m.]	B—Continued	goods of any kind is carried on”) [It is not clear whether this definition in- cludes newspaper plants, p r i n t e r i e s, places where print- ing is carried on, commercial laun- dries, mines, and quarries, or whether the latter are em- braced in those spec- ified in A-III, above]		
<b>NEW MEXICO</b> [No provisions]				
<b>NEW YORK</b>  [For street trades, see Table 6]  [For public exhibi- tions, see Table 7]  Consolidated Laws 1909 v 3 Labor C 31: Art 1 s 2 (as amended by 1913 C 529, by 1914 C 512, and by 1915 C 650); Art 3-a s 51-52 (as added by 1913 C 145); Art 4 s 56 (as amended by 1913 C 145), 59 (as amended by 1913 C 145); Art 5 s 61 (as amended by 1913 C 145); Art 6 s 70 (as amended by 1913 C 529), 71 (as amended by 1912 C 333), 72, 73 (as amended by 1913 C 144), 75 (as amended by 1913 C 144), 76, 76-a (as added by 1913 C 200), 92; Art 8 s 111 (as amended by 1913 C 463); Art 12 s 160, 161 (as amended by 1914 C 331), 162 (as amended by 1911 C 866), 163 (as amended by 1913	A 14 to 16  “ Employ- ment certifi- cate”	In any village or city of 3,000 or over: Mercantile establish- ment Business office Telegraph office Restaurant Hotel Apartment house Theater Place of amusement Bowling alley Barber shop Shoe-polishing estab- lishment Distribution or trans- mission of merchan- dise or articles Distribution or trans- mission of messages Distribution or sale of articles	(1) Birth certificate If above is not obtainable, and par- ent so certifies by affidavit, (2) Certificate of grad- uation from a school having a course of not less than 8 years in duration If no one of above is obtainable, and parent so certifies by affidavit, (3) Passport (4) Baptismal certifi- cate If no one of above is obtainable, and parent so certifies by affidavit, (5) Other documen- tary evidence satis- factory to issuing officer and approved by board of health by resolution at a regular meeting If no one of above is obtainable, in cities of the first class only, and par- ent so certifies by affidavit, (6) Certificates of age from two phys- icians designated by the board of health, after separate phys- ical examination by each and, in case their opinions do not concur, by a third physician	Issuing officer, after making examina- tion, signs statement that child has attained normal de- velopment, is in sound health, and is physically able to per- form intend- ed work, such physi- cal fitness to be deter- mined by medical offi- cer of the de- partment or board of health



**TABLE 2.—REQUIREMENTS FOR ENTERING**

**[In reading this analysis, the explanatory**

[illegible]

## MENT [SEE TABLE 3]—Continued

. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Requirements—Continued			Enforcement	
Educational	Poverty	1. Promise of employment 2. Other	1. Enforcing authorities— Duty; Power only 2. Penalties—(a) Employment without certificate or permit, etc.; (b) Continuing employment contrary to inspector's orders	
VI	VII	VIII	IX	
1 A, above			1. Duty State industrial commission 1. Power only Truant officers: May inspect establishments  2. Same as in A, above	B
1 A, above			1. Same as in F, below  2(a). First offense Minimum—\$20 Maximum—\$50 2(a). Subsequent offense Minimum—\$50 Maximum—\$200	C
1 A, above			1. Same as in F, below 2. Same as in C, above	D
ord same as in A, above			1. Same as in F, below 2. Same as in F, below	E
ation of elementary nurse—See Table 5, F al requirements and ecord same as in A,  uirement after enter- loyment: ry evening-school at- s unless attending tion school]			1. Duty Superintendent of schools: Shall supervise the en- forcement of this article in each city, union free school district, or common-school district whose limits in- clude in whole or in part an incorporated village State commissioner of educa- tion: Shall supervise enforce- ment  2. Same as in C, above	F



TABLE 2.—REQUIREMENTS FOR ENTERING

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References	Age Kind of permit	Occupations or establishments <i>Exemptions</i>	Requirements	
			Evidence of age	Physical
I	II	III	IV	V
<b>NEW YORK—</b> Continued  C 144), 164, 165 (as amended by 1913 C 144), 166 (as added by 1913 C 144), 167 (as amended by 1913 C 145), 172 (as amended by 1913 C 145) C L 1909 v 4 Penal C 40: Art 120 s 1275 (as amended by 1913 C 349)	<b>B</b> 14 to 16  "Employment certificate"	Factory (including bakery or laundry other than home laundry where work is done for family trade)  <i>Exemptions:</i> "Nothing herein contained shall prevent a person engaged in farming from permitting his children to do farm work for him upon his farm. Boys over the age of 12 years may be employed in gathering produce, for not more than 6 hours in any 1 day," subject to the compulsory education law, for which see Table 5	Same as in A, above	Same as in A, above  Requirement after entering employment: State medical inspector may require examination of children employed in factories
C L 1910 v 8 Education C 16: Art 23 s 626, 628 (as amended by 1913 C 748), 632, 636	<b>C</b> 14 to 16  "Employment certificate"	In any city of the first or second class: Any occupation	Same as in A, above	Same as in A, above
C L 1910 v 8 Education C 16: Art 23 s 626, 628 (as amended by 1913 C 748), 630 (as amended by 1913 C 101), 632, 633 subdivision 3, 636  [The provisions tabulated in D and E are apparently superseded by those given in A and B, in so far as the former are covered by the latter]	<b>D</b> 14 to 16  "Employment certificate"	Outside of city of the first or second class: Mercantile establishment Factory Business office Telegraph office Restaurant Hotel Apartment house Distribution or transmission of merchandise Distribution or transmission of messages	Same as in A, above	Same as in A, above
	<b>E</b> 14 to 16  "School record certificate"	Outside of city of the first or second class: Any occupation other than those mentioned in D, above	School record gives date of birth	
C L 1910 v 8 Education C 16: Art 23 s 622 (as amended by 1913 C 748), 627 (as amended by 1913 C 748), 628 (as amended by 1913 C 748), 631 (as amended by 1913 C 748), 632, 636	<b>F</b> Boy 14 to 16 (if non-graduate)  "Employment certificate"	Same as in C, above	Same as in A, above	Same as in A, above

## EMPLOYMENT [SEE TABLE 3]—Continued

notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Requirements—Continued			Enforcement	
Educational  VI	Poverty  VII	1. Promise of employment 2. Other  VIII	1. Enforcing authorities— Duty; Power only 2. Penalties—(a) Employment without certificate or permit, etc.; (b) Continuing employment contrary to inspector's orders  IX	
Same as in A, above			1. Duty State industrial commission 1. Power only Truant officers: May inspect establishments  2. Same as in A, above	B
Same as in A, above			1. Same as in F, below  2(a). First offense Minimum—\$20 Maximum—\$50 2(a). Subsequent offense Minimum—\$50 Maximum—\$200	C
Same as in A, above			1. Same as in F, below 2. Same as in C, above	D
School record same as in A, above			1. Same as in F, below 2. Same as in F, below	E
Noncompletion of elementary school course—See Table 5, F Educational requirements and school record same as in A, above  Requirement after entering employment: [Compulsory evening-school attendance unless attending continuation school]			1. Duty Superintendent of schools: Shall supervise the enforcement of this article in each city, union free school district, or common- school district whose limits in- clude in whole or in part an in- corporated village State commissioner of education: Shall supervise enforcement  2. Same as in C, above	F

TABLE 2.—REQUIREMENTS FOR ENTERING

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References	Age Kind of permit	Occupations or estab- lishments <i>Exemptions</i>	Requirements	
			Evidence of age	Physical
I	II	III	IV	V
<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>  Pell's Revisal of 1908 Supplement 1913 C 45A s 1981ee(3), 1981ee(4), 1981ee(5)  [Above law contains also a requirement of certificate for employment under 16 "at night" in these establish- ments, but em- ployment under 16 is prohibited 9 p. m. to 6 a. m. in these same estab- lishments—See Ta- ble 4, A]	A Under 13  [The minimum age for em- ployment in "factory or manu factur- ing establish- ment" is 12— See Table 1, A]  Certificate of age and school attendance	Mill Factory Manufacturing plant (Employment in above establish- ments permitted only "in appren- ticeship capacity")  [For earlier law re- quiring statement of age and certificate as to school attend- ance for employ- ment of child in fac- tory or manufactur- ing establishment, amended in 1915 so as to impose a pen- alty, not found in either the earlier law or that here tab- ulated, of a fine of not less than \$500 or imprisonment for not less than 90 days for a second convic- tion of violation within 12 months, see P R 1908 C 45A s 1981d and C 81 fol- lowing s 3362-3364 (as reenacted by 1915 C 148 s 3)]	The "certificate" re- quired in column II is from parent, guardian, etc., and shall show age of child	
<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>  Compiled Laws 1913 s 1405, 1407-1409, 1411, 1413  [The compulsory school-attendance requirements (see Table 5, A) would appear to restrict this certificate, if the employment is during school hours, to child who has gradu- ated from the com- mon schools, ex- cept in case where "child is actually necessary for sup- port of family"]	A 14 to 16  "Employ- ment certifi- cate"	Mercantile estab- lish- ment Factory Workshop Mine	One of the fol- lowing: (1) Birth certificate (2) Passport (3) Baptismal certifi- cate (4) Other religious rec- ord (If evidence of age as specified in (2), (3), or (4) is accepted, it must be accompa- nied by affidavit of parent or guardian)	Issuing officer must exam- ine child and sign statement that in his opinion he has attained normal de- velopment and is in sound health and phys- ically able to perform intended work. In doubtful cases such physical fit- ness shall be determined by medical officer of board or de- partment of health



TABLE 2.—REQUIREMENTS FOR ENTERING

(In reading this analysis, the explanatory



TABLE 2.—REQUIREMENTS FOR ENTERING

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References	Age Kind of permit	Occupations or estab- lishments <i>Exemptions</i>	Requirements	
			Evidence of age	Physical
I	II	III	IV	V
OHIO—Continued	C Boy 15 to 16 Girl 16 to 18  “Special va- cation certi- cate”	Employment during vacation in any oc- cupation not forbid- den by law to boy under 16 and girl under 18 [See pro- visions in B, above, and also Table 1]	Same as in A, above	Same as in A, above
P & A A G C 1912 s 6246, 7765 (as amended by 1913 p 864), 7766 (as amended by 1914 p 129)	D Boy under 16 [15 to 16] Girl under 18 [16 to 18]  “Certi- cate” of phys- ical fitness  [May be required after entering employment]	Mercantile estab- lishment Factory Workshop Business office Telephone office Telegraph office Restaurant Bakery Hotel Apartment house Other establishment Distribution or trans- mission of merchan- dise Distribution or trans- mission of messages		If State in- dustrial commission is in doubt as to physi- cal fitness of child found working, it shall re- quire a cer- tificate is- sued, after examina- tion, by a medical offi- cer of the board of health, cer- tifying that child is of s o u n d health and p h y s i c a l l y able to per- form work required
OKLAHOMA  [For public exhibi- tions, see Table 7]  Revised Laws 1910 s 3728, 3731, 3734, 3735, 3737, 3738, 3742, 3745  [The ages to which the provisions tab- ulated in A and B apply are: 14 to 16 in establishments mentioned by name in A-III; 15 to 16 in injurious, etc., occupations]  [The education law appears to make required attend- ance compulsory each year unless child is mentally or physically in- capacitated. It is not clear whether or not the law tab- ulated in A and B would exempt by implication child able to read and write English]	A Under 16 (if literate)  [See first note in column I]  “Age and schooling cer- tificate”	Factory Factory-workshop Theater Bowling alley Pool hall Steam laundry Any occupation [not prohibited by law to children under 16; see Table 1, C to E] which is injurious to health or morals or especially hazardous to life or limb—See Table 1, B	Satisfactory evi- dence by: (1) Last school census (2) Birth certificate (3) City or county register (4) Affidavit of date of birth by legally registered physician (5) School record (pub- lic or other school) If no one of above is obtainable, and child appears to be of good health and normal size—at least 5 feet in height and 60 pounds in weight, (6) Affidavit of parent or guardian, or, if child has no parent or guardian, of child himself	Issuing officer, before whom child must appear, must “be satisfied” that he is physically able to per- form work intended. In doubtful cases such fitness shall be deter- mined by a medical offi- cer of board or depart- ment of health
	B Under 16 (if illiterate)  [See first note in column I]  “Age and schooling cer- tificate”	Same as in A, above	Same as in A, above	Same as in A, above

**EMPLOYMENT [SEE TABLE 3]—Continued**

notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Requirements—Continued			Enforcement	
Educational  VI	Poverty  VII	1. Promise of employment 2. Other  VIII	1. Enforcing authorities— Duty; Power only 2. Penalties—(a) Employment without certificate or permit, etc.; (b) Continuing employment contrary to inspector's orders  IX	
Same as in A, above, except that grade test may be waived		1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	1. Same as in B, above, including bracketed note 2. Same as in B, above, including bracketed note	C
			1. [See column V] 2. [No specific provision. The penalties quoted in B, above, which apply to all violations of laws relating to employment of minors, may be applicable, but no specific duties are imposed upon employer by the provision tabulated in D]	D
Ability to read and write simple English sentences School-attendance certificate, signed by teacher of school attended, certifies to above literacy [See last note in column I]			1. Duty State commissioner of labor 1. Power only Factory inspector, truant officers [there appears to be no provision for appointment of truant officers], and "other person charged with the administration of this article": May demand proof of age of child apparently under 16 and forbid employment if such proof be not produced  2(a). Any offense Minimum—\$10 or imprisonment for 10 days, or both Maximum—\$50 or imprisonment for 30 days, or both	A
School attendance during preceding year for time attendance is compulsory by law [See Table 5] School-attendance certificate, signed by teacher of school attended, certifies to above attendance [See last note in column I]			1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	B



TABLE 2.—REQUIREMENTS FOR ENTERING

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References	Age Kind of permit	Occupations or estab- lishments <i>Exemptions</i>	Requirements	
			Evidence of age	Physical
I	II	III	IV	V
<b>OKLAHOMA—</b> Continued  R L 1910 s 3728, 3735, 3742  [The provisions tab- ulated in C appar- ently apply to all "children" but they might be in- terpreted to apply only to children under 16]	<b>C</b> [See note in column I]  "Certificate of physical fit- ness"  [May be required after entering employment]	[Any occupation, ap- parently, but the law might be inter- preted to apply only to those listed in A-III, above]		Factory or deputy in- spectors may require certificate of physical fit- ness from licensed physician in good stand- ing for child appearing physically unable to perform work at which en- gaged
<b>OREGON</b>  [For public exhibi- tions, see Table 7]  Lord's Oregon Laws 1910 s 4121 (as amended by 1911 C 243), 5016, 5023 (as amended by 1911 C 138), 5027 (as amended by 1911 C 138), 5028- 5029 (as amended by 1911 C 138), 5030 (as amended by 1911 C 138), 5032- 5033 (as amended by 1911 C 138), 5035 (as amended by 1911 C 138)	<b>A</b> 14 to 16  "Age and schooling cer- tificate"	Mercantile estab- lishment Factory Workshop Store Business office Restaurant Bakery Hotel Apartment house	Satisfactory evi- dence by one of the following: (1) Last school census (2) Passport (3) Birth certificate (4) Baptismal certifi- cate (5) Other religious record (6) Town or city regis- ter of birth	Issuing officer certifies that child has reached the normal de- velopm ent of a child of his age and is in sound health and physically able to per- form intend- ed work
	<b>B</b> 12 to 14  Vacation permit	Any suitable work during any school vacation extending over a term of 2 weeks		State board of inspectors of child la- bor shall ex- ercise careful discretion as to the char- acter of the employment and its effect on the phys- ical well- being of the child



**TABLE 2.—REQUIREMENTS FOR ENTERING**

**[In reading this analysis, the explanatory**

State References	Age Kind of permit	Occupations or establishments <i>Exemptions</i>	Requirements	
			Evidence of age	Physical
I	II	III	IV	V
<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b> 1915 Pamphlet Laws 288 s 1, 3, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 23, 24 [The act tabulated in A and B is in effect Jan. 1, 1916] [The certificate tab- ulated in A per- mits employment during entire year, and that in B only on such days as child is not re- quired by law to attend school—See Table 5, A and B] [For earlier certifi- cate law appar- ently superseded by the provisions tabulated in A and B in so far as it applies to children under 16, see 1909 P L 283 s 1, 3, 4; S P D Supp 1905- 1909 v 5 pp 5605- 5606 and 1909 P L 283 s 11; S P D Supp 1905-1909 v 5 p 5607 (as amended by 1913 P L 69)]	<b>A 14 to 16</b>  "General employment certificate"  [See second note in column I]	Any establishment (any place where work is done for compensation of any kind, to whomever payable) Any occupation  <i>Exemptions:</i> Farm work Domestic service in private homes	(1) Birth certificate If above is not ob- tainable, (2) Baptismal certifi- cate If above is not ob- tainable, (3) Passport If no one of above is obtainable, (4) Other documen- tary evidence (other than school record or affidavit of age), satisfactory to issu- ing officer If no one of above is obtainable, and parent or guardian so certifies by affi- davit, (5) Certificate of age from school physi- cian or physician appointed by school committee	Certificate signed by a physician approved by the board of school di- rectors, stat- ing that he has exam- ined child, and that he is physically qualified for employ- ment speci- fied—See column VIII. Where physician deems it ad- visable, cer- tificate may be issued for a limited time
	<b>B 14 to 16</b>  "Vacation employment certificate"  [See second note in column I]	Occupations or estab- lishments same as in A, above  <i>Exemptions:</i> Same as in A, above	Evidence of age "shall be of similar char- acter" to that given in A, above	Same as in A, above
<b>PHILIPPINE ISLANDS</b>  [No provisions]				
<b>PORTO RICO</b>  [Certificates tabu- lated in A, B, and C are alternative]  1913 No 42 s 4 (as amended by 1913 Extraordinary Ses- sion No 139), 6 (as amended by 1913 Extraordinary Ses- sion No 139), 12-14 1913 Extraordinary Session No 139 s 6	<b>A Under 14 [10 to 14]</b>  Educational "certificate"	Any lucrative occupa- tion during the hours public schools are open (For defi- nition of "lucrative occupation," see Table 1, A-III)  <i>Exemptions:</i> Provision does not apply to: Children 10 to 14 who are employed in picking or gathering coffee or in planting, picking, or tending in the field any agri- cultural or horticul- tural products in company with or under the direct per- sonal supervision of their parents, guar- dians, or relatives over 16 years of age	[See provisions in D, below, which would appear to be appli- cable here]	

## EMPLOYMENT [SEE TABLE 3]—Continued

notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Requirements—Continued			Enforcement	
Educational	Poverty	1. Promise of employment 2. Other	1. Enforcing authorities—Duty; Power only 2. Penalties—(a) Employment without certificate or permit, etc.; (b) Continuing employment contrary to inspector's orders	
VI	VII	VIII	IX	
<p>School record, signed by principal of school attended, or his deputy, certifies that child has completed course of study equivalent to 6th grade of public schools, in the English language, reading, spelling, arithmetic, geography, and United States history</p> <p>Requirement after entering employment: [Compulsory continuation-school attendance under certain conditions—See Table 5, C]</p>		<p>1. A signed statement from prospective employer or his agent. Employment certificate is mailed by issuing officer to employer, who must acknowledge receipt in writing within 3 days after employment of child</p> <p>2. Employer's promise to employ states character of work and number of hours per day and per week</p>	<p>1. Duty State commissioner of labor and industry Attendance officers Police officers</p> <p>2 (a). Any offense Minimum—\$10 or imprisonment, or both Maximum—\$200 or imprisonment for 10 days, or both [For provision in compulsory education law penalizing employer for employing child 8 to 14 during school hours, see 1911 P L 309 s 1421; S P D Supp 1912 p 114 (as amended by 1915 P L 174), 1911 P L 309 s 1422; S P D Supp 1912 p 115 (as amended by 1915 P L 174), and 1911 P L 309 s 1434; S P D Supp 1912 p 113]</p>	A
		<p>1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above</p>	<p>1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above</p>	B
<p>Department of education must certify completion of work necessary for admission to the fourth grade of the public rural schools if child resides in country, or completion of the sixth grade of the public graded schools if he resides in town</p>			<p>1. Duty Porto Rican Bureau of Labor</p> <p>2(a). First offense Minimum—\$25 Maximum—\$100 2(a). Subsequent offense Minimum—\$100 Maximum—\$1,000</p>	A

TABLE 2.—REQUIREMENTS FOR ENTERING

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References	Age Kind of permit	Occupations or establishments <i>Exemptions</i>	Requirements	
			Evidence of age	Physical
I	II	III	IV	V
PORTO RICO— Continued	B Under 14 [10 to 14]  Employment [poverty] "certificate"	Occupations or establishments same as in A, above  <i>Exemptions:</i> Same as in A, above	[See provisions in D, below, which would appear to be applicable here]	
	C Under 14 [10 to 14]  Employment "certificate"	Occupations or establishments same as in A, above  <i>Exemptions:</i> Same as in A, above	[See provisions in D, below, which would appear to be applicable here]	
	D Under 16  "Certificate of age"	Any occupation  <i>Exemptions:</i> Same as in A, above	(1) Birth certificate If above is not obtainable, (2) Affidavit of parent or guardian If no one of above is obtainable, (3) Affidavit of 2 reputable persons who have knowledge of age of child	
RHODE ISLAND  [For street trades, see Table 6]  [For public exhibitions, see Table 7]  General Laws 1909 C 72 s 4 G L 1909 C 78 s 1 (as amended by 1915 C 1253), 2, 3 (as amended by 1910 C 576)	A 14 to 16  "Age and employment certificate"	Manufacturing establishment Factory Business establishment (Every person, firm, or corporation employing any child under 16 is subject to these provisions, whatever the business conducted)  <i>Exemptions:</i> Provision does not apply to: Household service Agricultural pursuits Rope or wire walking, or employment as gymnast, wrestler, contortionist, equestrian performer, or acrobat, rider upon bicycle or mechanical contrivance, or in any dancing, theatrical, or musical exhibition [For provisions governing these occupations, see Table 7]	(1) Birth certificate (2) Baptismal certificate (3) Passport If it appears to satisfaction of issuing officer that no one of above is obtainable, (4) Other evidence satisfactory to the secretary of the State board of education	Certificate, after physical examination, from licensed physician (in the city of Providence, either of 2 physicians appointed by the State commissioner of public schools) that child is in sufficiently sound health and physically able to be employed in any occupation in which he may be legally employed Above fitness certified by issuing officer also

EMPLOYMENT [SEE TABLE 3]—Continued

notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Requirements—Continued			Enforcement	
Educational	Poverty	1. Promise of employment 2. Other	1. Enforcing authorities—Duty; Power only 2. Penalties—(a) Employment without certificate or permit, etc.; (b) Continuing employment contrary to inspector's orders.	
VI	VII	VIII	IX	
Requirement after entering employment: [Compulsory evening-school attendance under certain conditions—See Table 5, C]	Certificate states that work of child is necessary for his own support or that of invalid parents dependent exclusively on him		1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	B
No educational requirements. Certificate is issued only to child living in a community where there are no schools within a reasonable distance wherein accommodation can be furnished For possible requirement of night-school attendance, see provisions in B, above		1. [No specific provision] 2. Certificate shall state the fact that the condition of issuance—no schools within a reasonable distance, etc.—exists and shall authorize the employment of the child	1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	C
			1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	D
Ability to read and write simple English sentences "determined" and certified by issuing officer			1. Duty Factory inspectors 1. Power only Truant officers: May inspect all places and establishments where children under 15 are employed, and demand lists and certificates of children under 16  2(a). Any offense Minimum—\$10 Maximum—\$50	A

TABLE 2.—REQUIREMENTS FOR ENTERING

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References	Age Kind of permit	Occupations or estab- lishments <i>Exemptions</i>	Requirements	
			Evidence of age	Physical
I	II	III	IV	V
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>  1912 Criminal Code C 16 s 422, 424, 426 1912 Civil Code C 19 art 11 s 868	<b>A</b> Under 14 [12 to 14]  "Permit"	Factory Textile - manufactur- ing establishment Mine	Sworn statement of parent or guardian recording name, age, place of birth, and residence of child, a duplicate of which is forwarded to issu- ing officer, who shall thereupon issue the "permit"	
1912 Civ C C 19 art 11 s 871, 872	<b>B</b> Under 14  Statement of age	Any occupation	The document re- quired in column II is a signed state- ment of the parent or guardian record- ing the name, age, place of birth, and residence of child	
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>  [The requirements tabulated in A and B are alternative]  1913 C 240 s 3-5, 8  [When the provi- sions given in A are read in connec- tion with those tabulated in Table 1, A, which is a pro- vision of the same act, and Table 1, D, it is not clear that they can ap- ply to any chil- dren except those employed in mer- cantile establish- ments during va- cation]	<b>A</b> Under 14  [See Table 1, A and D]  Employ- ment "certifi- cate"	Mercantile establish- ment Factory Workshop Mine [But see Table 1, B, for provision in earlier law prohib- iting employment in mine under 14]  [See note in column I]  <i>Exemptions:</i> [Child barred from employment by these provisions may obtain permit under conditions tabulated in B, be- low]	The employment cer- tificate shall state age of child	
	<b>B</b> Under 14  Poverty "permit"	Factory Workshop Mine [But see Table 1, B, for provision in earlier law prohib- iting employment in mine under 14] Mercantile establish- ment during school term		





TABLE 2.—REQUIREMENTS FOR ENTERING  
[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References  I	Age Kind of permit  II	Occupations or estab- lishments  <i>Exemptions</i>  III	Requirements	
			Evidence of age  IV	Physical  V
<b>TENNESSEE</b>  1909 C 124 s 1 1911 C 57 s 5, 6 1913 C 11 s 2, 3 (as amended by 1915 C 170), 4, 5 (as amended by 1915 C 170), 6, 7, 9 1915 C 172 s 1  [For provision requiring child under 16 living in any room, apartment, or tenement in which articles are manufactured, altered, repaired, or finished, to obtain a permit from the State department of workshop and factory inspection before engaging in any such work in such place, see 1915 C 170 s 9, 11]	A 14 to 16  Sworn state- ment of age	Mill Factory Workshop Laundry Telegraph office Telephone office  <i>Exemptions:</i> Fruit and vegetable canning factories	The document re- quired in column II is the sworn statement of parent or guardian setting forth place and date of birth of child	
1913 C 9 s 1, 7	B 14 to 16  [See note in col- umn VI]  No docu- ment specified	[Any occupation in localities where tru- ant officers are ap- pointed]		
1909 C 163 s 5, 8  [The law tabulated in C may be super- seded by that given in B, above. See note on p 5 (Tenn.) for appli- cation of act]	C 8 to 16  No docu- ment speci- fied	Any occupation dur- ing period of year when schools are in session		
<b>TEXAS</b>  [There are no specific provisions, but see Table 1, A, for pro- hibition of em- ployment in any occupation during school hours un- less child is law- fully excused from school attendance, and Table 5 for conditions under which such ex- cuse may be ob- tained]	A			

## EMPLOYMENT [SEE TABLE 3]—Continued

notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Requirements—Continued			Enforcement	
Educational  VI	Poverty  VII	1. Promise of employment 2. Other  VIII	1. Enforcing authorities— Duty; Power only 2. Penalties—(a) Employment without certificate or permit, etc.; (b) Continuing employment contrary to inspector's orders  IX	
[See provisions in B, below]			<p>1. Duty Chief State inspector of "workshops and factories": Shall enforce all laws relating to "workshops and factories" (Term includes manufacturing, mechanical, and mercantile establishments, telegraph and telephone offices, or any kind of an establishment wherein labor is employed or machinery used); Has full power to enforce all labor laws except those relating to mining</p> <p>2(a). Any offense Minimum—\$25 Maximum—\$250</p>	A
[Truant officers must enforce compulsory school-attendance law and have power to inspect office, factory, or business house employing children under 16 and to require certificate of school attendance from child subject to law. This would practically require for children 14 to 16 ability to read and write in case of employment during school hours and a certificate showing child had attended school in case of employment outside school hours—See Table 5]			[See column VI]	B
Child shall first have attended school during current term as required by law or shall have been excused therefrom [See Table 5 for attendance required and exemptions under compulsory school-attendance law now in force]			<p>1. Duty Local school boards</p> <p>2(a). Each offense Fine of \$10</p>	C
				A

TABLE 2.—REQUIREMENTS FOR ENTER

[In reading this analysis, the expla

State References  I	Age Kind of permit  II	Occupations or estab- lishments  <i>Exemptions</i>  III	Requirements	
			Evidence of age  IV	Physi  V
UTAH [For street trades, see Table 6] [For public exhibi- tions, see Table 7] [Certificates tabu- lated in B and C are alternative] 1911 C 113 s 4 (as amended by 1913 C 76) 1911 C 144 s 2-5, 13, 14	A [Over 14— See col- umn III]  “Employ- ment certifi- cate”	[The law does not specifically state for what occupations or between what ages the employment cer- tificate, the requi- sites for which are prescribed, is re- quired, but it may be inferred that it is required for em- ployment of any child over 14 in any occupation]	[See column IX]	
Compiled Laws 1907 s 1962, 1964  [For other less im- portant reasons for which similar cer- tificate may be ob- tained, see Table 5, A]	B 8 to 16  “C e r t i f i- cate”  [For school non- attendance]	[The provisions for this certificate make no specific mention of employment, but since child can not leave school under 16 without obtain- ing such certificate, it appears to be a prerequisite for all employment during school hours though it might not permit employment]		
	C 8 to 16  “C e r t i f i- cate”  [For school non- attendance]	Same as in B, above		

EMPLOYMENT [SEE TABLE 3]—Continued

notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Requirements—Continued			Enforcement	
Educational	Poverty	1. Promise of employment 2. Other	1. Enforcing authorities— Duty: Power only 2. Penalties—(a) Employment without certificate or permit, etc.; (b) Continuing employment contrary to inspector's orders	
VI	VII	VIII	IX	
Ability to read and write simple English sentences. Examination by issuing officer School record, signed by principal or chief executive officer of school attended, certifies: (1) 100 days' school attendance during year previous to arriving at age of 14 or to applying for said record; (2) Above-mentioned ability to read and write simple English sentences			1. Duty State commissioner of immigration, labor, and statistics: Must "investigate and report to the proper authorities all violations of law regarding the conditions surrounding the employment of children, minors and women, and the laws established for the protection of all employees in factories, mines, mills, and other institutions where labor is employed" "Any authorized inspector [State commissioner of immigration, labor, and statistics]" or truant officer: Shall demand proof of age from "any employer" of child apparently under 14, and forbid employment if such proof be not produced  2(a). Any offense Minimum—\$25 or imprisonment for 10 days, or both Maximum—\$200 or imprisonment for 30 days, or both	A
Evidence satisfactory to issuing officer that "child has already acquired the branches of learning taught in the district schools"			1. Duty President of local board of education: In cities Chairman of district school trustees: In districts  2. [No specific provision]	B
	Evidence satisfactory to issuing officer that services of child are necessary to support of mother or invalid father		1. Same as in B, above 2. [No specific provision]	C

TABLE 2.—REQUIREMENTS FOR ENTERING

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References  I	Age Kind of permit  II	Occupations or establishments  <i>Exemptions</i>  III	Requirements	
			Evidence of age  IV	Physical  V
<b>VERMONT</b>  Public Statutes 1906 C 50 s 1044 (as amended by 1912 No 75 s 10), 1045 (as amended by 1912 No 75 s 11), 1048 (as amended by 1910 No 70 s 8), 1049 1910 No 69 s 4 (as amended by 1912 No 75 s 2) 1910 No 70 s 5, 6 1912 No 188 s 2 (as amended by 1915 No 1 s 216), 3  [See Table 5, B, for later provision permitting child whose services are necessary for support of those dependent on him to leave school at 15 if he has completed 6th grade]	<b>A Under 16</b>  [From age of graduation from elementary schools to 16]  [See note in column I]  Employment "certificate"	<b>Work connected with:</b> Manufacturing Railroading Mining Quarrying <b>Employment in:</b> Hotel Bowling alley Delivery of messages  [The certificate is necessary for employment at any time, but the requirement in column VI does not appear to apply to employment outside school hours or during vacation]	[When required by town or union superintendent of schools (issuing officer), parent or guardian seeking "employment certificate" for child shall furnish "evidence of age"]  [See also provisions in B, below, which apply to any employment]	
<b>P S 1906 C 50 s 1048</b> (as amended by 1910 No 70 s 8) 1910 No 70 s 4-6  ["An employer may, and upon written request of the town or city grand juror, State's attorney or the attorney general, shall require" this certificate]	<b>B Any minor</b>  "Certificate" of age  [May be required before or after entering employment—See note in column I]	[Any occupation]	The certificate, signed by parent or guardian, shows date and place of birth	
<b>VIRGINIA</b>  Codo 1904 s 1790c (7) (as added by 1914 C 321) 1908 C 301 s 1 (as amended by 1914 C 339), 3 (as amended by 1914 C 339), 6 (as amended by 1914 C 339)  [The provisions tabulated in A constitute both an exemption from those tabulated in B and a permit for employment]  [For parent's affidavit of age which may be required]	<b>A 12 to 14</b>  "Release" granted by court  [See note in column I]	<b>Occupations or establishments same as in B, below, with following addition:</b> In any city of 5,000 population or over according to 1910 census: Messenger for telegraph, telephone, or messenger company in the distribution, transmission, or sale of merchandise  [But see Table 1, B and D, in regard to minimum age in mines]  <i>Exemptions:</i> Same as in B, below		



TABLE 2.—REQUIREMENTS FOR ENTERING

[In reading this analysis, the explana

State References	Age Kind of permit	Occupations or estab- lishments  <i>Exemptions</i>	Requirements	
			Evidence of age	Physical
I	II	III	IV	V
<b>VIRGINIA—Con- tinued</b>  for employment in coal mine, appar- ently in large part superseded by the provisions tabu- lated in A and B, see 1912 C 178 s 15]	B Under 16 [14 to 16— See. A-II, above]  “Employ- ment certifi- cate”	<b>Mercantile establish- ment</b> <b>Factory</b> <b>Workshop</b> <b>Mine</b> <b>Laundry</b> <b>Bakery</b> <b>Brickyard</b> <b>Lumberyard</b> <b>Distribution, trans- mission, or sale of merchandise</b>  <i>Exemptions:</i> <b>Factory engaged ex- clusively in packing fruits and vege- tables, between July 1 and Nov. 1</b> <b>Mercantile establish- ment in any town of less than 2,000 or in a country district</b> <b>Employment of child by his parent in fac- tory, workshop, mercantile estab- lishment, laundry, or other place owned or operated by said parent</b>	(1) Birth certificate If above is not ob- tainable, (2) Passport (3) Baptismal certifi- cate If no one of above is obtainable, (4) Other document- ary evidence (in- cluding school cen- sus or school record, duly attested) satis- factory to issuing officer If no one of above is obtainable, and parent or guardian so certifies by affi- davit, (5) Affidavit of age, etc., signed by par- ent or guardian	
<b>WASHINGTON</b>  Pierce's Code title 291 s 101, 151, 153  [P C 1912 t 291 s 151 may have been re- pealed by 1909 C 249 s 52]	A 12 to 14  “Permit”	Any occupation in the following es- tablishments which is not, in the judg- ment of issuing offi- cer, dangerous or in- jurious to health or morals of child: <b>Factory</b> <b>Mill</b> <b>Workshop</b> <b>Store</b>		
P C 1912 t 135 s 27, 389 P C 1912 t 291 s 101	B Boy under 14 Girl under 16  “Permit”	<b>Store</b> <b>Shop</b> <b>Factory</b> <b>Mine</b> [But see Table 1, D, and the pro- visions in E, below] <b>Inside employment</b>  <i>Exemptions:</i> <b>Inside employ- ment connected with:</b> <b>Farm work</b> <b>Housework</b>		
P C 1912 t 291 s 101, 151, 153  [P C 1912 t 291 s 151 may have been re- pealed by 1909 C 249 s 52]	C Boy 14 to 19  “Permit”	In any city of the first class: <b>Public messenger in the employ of any telegraph, tele- phone, or messenger company</b>	[See column VI]	[See column VI]





TABLE 2.—REQUIREMENTS FOR ENTERING

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References	Age Kind of permit	Occupations or estab- lishments <i>Exemptions</i>	Requirements	
			Evidence of age	Physical
I	II	III	IV	V
<b>WASHINGTON—</b> Continued  P C 1912 t 291 s 101 P C 1912 t 413 s 839, 841, 843, 845	D Under 15  School e x - emption "cer- tificate"	Any occupation dur- ing school hours	Certificate shall state age of child	
	E Boy 14 or over (if employer is in doubt as to age)  "Certifi- cate" of age	Inside employment in [coal] mine	Document required in column II consists of "proof of age by certificate" f r o m parent or guardian	
	F Boy 16 or over (if employer is in doubt as to age)  "Certifi- cate" of age	Employment in out- side structures or workings of colliery  <i>Exemptions:</i> Provision does not apply to: Employment of "boys of suitable age" in office or in clerical work	Same as in E, above	
<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>  Hogg's Code 1913 C 15H s 530-533  [No requirements are specified for the permit tabu- lated in B, but it appears that the certificate tabu- lated in A would also be required]	A Under 16  "Employ- ment certifi- cate"	Factory Mill Workshop Manufacturing estab- lishment Any business or serv- ice during school hours	(1) Passport (2) School census re- cord If no one of above is obtainable, (3) Affidavit of parent or guardian	Certificate shall not be granted un- til child has appeared before issu- ing officer and said of- ficer "has satisfied himself" that child has attained normal de- velopment and is in sound health and physi- cally able to perform in- tended work
	B Under 14  "Written permission"	Any business or serv- ice during school hours	[See note in column I]	[See note in column I]

**EMPLOYMENT [SEE TABLE 3]—Continued**

notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Requirements—Continued			Enforcement	
Educational  VI	Poverty  VII	1. Promise of employment 2. Other  VIII	1. Enforcing authorities— Duty; Power only 2. Penalties—(a) Employment without certificate or permit, etc.; (b) Continuing employment contrary to inspector's orders  IX	
Certificate shall state that child has been excused from school attendance [For conditions under which he may be excused, see Table 5, A]			1. Duty State commissioner of labor and his assistants Attendance officers: Have duty of enforcement; May inspect stores, mills, shops, and other places where children may be employed  2(a). Any offense Maximum—\$25	D
			1. Same as in A, above  2(a). Any offense Minimum—\$200 Maximum—\$500	E
			1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in E, above	F
Ability to read and write simple English sentences. Issuing officer must satisfy himself that child has such ability School record signed by principal or chief executive officer of school certifies: (1) Above-mentioned ability to read and write simple English sentences; (2) Instruction equivalent to that given in first 4 grades of common schools		1. [No specific provision] 2. Work which child intends to do shall be stated on em- ployment cer- tificate	1. Duty Prosecuting attorney Truant officers, inspectors of factories, and authorized agents of the humane so- ciety: Shall expose all violations to prosecuting attorney  2(a). Each offense Minimum—\$10 Maximum—\$50	A
[See note in column I]		[See note in col- umn I]	1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	B

TABLE 2.—REQUIREMENTS FOR ENTERING

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References	Age Kind of permit	Occupations or estab- lishments <i>Exemptions</i>	Requirements	
			Evidence of age	Physical
I	II	III	IV	V
<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b> Continued  H C 1913 C 15H s 470 (as amended by 1915 C 10 s 11, 14), 495 (as amended by 1915 C 10 s 86) 1915 C 10 s 33  [See H C 1913 C 15H s 485 (as amended by 1915 C 10 s 32) for affidavit of parent or guardian re- quired for employ- ment of boy 14 or over at any time in coal mine in which 5 or more persons are em- ployed]	C Boy 16 or over  [See note in col- umn I]  "Affidavit" of age	The following at any time when a free school is in ses- sion in district where boy resides: Coal mine in which 5 or more persons are employed in a 24- hour period  [See note in column I]	Affidavit of parent or guardian	
<b>WISCONSIN</b>  [For street trades, see Table 6]  [For public exhibi- tions, see Table 7]  Statutes C 27 s 439ca St C 83 s 1728a.1, 1728a.2, 1728a-3.2, 1728a-4.1, 1728a-4.2, 1728c-1.1, 1728d.1, 1728e.1, 1728e.4, 1728g St C 110a s 2394-52, 2394-70  [Section 1728b.2 re- quires an employ- ment "permit" for employment of child under 16 in list of occupa- tions identical with those given in A-III, except that "any gainful occupation or em- ployment" and "delivery of mer- chandise" are omitted and "of- fice" is added]	A 14 to 16  E m p l o y - ment "per- mit"	Mercantile establish- ment Factory Workshop Store Hotel Restaurant Bakery Laundry Telegraph service Telephone service Public messenger serv- ice Delivery of merchan- dise Any gainful occupa- tion or employment  <i>Exemptions:</i> Agricultural pursuits	(1) Birth certificate (2) Certificate from person in charge of public or equivalent school having 8 grades, showing that child is a graduate and is recorded as over 14 (3) Passport (4) Baptismal certifi- cate If no one of above proofs exists or is obtainable, (5) Such proof as may be satisfactory to issuing officer	Issuing officer may refuse permit to child who seems phys- ically una- ble to per- form work at which he may be em- ployed
	B 12 to 14  V a c a t i o n "permit"	The following oc- cupations, in town, district, or city where child resides, during school vaca- tion: Store Office Mercantile establish- ment Warehouse Telegraph service Telephone service Public messenger serv- ice	Same as in A, above	Same as in A, above



TABLE 2.—REQUIREMENTS FOR ENTERING

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References	Age Kind of permit	Occupations or estab- lishments <i>Exemptions</i>	Requirements	
			Evidence of age	Physical
I	II	III	IV	V
<b>WISCONSIN—</b> Continued  St C 27 s 439ca St C 83 s 1728a-11, 1728a-13, 1728a-14, 1728a-16, 1728b.2, 1728d.1 St C 110a s 2394-52  [There are as yet— Jan.1,1915—no such schools as are speci- fied in C-III. For other requirements for attendance at continuation school, see A-VI]	C Minor over 14 (if liter- ate)  “Written permit”	Any industry in city, town, or village where a “public evening school or continuation school, for the industry in which minor is to work, is main- tained” [See note in column I]		
	D Minor over 14 (if illit- erate)  “Written permit”	Same as in C, above		
<b>WYOMING</b>  [No provisions]				

**EMPLOYMENT [SEE TABLE 3]—Continued**

notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Requirements—Continued			Enforcement	
Educational  VI	Poverty  VII	1. Promise of employment 2. Other  VIII	1. Enforcing authorities— Duty; Power only 2. Penalties—(a) Employment without certificate or permit, etc.; (b) Continuing employment contrary to inspector's orders  IX	
Permit must certify that child can read and write simple English sentences			1. Duty State industrial commission: Has duty of enforcing "all the provisions of the statutes regulating or relative to child labor" [Truant officers may have the duty and certainly have the power of enforcement]  2(a). Each offense Minimum—\$10 Maximum—\$100 (Above penalty may be re- covered from corporation in action for debt or assumpsit)	C
Permit states that child is a regu- lar attendant at evening or con- tinuation school [See column III]  Requirement after entering employment: [Compulsory continuation or eve- ning school attendance, unless exempted—See Table 5, C]			1. Same as in C, above 2. Same as in C, above	D

TABLE 8.—WORKING PAPERS

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References  I	Age Kind of permit  II	Time limit  III	Authority prescribing form  IV	Authority issuing  V
<b>ALABAMA</b> [For street trades, see Table 6] 1915 p 193 s 7, 9, 11, 12, 17 [See notes in column I of Table 2]	<b>A Under 16</b> [For minimum age, see Table 1, B] "Employment certificate"		State factory inspector	City or town superintendent of schools, or county superintendent of education, or deputy of either
[Requirement tabulated in Table 2, B, specifies no document]	B			
<b>ALASKA</b> [No provisions]				
<b>ARIZONA</b> [For street trades, see Table 6] Revised Statutes 1913 Civil Code title 14 C 2 s 3110, 3116-3119, 3126, 3137	<b>A 14 to 16</b> "Employment certificate"			Town, city, or county superintendent of schools or his deputy, or deputy of school board Exception: No authorized person shall issue certificate for child then in or about to enter the employment of said person or of a firm or corporation of which he is a member, officer, or employee
	<b>B Boy 10 to 14</b> "License" to work outside school hours			Board of trustees of school district
R S 1913 Civ Ct 11 C 14 s 2802	<b>C 14 to 16</b> Graduate "permit"			Local board of school trustees
	<b>D 14 to 16</b> Nongraduate "permit"			Same as in C, above
<b>ARKANSAS</b> 1914 A 1 s 7-11, 13 [For earlier law requiring certificates for employment in factories and manufacturing establishments, perhaps partially or entirely superseded by these later provisions, see 1907 A 456 s 1, 5-8 and 1913 A 322 s 12]	<b>A Under 16</b> "Employment certificate"		[State superintendent of public instruction must "provide suitable blanks * * * on which may be recorded conclusive evidence as to the age and educational standing of every child applying for an employment certificate." But this provision would not seem to refer to the employment certificate itself]	Local superintendent or principal of the public schools, or his deputy State commissioner of labor and statistics or his deputy Exception: No person shall issue certificate to child then in or about to enter the employment of said person or of a firm or corporation of which he is a member, officer, or employee (Certificate is subject to revocation by State commissioner of labor and statistics if "issued in violation of this act")





TABLE 8.—WORKING PAPERS  
[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References  I	Age Kind of permit  II	Time limit  III	Authority prescribing form  IV	Authority issuing  V
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>  [For public exhibitions, see Table 7]  [The permits tabulated in A and B are alternative, and the permit given in C may be substituted for either during vacation]  Deering's General Laws 1909 A 1611 (as amended by 1915 C 625) s 1-3, 9-12  [Child over 14 may obtain a permit to work outside school hours upon compliance with requirements for the issuance of an age and schooling certificate. See provisions in D and E]	A 14 to 15  Temporary poverty "permit to work"	6 months	Commissioner of State bureau of labor statistics	Superintendent of city or county schools  (Permit is subject to revocation by commissioner of State bureau of labor statistics or by issuing officer, if it shall be found that conditions for legal issuance do not exist)
	B 14 to 15  Graduate "permit to work"		Same as in A, above	Same as in A, above
	C 12 to 15  Vacation "permit to work"	End of vacation period (if issued for regular vacation)		Principal or vice principal of school attended, or secretary of local school trustees or board
	D Over 15 (if graduate)  [See note in column I]  "Age and schooling certificate"		Commissioner of State bureau of labor statistics; certificate to be substantially in form prescribed by law	Superintendent of city or county schools or his deputy, or deputy of local school trustees, or superintendent or principal of any school of recognized standing  (Permit is subject to revocation as specified in A, above)
	E 15 to 16 (if nongraduate)  [See note in column I]  "Age and schooling certificate"		Same as in D, above	Same as in D, above
<b>COLORADO</b>  [For public exhibitions, see Table 7]  [The certificates tabulated in A and B are alternative, and the permit tabulated in E may apparently be substituted for those in A to D, inclusive, during vacation]  Mills' Annotated Statutes revised edition 1912 s 660, 662, 663, 665, 672, 673	A 14 to 16 (if literate)  "Age and school certificate"		Form "as indicated" in law	Local superintendent of schools or his deputy, or deputy of school board Superintendent or principal of a parochial school Exception: No authorized person shall issue certificate to child then in or about to enter establishment of said person, or the employment of a firm or corporation of which he is a member, officer, or employee
	B 14 to 16 (if illiterate)  "Age and school certificate"		Same as in A, above	Same as in A, above
[Requirement tabulated in Table 2, C, specifies no document]	C			



TABLE 8.—WORKING PAPER

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References  I	Age Kind of permit  II	Time limit  III	Authority prescribing form  IV	Authority issuing  V
<b>COLORADO</b> —Continued <b>M A S</b> re 1912 s 657, 671	<b>D</b> Under 14 "Permit"			City or county superintendent of schools or deputy of either, in his discretion, his refusal to grant being subject to final decision of county or juvenile court, upon appeal  (Permit is subject to revocation by county juvenile court upon complaint of any person showing violation of conditions, etc.)
	<b>E</b> 12 to 16 Vacation "permit"	During that part of June, July, and August when public schools are not in session		Same as in D, above
<b>CONNECTICUT</b> 1911 C 119 s 1-3, 5	<b>A</b> 14 to 16 Employment "certificate"		State board of education	Secretary or agent of State board of education or other school official designated by said board
1913 C 211 s 1	<b>B</b> 14 to 16 "Vacation certificate"	During summer vacation		Secretary or agent of State board of education
General Statutes revision 1902 s 2147  [The provisions tabulated in C, so far as they relate to occupations for which "employment certificates" are required, are apparently superseded by those tabulated in A, above]	<b>C</b> 14 to 16 (if illiterate)  "Certificate" of evening-school attendance			Teacher of evening school attended

## REQUIRED [SEE TABLE 2]—Continued

notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Accessible to inspection of whom	Where filed	1. Return at termination of employment 2. Penalty for employer, etc., for failure to return	1. Notification of termination of employment 2. Penalty for employer, etc., for failure to notify	
VI	VII	VIII	IX	
Humane society Probation officers Factory inspectors				D
Same as in D, above				E
Secretary or agent of State board of education	With employer	[See column IX]	1. State board of education must be notified "promptly"  2. Any offense Maximum—\$10	A
				B
				C

TABLE 8.—WORKING PAPERS

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References  I	Age Kind of permit  II	Time limit  III	Authority prescribing form  IV	Authority issuing  V
<b>DELAWARE</b> [For street trades, see Table 6] [For public exhibitions, see Table 7] Revised Statutes 1915 C 71 s 2325 R S 1914 C 90 s 3149-3151, 3156 (as amended by 1915 C 221), 3179, 3182 [The permit tabulated in C may be issued to any child "under the age as specified" in R S 1914 C 90 s 3144-3192. The occupations and establishments for employment in which a minimum age is fixed by those sections are given in Table 1, A to G, inclusive, and those for employment in which a certificate is required under a certain age are given in Table 2, A and B]	A Under 16 [12 to 16]  "Employment certificate"		State labor commission	Superintendent of schools of Wilmington or his deputy County superintendent of schools or his deputy Exception: No person shall issue certificate to child then in or about to enter employment of said person or of a firm or corporation of which he is a member, officer, or employee
	B Under 16 [14 to 16]  "Employment certificate"		Same as in A, above	Same as in A, above
	C [Age not specified— See note in column I]  "Permit"	1 year		Judge of juvenile court of Wilmington or resident judge of county, and agent of society for prevention of cruelty to children, in their discretion, on presentation of case by State child labor inspector
<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA</b> [For street trades, see Table 6] [For public exhibitions, see Table 7] [The certificates tabulated in A and B are alternative] Code 1911 p 441 s 2, 3; p 442 s 5, 6; p 443 s 7 C 1911 p 441 s 1	A Under 16 [14 to 16]  "Age and schooling certificate"		Form prescribed by law	Superintendent of schools of the District of Columbia or his deputy
	B Under 16 [14 to 16]  [Poverty] "age certificate"		Same as in A, above	Superintendent of schools of the District of Columbia or his deputy, subject to the approval of the judge of the juvenile court
	C 12 to 14  Temporary poverty "permit"	"A definite time"		Judge of juvenile court of the District of Columbia  (Permit is subject to revocation at the discretion of issuing judge or his successor in office)
<b>FLORIDA</b> Compiled Laws 1914 s 2642d, 2642e, 2642l, 3728a	A Under 16 [For minimum age, see Table 2, A-IV, and also Table 1, B]  "Employment certificate"			County superintendent of schools or his deputy, or deputy of school board Exception: No authorized person shall issue certificate to child then in or about to enter employment of said person or of a firm or corporation of which he is a member, officer, or employee



TABLE 8.—WORKING P  
[In reading this analysis, the ex

State References  I	Age Kind of permit  II	Time limit  III	Authority prescribing form  IV	Authority in  V
<b>GEORGIA</b> [For public exhibitions, see Table 7] [The certificates tabulated in A and B are alternative 14 to 14½] Code 1914 Civil s 3149(b), 3149(c), 3149(f)	A 14 to 14½  Employment "certificate"		State commissioner of [commerce and] labor	City or county tendent of scl  (Certificate is s revocation b commissioner merce and] l whom dupli certificates is furnished w days, if in l ment it was erly issued. investigate tr child, hear c and require tion of releva or documents
C 1914 Civ s 3149(e)	B 12 to 14½  Temporary poverty "cer- tificate"	6 months		Commission c of county sch intendent an dinary of c which child i and head of t in district v lives
<b>HAWAII</b> [No provisions]				
<b>IDAHO</b> 1911 C 159 s 168, 170	A 14 to 16  "Age rec- ord"			
[Requirement tabulated in Table 2, B specifies no document]	B			
<b>ILLINOIS</b> [For public exhibitions, see Table 7]  Hurd's Revised Stat- utes 1913 C 48 s 20a, 20c, 20d, 20f, 20h, 20l, 20m  [For law covering cer- tain establishments, largely superseded by the provisions tabulated in A and B, in which affidavit of age by parent, etc., is required as a condition of em- ployment, see H R S 1913 C 48 s 34, 39, 40]	A 14 to 16 (if literate)  "Age and school certifi- cate"		Form "as indi- cated" in law	Local superinte schools or his or deputy c board Superintendent cipal of pa school  Exceptio No authorized shall issue c to child the about to ent lishment of son, or the ment of a fir poration of v is a member, employee
	B 14 to 16 (if il- literate)  "Age and school certifi- cate"			Same as in A, s

**REQUIRED [SEE TABLE 2]—Continued**

notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Accessible to inspection of whom  VI	Where filed  VII	1. Return at termination of employment 2. Penalty for employer, etc., for failure to return  VIII	1. Notification of termination of employment 2. Penalty for employer, etc., for failure to notify  IX	
State commissioner of [commerce and] labor and his authorized assistants	With employer			A
	Same as in A, above			B
["A failure to produce to a truant officer, policeman, probation officer, or school authority the age record * * * shall be prima facie evidence of the illegal employment of any person whose age record is not produced"]	With employer			A
				B
State factory inspector, his assistants, or deputies	With employer	1. To child; if not claimed by him within 30 days, to local superintendent of schools or school board  2. Each offense Minimum—\$5 Maximum—\$100		A
Same as in A, above	Same as in A, above	1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above		B



TABLE 8.—WORKING PAPERS

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References  I	Age Kind of permit  II	Time limit  III	Authority prescribing form  IV	Authority issuing  V
<b>ILLINOIS—Continued</b>  [Requirement tabulated in Table 2, C, specifies no document]	C			
H R S 1913 C 48 s 24	D Any minor “Certificate of physical fitness” [May be required after entering employment]			Regular physician of good standing
H R S 1913 C 93 s 28	E Boy over 16 [16 to 21]  Evidence of age			[There is no document required separate from the evidence of age specified in Table 2, A-IV]
<b>INDIANA</b>  Burns' Annotated Statutes 1914 s 6676, 6677  [Child physically or mentally unfit to attend school according to certificate from reputable licensed practicing physician is apparently exempted—B A S 1914 s 6675]	A 14 to 16 [See note in column I]  “Employment certificate”			Executive officer of local school corporation or his deputy
B A S 1914 s 6677, 8022, 8038, 8042, 8044, 8045  [The provisions tabulated in B are apparently superseded by those of the later law tabulated in A, above, in so far as they are covered by those provisions]	B 14 to 18  “Affidavit” of age			
[Requirement tabulated in Table 2, C, specifies no document]	C			
B A S 1914 s 8022, 8038, 8042, 8044, 8045	D 14 to 18 “Certificate of physical fitness” [May be required after entering employment]			Any regular physician

**REQUIRED [SEE TABLE 2]—Continued**

notes on pp. 467-476 should be borne in mind]

Accessible to inspection of whom	Where filed	1. Return at termination of employment 2. Penalty for employer, etc., for failure to return	1. Notification of termination of employment 2. Penalty for employer, etc., for failure to notify	
VI	VII	VIII	IX	
				C
[Certificate may be required by State factory inspector, his assistants, or deputies]				D
	[Evidence of age is submitted to employer]			E
Inspectors of the State industrial board Attendance officers	With employer	1. Notification tabulated in column IX shall be "on blanks to be attached to certificate by school corporation and it shall be unlawful for employer to re-employ child without like new certificate." This provision apparently necessitates return of certificate to local school corporation 2. [No specific provision]	1. Local school corporation must be notified immediately 2. Any offense Minimum—\$10 Maximum—\$50	A
Same as in A, above	Same as in A, above			B
				C
[Certificate may be required by the State industrial board]				D

TABLE 3.—WORKING PAPER

[In reading this analysis, the explainer

State References	Age Kind of permit	Time limit	Authority prescribing form	Authority issuing
I	II	III	IV	V
<b>IOWA</b> [For street trades, see Table 6] [For public exhibi- tions, see Table 7] Code 1897 Supplemen- tal Supplement 1915 s 2477-d	A 14 to 16 "Work per- mit"		State superintend- ent of public in- struction	Local superintendent of schools or his deputy or deputy of local school board
<b>KANSAS</b> [For public exhibi- tions, see Table 7] General Statutes 1909 s 5096, 5097 1913 C 217 s 3	A Under 16 [For minimum age, see Table 2, A-II] (1) "Certifi- cate of age" (2) Affida- vit of age		Substantially in form prescribed by law	(1) Certificate of age— School superintend- ent, principal or teacher of the school, or other person author- ized by school board to have charge of school census records (2) [Document required is affidavit of parent or guardian]
G S 1909 s 4996	B 12 to 16 [See note in Table 2, B-II] School cer- tificate			School-teacher
G S 1909 s 7737	C 8 to 15 "Permit"			Board of school direc- tors of country district or board of education of city of the first or second class
[Requirement tabu- lated in Table 2, D, specifies no docu- ment]	D			
[Requirement tabu- lated in Table 2, E, specifies no docu- ment]	E			
<b>KENTUCKY</b> [For street trades, see Table 6] [For public exhibi- tions, see Table 7] Statutes 1915 s 331a.2, 331a.3, 331a.6, 331a.16	A 14 to 16 "Employ- ment certifi- cate"		State superintend- ent of public in- struction	Local or county superin- tendent of schools or his deputy

**REQUIRED [SEE TABLE 2]—Continued**

notes on pp. 457-475 should be borne in mind]

Accessible to inspection of whom  VI	Where filed  VII	1. Return at termination of employment 2. Penalty for employer, etc., for failure to return  VIII	1. Notification of termination of employment 2. Penalty for employer, etc., for failure to notify  IX	
Commissioner of State bureau of labor statistics	With employer	1. To issuing officer within 2 days  2. [For penalty applying to violation of any of the provisions of this act, see Table 2, A-IX]	1. Return of certificate 2. [See column VIII]	A
State commissioner of labor and industry and his deputies	With employer			A
	Same as in A, above			B
				C
				D
				E
Truant officers State labor inspectors	With employer	1. To issuing officer within 2 days  2. Any offense Fine of \$10	1. Return of certificate 2. [See column VIII]	A

TABLE 8.—WORKING PAPERS

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References	Age Kind of permit	Time limit	Authority prescribing form	Authority issuing
I	II	III	IV	V
<b>LOUISIANA</b> [For public exhibitions, see Table 7] [For excuse from school attendance (in cities of over 25,000 except Parish of Orleans) of child 8 to 14 who is sole dependence of infirm persons or mother or sisters in necessitous circumstances, and implied permission to work, on certificate from local superintendent of schools, see later law, 1914 A 91] Wolff's Revised Laws Supplement 1904-1908 v 3 p 414; 1908 A 301 s 1 (as amended by 1914 A 133 s 2), 2, 6, 8	A Over 14 [14 to 16] "Age certificate"		Form prescribed by law	State factory inspector New Orleans factory inspector Exception: No authorized person shall issue certificate to child then in or about to enter establishment of said person, or the employment of a firm or corporation of which he is a member, officer, or employee  (Certificate is subject to cancellation by State factory inspector, to whom duplicates of certificates issued are sent, or other factory inspector, if fraudulently obtained)
	B "Any child" [14 to 16] "Certificate" of physical fitness [May be required after entering employment]			City or parish physician
<b>MAINE</b> Revised Statutes 1903 C 15 s 51 (as amended by 1913 C 79) 1915 C 327 s 2, 5  The provisions in A-VI, A-VII, A-VIII, and A-IX may be applicable to the permit tabulated in B, but the law is not clear as to this point]	A 14 to 16 "Work permit"		Commissioner of labor [and industry]; form to be approved by attorney general	City or town superintendent of schools or his deputy Exception: No person shall issue certificate to child then in or about to enter employment of said person or of a firm or corporation of which he is a member, stockholder, officer, or employee  (The local superintendent of schools shall cancel permit, if it was improperly issued, when so directed by the State commissioner of labor [and industry] to whom papers required for the issuance of the permit are sent monthly)
	B 14 to 16 "Vacation permit"	First Monday of September	Same as in A, above	Local superintendent of schools or his deputy

**REQUIRED [SEE TABLE 2]—Continued**

notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Accessible to inspection of whom  VI	Where filed  VII	1. Return at termination of employment 2. Penalty for employer, etc., for failure to return  VIII	1. Notification of termination of employment 2. Penalty for employer, etc., for failure to notify  IX	
State or other factory inspector	With employer	1. To child; if not claimed by him within 30 days, to State factory inspector for cancellation  2. Any offense Minimum—\$25 or imprisonment for 10 days, or both Maximum—\$50 or imprisonment for 6 months, or both (Above penalty is incurred for "any violation of this act")		A
[Certificate may be required by factory inspector]				B
Truant officer, factory inspector, or other officer charged with the enforcement of this act	With employer	1. To child 2. [For penalty applying to violation of any of the provisions of this act, see Table 2, A-LX]	1. State commissioner of labor [and industry] must be notified immediately 2. [For penalty applying to violation of any of the provisions of this act, see Table 2, A-LX]	A
[See note in column I]	[See note in column I]	[See note in column I]	[See note in column I]	B

TABLE 8.—WORKING PAPERS

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References  I	Age Kind of permit  II	Time limit  III	Authority prescribing form  IV	Authority issuing  V
<b>MARYLAND</b> [For street trades, see Table 6] [For public exhibitions, see Table 7] Annotated Code 1911 v 3 (1914) art 27 s 344; art 77 s 166; art 100 s 4, 5, 9-12, 16, 18-20, 39 [The certificate tabulated in A permits employment during entire year; those in B and C only during such time as child is not required to attend school—See Table 5]	A 14 to 16 "General employment certificate"		State bureau of statistics and information	In Baltimore city, chief of State bureau of statistics and information; in counties, above chief or county superintendent of schools or deputy Exception: No person shall issue certificate to child then in or about to enter employment of said person or of a firm or corporation of which he is a member, officer, or employee
	B 12 to 14 "Vacation employment certificate"		Same as in A, above	Same as in A, above
	C 14 to 16 "Vacation employment certificate"		Same as in A, above	Same as in A, above
<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b> [For street trades, see Table 6] [For public exhibitions, see Table 7] Revised Laws 1902 C 44 s 1 (as amended by 1913 C 779 s 1 and by 1915 C 81 s 1) 1909 C 514 s 57 (as amended by 1913 C 779 s 15), 58 (as amended by 1913 C 779 s 16), 60 (as amended by 1913 C 779 s 18), 64 (as amended by 1913 C 779 s 22), 66 (as amended by 1913 C 779 s 23)	A 14 to 16 "Employment certificate"		State board of labor and industries after conference with State board of education and approval of attorney general	City or town superintendent of schools or his deputy, or deputy of school committee Exception: No authorized person shall issue certificate to child then in or about to enter employment of said person or of firm or corporation of which he is a member, officer, or employee
	B 14 to 16 Home permit [See Table 5]			City or town superintendent of schools
	C 16 to 21 (if illiterate) "Educational certificate"		Same as in A, above	Same as in A, above
	D 16 to 21 (if illiterate) "Educational certificate"		Same as in A, above	Same as in A, above

## REQUIRED [SEE TABLE 2]—Continued

notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Accessible to inspection of whom  VI	Where filed  VII	1. Return at termination of employment 2. Penalty for employer, etc., for failure to return  VIII	1. Notification of termination of employment 2. Penalty for employer, etc., for failure to notify  IX	
Attendance officers Factory inspectors Other authorized inspectors or officers charged with enforcement	With employer	1. To issuing officer by registered mail within 24 hours if return is demanded by child; if not, within 15 days. Issuing officer must notify chief of State bureau of statistics and information of return  2. Any offense Maximum—\$50	[See column VIII]	A
Same as in A, above	Same as in A, above	1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	Same as in A, above	B
Same as in A, above	Same as in A, above	1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	Same as in A, above	C
State board of labor and industries or its agents or inspectors Agents of State board of education Attendance officers	With employer	1. To issuing officer within 2 days  2. Any offense Minimum—\$10 Maximum—\$100	1. Return of certificate 2. [See column VIII]	A
				B
Same as in A, above	Same as in A, above	1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	C
Same as in A, above	Same as in A, above	1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	D



TABLE 8.—WORKING PAPER

[In reading this analysis, the explanation—

State References	Age Kind of permit	Time limit	Authority prescribing form	Authority issuing
I	II	III	IV	V
<b>MICHIGAN</b> Howell's Annotated Statutes 1913 s 4018 (as amended by 1915 No. 255), 4026, 4062 [For excuse from school attendance which is apparently a prerequisite for em- ployment under 16 during school hours in any occupation, unless child has com- pleted eighth grade, see Table 5, B-II, subdivision (2)]	A Under 16 [15 to 16]  Employ- ment [pov- erty] "per- mit"			District superintendent of schools or county commissioner of schools or deputy of either
	B Under 16 [15 to 16]  "Limited vacation per- mit"	First Mon- day in September		Same as in A, above
<b>MINNESOTA</b> [For public exhibi- tions, see Table 7]  General Statutes 1913 s 3840-3842, 3846	A 14 to 16  "Employ- ment certifi- cate"			Local superintendent of schools, or chairman of school board or board of education, or deputy of said chair- man Exception: No person shall issue cer- tificate to child then in or about to enter em- ployment of said per- son or of a firm or cor- poration of which he is a member, officer, or employee
G S 1913 s 3850	B "Any child"  "Certi- ficate" of phys- ical fitness  [May be required after entering employment]			Reputable practicing physician designated by school board
<b>MISSISSIPPI</b> [Lists of occupations to which provisions in A and B apply are not identical]  1908 C 99 (as amended by 1912 C 165) s 1, 3	A Boy 12 to 16 Girl 14 to 16  "Affida- vit" of age and school at- tendance			[Document required is affidavit of parent or guardian]
1914 C 164 s 1, 3	B Boy 12 to 16 Girl 14 to 16  "Affida- vit" of age and school at- tendance			Same as in A, above

## REQUIRED [SEE TABLE 2]—Continued

notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind

Accessible to inspection of whom	Where filed	1. Return at termination of employment 2. Penalty for employer, etc., for failure to return	1. Notification of termination of employment 2. Penalty for employer, etc., for failure to notify	
VI	VII	VIII	IX	
State factory inspectors	With employer	1. To issuing officer "immediately"  2. Any offense Minimum—\$10 or imprisonment for 10 days, or both Maximum—\$100 or imprisonment for 90 days, or both (Above penalty is incurred for violation of any provision of this act)	1. Return of certificate [Monthly report must be made to issuing officer by child or parent, etc., stating that child is employed and giving name of employer]  2. [See column VIII.]	A
Same as in A, above	Same as in A, above	1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above		B
Truant officers Commissioner of labor, assistant commissioner of labor, factory inspectors, and assistants  [Papers required for issuance of certificate (see Table 2, A) are subject to the inspection of the "public"]	With employer	1. To issuing officer  2. Any offense Fine of \$10	1. Return of certificate 2. [See column VIII]	A
[Officials of labor department or truant officers may require certificate]				B
	With employer			A
	Same as in A, above			B

TABLE 8.—WORKING PAPERS

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References	Age Kind of permit	Time limit	Authority prescribing form	Authority issuing
I	II	III	IV	V
<b>MISSOURI</b>  Revised Statutes 1909 v 1 s 1718-1719 (as amended by 1911 p 132), 1723-1724 (as amended by 1911 p 132), 1726d (as added by 1911 p 132)	A 14 to 16  "Employ- ment certifi- cate"		Form prescribed by law	Superintendent of in- struction of local board of education or person authorized either by him or by district board of directors  (Certificate is subject to review by factory in- spector, and to cancel- lation if he finds it has been obtained through fraud, misrepresenta- tion, or falsification of facts)
	B 14 to 16  "Certifi- cate of physi- cal fitness"  [May be required after entering employment]			Regularly licensed phy- sician
<b>MONTANA</b>  1913 C 76 s 1101	A Under 14  [Age of comple- tion of public school studies to 14]  "Age and schooling cer- tificate"		Superintendent of public instruction	City or district superin- tendent of schools or his deputy, or clerk of board of trustees
	B 14 to 16  "Age and schooling cer- tificate"		Same as in A, above	Same as in A, above
Revised Codes 1907 s 1748, 1749	C Over 16  "Age cer- tificate"			State commissioner of labor and industry
<b>NEBRASKA</b>  [For public exhibi- tions, see Table 7]  [The certificates tabu- lated in A and B are also called "Age and schooling certifi- cates"]  Revised Statutes 1913 s 3576, 3577, 3583, 3585	A 14 to 16 (if graduate)  "Em p loy- ment certifi- cate"		Form prescribed by law	Local superintendent of schools or person au- thorized either by him or by the school dis- trict officers Exception: No authorized person shall issue certificate to child then in or about to enter em- ployment of said per- son or of a firm or cor- poration of which he is a member, officer, or employee or in whose business he is inter- ested

**REQUIRED [SEE TABLE 2]—Continued**

notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Accessible to inspection of whom  VI	Where filed  VII	1. Return at termination of employment 2. Penalty for employer, etc., for failure to return  VIII	1. Notification of termination of employment 2. Penalty for employer, etc., for failure to notify  IX	
Factory inspector, his assistants, or deputies Attendance officers Any other authorized officer	With employer	1. To child; if not claimed by him within 30 days, to issuing officer  2. Any offense Maximum — \$100 or imprisonment for 1 year, or both (Each day's violation a separate offense)		A
[Factory inspector or his assistant or deputy may demand certificate]				B
Truant officers	With employer			A
Same as in A, above	Same as in A, above			B
	With State commissioner of labor and industry, to whom certificate must be sent by employer at beginning of employment	[See column VII]		C
Truant officers State commissioner of labor and his deputies Members of State board of inspection	With employer	1. To city or county superintendent of schools immediately, to be turned over to child upon demand  2. Any offense Fine of \$10	1. Return of certificate 2. [See column VIII]	A

TABLE 8.—WORKING PA

[In reading this analysis, the expla

State References  I	Age Kind of permit  II	Time limit  III	Authority prescrib- ing form  IV	Authority issuin  V
NEBRASKA— Continued	B 14 to 16 (if nongrad- uate)  “Employ- ment certifi- cate”		Same as in A, above	Same as in A, abo
R S 1913 s 3586	C Under 16  “Certifi- cate” of phys- ical fitness  [May berequired after entering employment]			Regular licensed man selected by board of inspecti
(NEVADA For public exhibi- tions, see Table 7]  Revised Laws 1912 s 6824  [For later law which would appear to limit this provision, in so far as it applies to children under 14, to employment out- side school hours and during vacation, see Table 1, A]	A Boy under 14 Girl under 16  “Written permit”  [But for mini- mum age of 14 for employ- ment in any business or service during school hours, fixed by later law, see Table 1, A]			Judge of district co
NEW HAMPSHIRE  1911 C 162 s 7-8, 9-10 (as amended by 1915 C 61), 15  [For requirements of proof of age and cer- tificate of literacy, according to earlier law, superseded in large part by the provisions tabulated in A, see also Public Statutes 1901 C 93 s 11 (as amended by 1901 C 61), 13 (as amended by 1901 C 61), 18, and also P S 1901 C 92 s 18]	A Under 16 [14 to 16]  “Employ- ment certifi- cate”		State superintend- ent of public in- struction	Local superintend schools or dept school board city of Manch person appointe local superinte of schools with currence of board Exception: No authorized shall issue cert to child then about to enter ployment of sai son or of a firm poration of whic a member, offic employee
	B Under 16 [14 to 16] Vacation “certificate”	3 months	Same as in A, above	Same as in A, abo
[Requirement tabu- lated in Table 2, B, specifies no docu- ment]	C			
[Requirement tabu- lated in Table 2, C, specifies no docu- ment]	D			

**REQUIRED [SEE TABLE 2]—Continued**

notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Accessible to inspection of whom  VI	Where filed  VII	1. Return at termination of employment 2. Penalty for employer, etc., for failure to return  VIII	1. Notification of termination of employment 2. Penalty for employer, etc., for failure to notify  IX	
Same as in A, above	Same as in A, above	1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	B
[Member of State board of inspection may demand certificate]				C
				A
Truant officer or "other authorized inspector" [State superintendent of public instruction and State inspectors appointed by him and under his supervision]	With employer	1. Kept by employer and surrendered to "any authorized inspector" (see column VI) on demand  2. [No specific provision]		A
Same as in A, above	Same as in A, above	1. Same as in A, above 2. [No specific provision]		B
				C
				D

TABLE 3.—WORKING PAPERS

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References	Age Kind of permit	Time limit	Authority prescribing form	Authority issuing
I	II	III	IV	V
<b>NEW JERSEY</b> [For street trades, see Table 6] Compiled Statutes 1910 v 3 Labor s 18 p 3024 (as amended by 1914 C 252 s 2), s 23 p 3025 (as amended by 1914 C 252 s 5) 1911 C 136 s 1, 4 (as amended by 1914 C 253 s 1, 4) 1913 C 221 s 12 1914 C 223 s 1, 3, 9, 10, 12, 13, 17, 18 ["It shall be lawful" to issue this certificate for employment in all occupations not otherwise prohibited by law to children under 16. It is required for employment in all occupations listed in Table 2] [See also 1914 C 223 s 1, 3, 9, 10, 12, 13, 17, 18, for the "age and working certificate," tabulated in Table 6 because it appears to apply chiefly to street trades, but possibly covering other employments, which is issued by the same official as the age and schooling certificate]	<b>A 14 to 16</b> "Age and schooling certificate"		[State commissioner of education] [The act in which this provision occurs is apparently superseded by later legislation except as to this particular]	Supervisor of school exemption certificates (any superintendent of schools, supervising principal, principal or teacher of any school district designated for this purpose by the district board of education) (District board of education may cancel certificate; shall cancel the same when directed to do so by the State commissioner of education. State commissioner of labor, to whom papers required for the issuance of the certificate are sent immediately after it is issued, shall notify State commissioner of education and district board of education whenever there is reason to believe that certificate was improperly issued)
	<b>B 14 to 16</b> "Age and schooling certificate"			Same as in A, above
<b>NEW MEXICO</b> [No provisions]				

REQUIRED [SEE TABLE 2]—Continued

notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in m'nd]

Accessible to inspection of whom	Where filed	1. Return at termination of employment 2. Penalty for employer, etc., for failure to return	1. Notification of termination of employment 2. Penalty for employer, etc., for failure to notify	
VI	VII	VIII	IX	
State commissioner [of labor] or assistant and inspectors [of department of labor] Attendance officers Police officers Officers and agents of any incorporated society for the prevention of cruelty to children	With employer	1. To officer empowered to issue certificate in school district where child resides or, if child's address is unknown, to such officer in district in which employer's business is located, within 2 days  2. Any offense Maximum—\$25 or imprisonment for 30 days, or both	1. Return of certificate 2. [See column VIII]	A
[State commissioner of labor, assistant commissioner, and inspectors of the department of labor Attendance officers or other persons empowered by law to compel school attendance Police officers Other person designated by law to protect children from cruelty and neglect]	Same as in A, above	1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	B



TABLE 8.—WORKING PAPERS

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References  I	Age Kind of permit  II	Time limit  III	Authority prescribing form  IV	Authority issuing  V
<b>NEW YORK</b> [For street trades, see Table 6] [For public exhibitions, see Table 7] Consolidated Laws 1909 v 3 Labor C 31: Art 6 s 70 (as amended by 1913 C 529), 71 (as amended by 1912 C 333), 75 (as amended by 1913 C 144), 76, 76-a (as added by 1913 C 200); Art 12 s 162 (as amended by 1911 C 866), 163 (as amended by 1913 C 144), 166 (as added by 1913 C 144), 167 (as amended by 1913 C 145) C L 1909 v 4 Penal C 40: Art 120 s 1275 (as amended by 1913 C 349) C L 1910 v 8 Education C 16: Art 23 s 630 (as amended by 1913 C 101), 633 subdivision 3	A 14 to 16 "Employment certificate"		In any city of the first or second class, form approved by State industrial commission In any other city and in any town or village, form furnished by State industrial commission	Commissioner of health or executive officer of board of health, or any other officer thereof deputized by such board or commissioner
	B 14 to 16 "Employment certificate"		Same as in A, above	Same as in A, above (Certificate is subject to cancellation by State industrial commission if children employed in factories fail to submit to or stand test of examination required by State medical inspector)
	C 14 to 16 "Employment certificate"		Same as in A, above	Same as in A, above
	D 14 to 16 "Employment certificate"		Same as in A, above	Same as in A, above
	E 14 to 16 "School-record certificate"			In any city of the first class, principal or chief executive of school In any city other than a city of the first class and in school districts having a population of 5,000 or more and employing a superintendent of schools, superintendent of schools In other school districts, principal teacher
	F Boy 14 to 16 (if non-graduate) "Employment certificate"		Same as in A, above	Same as in A, above

**REQUIRED [SEE TABLE 2]—Continued**

notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Accessible to inspection of whom  VI	Where filed  VII	1. Return at termination of employment 2. Penalty for employer, etc., for failure to return  VIII	1. Notification of termination of employment 2. Penalty for employer, etc., for failure to notify  IX	
State industrial commission (in any city of the first or second class) Board of health or health commissioner (in any other city and in any town or village) Truant officers	With employer	1. To child or to parent or guardian  2. First offense Minimum—\$20 Maximum—\$50 2. Second offense Minimum—\$50 or imprisonment, or both Maximum—\$250 or imprisonment for 30 days, or both 2. Third offense Minimum—\$250 or imprisonment, or both Maximum—Fine or imprisonment for 60 days, or both		A
State industrial commission Truant officers	Same as in A, above	1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above		B
Truant officers	Same as in A, above	1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above		C
Same as in B, above, and also, Board of health or health commissioner as specified in A, above	Same as in A, above	1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above		D
				E
Same as in C, above	Same as in A, above	1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above		F

TABLE 8.—WORKING PAPERS

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References  I	Age Kind of permit  II	Time limit  III	Authority prescribing form  IV	Authority issuing  V
<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>  Pell's Revisal of 1908 Supplement 1913 C 45A s 1981ee(3), 1981ee(4)	A Under 13  [For minimum age, see note in A-II, Table 2]  Certificate of age and school attend- ance			[Parent or guardian fur- nishes the "certifi- cate." If he willfully sets forth false state- ment, he is guilty of a misdemeanor]
<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>  Compiled Laws 1913 s 1405, 1406, 1411, 1413	A 14 to 16  "Employ- ment certifi- cate"			City or village superin- tendent of schools, or clerk of local school board or board of edu- tion  Exception: No issuing officer shall issue certificate to child then in or about to enter employment of said officer or of a firm or corporation of which he is a mem- ber, officer, or em- ployee
<b>OHIO</b>  [For public exhibi- tions, see Table 7]  Page and Adams' An- notated General Code 1912s 871-22 (as added by 1913 p 95), 871-24 (as added by 1913 p 95), 980, 6246, 7765 (as amended by 1913 p 864), 7766 (as amended by 1914 p 129), 7767 (as amend- ed by 1913 p 864), 7770 (as amended by 1913 p 864), 7771 (as amended by 1914 p 225), 12975, 12982, 12983, 12986, 12993- 12995 (as amended by 1913 p 864), 13000, 13007-7 (as added by 1913 p 864), 13007-11 (as added by 1913 p 864)  [The provisions in A-IV, A-VI, A-VII, A-VIII, and A-IX may be applicable to the certificate tabu- lated in C, but the law is not clear as to this point]	A Boy 15 to 16 Girl 16 to 18  "Age and schooling cer- tificate"		State superintend- ent of public in- struction	Local superintendent of schools or his deputy, or clerk of local board of education
	B Boy 15 to 16 Girl 16 to 18  "Age and schooling cer- tificate"		Same as in A, above	Same as in A, above
	C Boy 15 to 16 Girl 16 to 18  "Special va- cation certifi- cate"	During va- cation	[See note in column I]	Local superintendent of schools or his deputy
P & A A G C 1912 s 6246, 7765 (as amend- ed by 1913 p 864), 7766 (as amended by 1914 p 129)	D Boy under 16 [15 to 16] Girl under 18 [16 to 18]  "Certifi- cate" of phys- ical fitness  [May be required after entering employment]			Medical officer of board of health

## REQUIRED [SEE TABLE 2]—Continued

notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Accessible to inspection of whom  VI	Where filed  VII	1. Return at termination of employment 2. Penalty for employer, etc., for failure to return  VIII	1. Notification of termination of employment 2. Penalty for employer, etc., for failure to notify  IX	
Factory inspectors "Other officer charged with enforcement of this act" [See Table 2, A-LX]	With employer			A
City or village superintendent of schools, or clerk of local school board or board of education Peace officers	With employer	1. To child or to parent or guardian, "forthwith"  2. Each offense Minimum—\$20 Maximum—\$50		A
Officers of State industrial commission Truant officers	With employer	1. To issuing officer within 2 days 2. Any offense Minimum—Fine of \$25 (for officer, etc., of corporation) Maximum—Fine of \$50 (for any person) (Any person convicted of a violation of any law relating to employment of minors, who again violates any such law, shall be imprisoned for not less than 10 nor more than 30 days)	1. Return of certificate 2. [See column VIII]	A
Same as in A, above	Same as in A, above	1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above, except that maximum penalty under "Any offense" is fine of \$100	1. Return of certificate 2. [See column VIII]	B
[See note in column I]	[See note in column I]	[See note in column I]	[See note in column I]	C
[Certificate may be required by State industrial commission]				D

TABLE 3.—WORKING PAPERS

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References  I	Age Kind of permit  II	Time limit  III	Authority prescribing form  IV	Authority issuing  V
<b>OKLAHOMA</b> [For public exhibitions, see Table 7] Revised Laws 1910 s 3734, 3736, 3738, 3742 [The ages to which the provisions tabulated in A and B apply are: 14 to 16 in establishments mentioned by name in Table 2, A-III; 15 to 16 in injurious, etc., occupations]	A Under 16 (if literate) [See note in column I] "Age and schooling certificate"		Form prescribed by law	County superintendent of public instruction or other school officer designated by him
	B Under 16 (if illiterate) [See note in column I] "Age and schooling certificate"		Same as in A, above	Same as in A, above
<b>R L 1910 s 3735</b> [The provisions tabulated in C apparently apply to all "children" but they might be interpreted to apply only to children under 16]	C [See note in column I] "Certificate of physical fitness" [May be required after entering employment]			Licensed physician in good standing
<b>OREGON</b> [For public exhibitions, see Table 7] Lord's Oregon Laws 1910 s 4121 (as amended by 1911 C 243), 5016, 5023 (as amended by 1911 C 138), 5027-5028 (as amended by 1911 C 138), 5030-5032 (as amended by 1911 C 138)	A 14 to 16 "Age and schooling certificate"		"As indicated in" form given in law; secretary of the State board of inspection of child labor may permit explanatory matter to be printed with certificate	Secretary of the State board of inspection of child labor or his deputy Exception: No authorized person shall issue certificate to child then in or about to enter the employment of said person or of a firm or corporation of which he is a member, officer, or employee
	B 12 to 14 Vacation permit	During any school vacation extending over a term of 2 weeks		State board of inspectors of child labor

## REQUIRED [SEE TABLE 2]—Continued

notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Accessible to inspection of whom  VI	Where filed  VII	1. Return at termination of employment 2. Penalty for employer, etc., for failure to return  VIII	1. Notification of termination of employment 2. Penalty for employer, etc., for failure to notify  IX	
Factory inspectors Truant officers [There appears to be no provision for appointment of truant officers] "Other persons charged with the administration of this article" (State commissioner of labor)	With employer	1. To child or to parent or guardian; if not claimed by child within 30 days, to State commissioner of labor  2. Any offense Minimum—\$10 or imprisonment for 10 days, or both Maximum—\$50 or imprisonment for 30 days, or both		A
Same as in A, above	Same as in A, above	1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above		B
[Factory or deputy inspectors may require certificate]				C
Local school authorities Police State board of inspectors of child labor	With employer	1. To child; if not claimed by him within 30 days, to secretary of State board of inspectors of child labor  2. Any offense Fine of \$10		A
				B

TABLE 8.—WORKING PAPERS

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References  I	Age Kind of permit  II	Time limit  III	Authority prescribing form  IV	Authority issuing  V
<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>  1915 Pamphlet Laws 286 s 3, 8, 9, 11, 17, 21, 23  [The act tabulated in A and B is in effect Jan. 1, 1916]  [The certificate tabulated in A permits employment during entire year, and that in B only on such days as child is not required by law to attend school—See Table 5, A and B]	A 14 to 16  "General employment certificate"  [See second note in column I]		[Forms are "supplied" by the State superintendent of public instruction]	District superintendent or supervising principal, or secretary of the board of school directors, or school official deputed by any of foregoing persons
	B 14 to 16  "Vacation employment certificate"  [See second note in column I]		Same as in A, above	Same as in A, above
<b>PHILIPPINE ISLANDS</b>  [No provisions]				
<b>PORTO RICO</b>  [The certificates tabulated in A, B, and C are alternative]  1913 No 42 s 4 (as amended by 1913 Extraordinary Session No 139), 6 (as amended by 1913 Extraordinary Session No 139), 12, 14	A Under 14 [10 to 14]  Educational "certificate"			Department of education
	B Under 14 [10 to 14]  Employment [poverty] "certificate"			Alcalde of the municipality
	C Under 14 [10 to 14]  Employment "certificate"			Same as in B, above
	D Under 16  "Certificate of age"			Municipal secretary of the town where child was born or resides
<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>  [For street trades, see Table 6]  [For public exhibitions, see Table 7]  General Laws 1909 C 72 s 4 G L 1909 C 78 s 1 (as amended by 1915 C 1253), 3 (as amended by 1910 C 576), 12	A 14 to 16  "Age and employment certificate"		Form prescribed by law, or such substantially similar form as may be approved by the secretary of the State board of education	Local school committee or under its direction  (Certificate is subject to cancellation by factory inspector, if upon investigation he finds that the certificate should not have been issued)





TABLE 8.—WORKING PAPERS

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References  I	Age Kind of permit  II	Time limit  III	Authority prescribing form  IV	Authority issuing  V
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>  1912 Criminal Code C 16 s 426	A Under 14 [12 to 14]  "Permit"		[State commissioner of agriculture, commerce, and industries prescribes the forms for the sworn statements of age (see Table 2, A-IV), upon receipt of duplicate of which from employer he shall issue the "permit"]	State commissioner of agriculture, commerce, and industries
1912 Civil Code C 19 art 11 s 871 1912 Crim C C 16 s 426	B Under 14  Statement of age		State commissioner of agriculture, commerce, and industries	[Document required is a signed statement of parent or guardian]
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>  [The documents tabulated in A and B are alternative]  1913 C 240 s 3, 5	A Under 14 [See Table 1, A and D]  Employment certificate"			County superintendent of schools or his deputy
	B Under 14  Poverty "permit"			County superintendent of schools, or "chairman or president of the school board or district"
<b>TENNESSEE</b>  1911 C 57 s 5  [See note in column I, Table 2, A]	A 14 to 16  Sworn statement of age			[Document required is a sworn statement of parent or guardian]
[Document implied but not defined—See Table 2, B-VI]	B			
[Requirement tabulated in Table 2, C, specifies no document]	C			
<b>TEXAS</b>  [Requirement implied in Table 2, A, specifies no document]	A			
<b>UTAH</b>  [For street trades, see Table 6]  [For public exhibitions, see Table 7]  1911 C 144 s 2	A [Over 14— See Table 2, A-III]  "Employment certificate"			Local superintendent of schools or his deputy, or deputy of school board Exception: No authorized person shall issue certificate to child then in or about to enter employment of said person or of a firm or corporation of which he is a member, officer, or employee

REQUIRED [SEE TABLE 2]—Continued

notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Accessible to inspection of whom  VI	Where filed  VII	1. Return at termination of employment 2. Penalty for employer, etc., for failure to return  VIII	1. Notification of termination of employment 2. Penalty for employer, etc., for failure to notify  IX	
[The sworn statements of age (see Table 2, A-IV) are open to the inspection of the State commissioner of agriculture, commerce, and industries, his agents and inspectors]	[The sworn statements of age (see Table 2, A-IV) are kept by employer]			A
State commissioner of agriculture, commerce, and industries, his agents and inspectors	With employer			B
				A
				B
Shop and factory inspector [Chief State inspector of workshops and factories]	With employer			A
				B
				C
				A
				A

TABLE 3—WORKING PAPERS

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References  I	Age Kind of permit  II	Time limit  III	Authority prescribing form  IV	Authority issuing  V
<b>UTAH—Continued</b>  Compiled Laws 1907 s 1962  [The certificates tabulated in B and C have different requirements and are alternative]	B 8 to 16  "Certificate"  [For school non-attendance]			City or county superintendent of schools
	C 8 to 16  "Certificate"  [For school non-attendance]			Same as in A, above
<b>VERMONT</b>  Public Statutes 1906 C 50 s 1044 (as amended by 1912 No 75 s 10), 1045 (as amended by 1912 No 75 s 11)  [See Table 5, B, for later provision permitting child whose services are necessary for support of those dependent on him to leave school at 15 if he has completed 6th grade]	A Under 16  [From age of graduation from elementary schools to 16]  [See note in column I]  Employment "certificate"			Town or union superintendent [of schools]
1910 No 70 s 4	B Any minor  "Certificate" of age  [May be required before or after entering employment]			
<b>VIRGINIA</b>  1908 C 301 s 3 (as amended by 1914 C 339), 6 (as amended by 1914 C 339)  [The provisions tabulated in A constitute both an exemption from those tabulated in B and a permit for employment]	A 12 to 14  "Release" granted by court  [See note in column I]			[Circuit or corporation court may "for good cause shown entered of record" grant release]
	B Under 16  [14 to 16—See A-II, above]  "Employment certificate"			Notary public
<b>WASHINGTON</b>  Pierce's Code 1912 title 291 s 151  [See note in column I, Table 2, C]	A 12 to 14  "Permit"	"Issued for a definite time"		Superior court judge  (Permit is subject to revocation at discretion of issuing officer)
	B Boy under 14 Girl under 16  "Permit"			Superior court judge

**REQUIRED [SEE TABLE 2]—Continued**

notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Accessible to inspection of whom  VI	Where filed  VII	1. Return at termination of employment 2. Penalty for employer, etc., for failure to return  VIII	1. Notification of termination of employment 2. Penalty for employer, etc., for failure to notify  IX	
				B
				C
Town or union superintendent [of schools] Truant officers	With employer			A
[Certificate may be required by town or city grand juror, State's attorney, or attorney general]	Same as in A, above			B
				A
Inspector of factories or other authorized inspector or officer charged with enforcement of this act [State commissioner of labor]	With employer	1. To issuing officer within 2 days  2. [No specific provision]	1. Return of certificate 2. [No specific provision]	B
				A
				B

TABLE 8.—WORKING PAPERS

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References  I	Age Kind of permit  II	Time limit  III	Authority prescribing form  IV	Authority issuing  V
<b>WASHINGTON—</b> Continued P C 1912 t 291 s 151 [See note in column I, Table 2, A]  P C 1912 t 413 s 839, 841  P C 1912 t 345 s 143	C Boy 14 to 19 "Permit"	Same as in A, above		Judge of juvenile court  (Permit is subject to revocation at discre- tion of issuing officer)
	D Under 15  School ex- emption "cer- tificate"	Certificate shall state the time for which excuse from school is given	Superintendent of public instruction	District or county su- perintendent of schools
	E Boy 14 or over (if em- ployer is in doubt as to age)  "Certificate" of age			[Document required con- sists of "proof of age by certificate" from par- ent or guardian]
	F Boy 16 or over (if em- ployer is in doubt as to age)  "Certificate" of age			Same as in E, above
<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b> Hogg's Code 1913 C 15H s 530-532  H C 1913 C 15H s 495 (as amended by 1915 C 10 s 86) 1915 C 10 s 33 [See note in C—I, Table 2]	A Under 16  "Employ- ment certi- cate"		State superintend- ent of schools	Local superintendent of schools or his dep- uty, or deputy of local school board Exception: No authorized person shall issue certificate to child then in or about to enter employ- ment of said person or of a firm or corpora- tion of which he is a member, officer, or em- ployee
	B Under 14  "Written permission"			State commissioner of labor County superintendent of schools
	C Boy 16 or over  [See note in C—I, Table 2]  "Affidavit" of age			[Document required is affidavit of parent or guardian]

RED [SEE TABLE 2]—Continued

pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

able to inspection of whom	Where filed	1. Return at termina- tion of employ- ment 2. Penalty for em- ployer, etc., for fail- ure to return	1. Notification of ter- mination of employ- ment 2. Penalty for employer, etc., for failure to notify	
VI	VII	VIII	IX	
				C
	With employer	.		D
				E
				F
officers ' inspectors ized agents of the ne society	With employer	1. To issuing officer 2. [No specific provi- sion]	1. Return of certificate 2. [No specific provision]	A
				B
				C

TABLE 8.—WORKING PAPERS

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References  I	Age Kind of permit  II	Time limit  III	Authority prescribing form  IV	Authority issuing  V
<b>WISCONSIN</b>  [For street trades, see Table 6]  [For public exhibitions, see Table 7]  Statutes C 27 s 439ca St C 83 s 1728a.1, 1728a-6.1, 1728e.2, 1728e.3, 1728h.4  [Section 1728b.2 requires an employment "permit" issued by authority tabulated in A-V for employment of child under 16 in list of occupations identical with those in Table 2, A-III, except that "any gainful occupation or employment" and "delivery of merchandise" are omitted, and "office" is added]	A 14 to 16  Employment "permit"		State industrial commission	State industrial commission Judges of county, municipal, or juvenile court  (Permit is subject to revocation by industrial commission if improperly or illegally issued or if physical or moral welfare of child would be best served by such revocation)
	B 12 to 14  Vacation "permit"	During school vacation	Same as in A, above	Same as in A, above
	C Minor over 14 (if literate)  "Written permit"			State industrial commission Judge of juvenile court
	D Minor over 14 (if illiterate)  "Written permit"			Same as in C, above
<b>WYOMING</b>  [No provisions]				

RED [SEE TABLE 2]—Continued

p. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

le to inspection of whom	Where filed	1. Return at termina- tion of employ- ment 2. Penalty for em- ployer, etc., for fail- ure to return	1. Notification of ter- mination of employ- ment 2. Penalty for employer, etc., for failure to notify	
VI	VII	VIII	IX	
ustrial commis- occupations and shments in which s are open to in- on of industrial ssion differs from of those in which s are required by ; "office" and ex- g "restaurant," ry," "delivery of andise," and gainful occupa- r employment"] officers	With employer [Note in A-VI ap- plies here also]	1. To place des- ignated by indus- trial commission within 24 hours  2. Any offense [Employer is liable in action to child for \$2] (Each day's violation a separate offense)  [Note in A-VI applies here also]	1. Return of certificate 2. [See column VIII]  [Note in A-VI applies here also]	A
ustrial commis- occupations and shments in which is open to inspec- [ industrial com- n differs from list e in which em- ent is allowed on on permit by ex- g "warehouse"] officers	Same as in A, above, omitting bracket- ed note  [Note in B-VI ap- plies here also]	1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above, omitting second bracketed note  [Note in B-VI applies here also]	1. Return of certificate 2. [See column VIII]	B
ustrial commis- officers	Same as in A, above, omitting bracket- ed note			C
in C, above	Same as in A, above, omitting bracket- ed note			D



TABLE 4.—HOURS

[In reading this analysis, the explana-

State References  I	Application of act		Time of work		
	Age  II	Occupations or establishments  <i>Exemptions</i>  III	Maximum hours		Days per week permitted  VI
			Per day IV	Per week V	
<b>ALABAMA</b>  [For street trades, see Table 6]  1915 p 193 s 2, 4, 14, 17  [For earlier law fixing maximum of 8 hours for employment of child 16 to 18 if employed between 7 p. m. and 6 a. m. in mill, factory, or manufacturing establishment, see 1909 p 158 s 5]	A Under 16  [For minimum age, see Table 1, B]	Any gainful occupation  <i>Exemptions:</i> Agriculture Domestic service	11	60	6
	B Under 18	In any city of 25,000 or over: Messenger for person, firm, or corporation engaged in telegraph, telephone, or messenger service, in the distribution, transmission, or delivery of goods or messages			
	C Under 18	In any city of less than 25,000: Occupations or establishments same as in B, above			
<b>ALASKA</b>  1913 C 29 s 2 (as amended by 1915 C 6), 3  [For regulations governing hours of labor in coal mines to be worked under lease from the United States Government, see 38 United States Statutes at Large C 330 p 40 s 12]	A Any employee	"Underground workings, underground mines, stamp mills, roller mills, open cut and open pit workings as applied to metalliferous mining" Underground placer mining Smelter Reduction works Concentrating mill Underground workings Chlorination or cyanide process Coke oven Rock quarry Coal mine Metalliferous lode mining Gypsum mine, quarry, or workings	8		
<b>ARIZONA</b>  Revised Statutes 1913 Civil Code title 14 C 2 s 3131, 3134  [For constitutional provision fixing maximum of 8 hours per day and prohibiting night work for minors under 16, see constitution art 18 s 2]	A Boy under 16 Girl under 18	Any gainful occuation  <i>Exemptions:</i> Domestic service Farm work	8	48	
R S 1913 Civ C 14 C 2 s 3130, 3134, 3135	B Under 21	In any incorporated city or town: Messenger for telegraph or messenger company in the distribution, transmission, or delivery of goods or messages			

## OF LABOR

notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Time of work—Continued			Enforcement	
Meal time prescribed	Night work prohibited	Exceptions		
VII	VIII	IX	X	
	6 p. m. to 6 a. m.		1. Enforcing authorities—Duty; Power only 2. Penalty for employer, etc.	
			1. Duty State factory inspector and his deputies  2. First offense Minimum—\$10 Maximum—\$100 2. Subsequent offense Minimum—\$100 Maximum—\$500	A
	9 p. m. to 5 a. m.		1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	B
	10 p. m. to 5 a. m.		1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	C
		In case of emergency where life and property are in imminent danger or in case of urgent necessity "On such days as change of shift is made"	1. [No specific provision] [1913 C 72 (as amended by 1915 C 69) provides for the appointment of a Territorial mine inspector and defines his duties, but they appear to relate only to safety]  2. Any offense Minimum—\$100 or imprisonment for 90 days, or both Maximum—\$500 or imprisonment for 6 months, or both (Each day's violation a separate offense)	A
	7 p. m. to 7 a. m.		1. Duty Factory inspector [there is no law providing for factory inspection], other authorized inspectors, and school attendance officers: Shall make complaints for offenses and prosecute violations; May inspect establishments 1. Power only Any person: May prosecute  2. Any offense Minimum—\$5 or imprisonment for 10 days, or both Maximum—\$200 or imprisonment for 30 days, or both	A
	10 p. m. to 5 a. m.		1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	B

TABLE 4.—HOURS

[In reading this analysis, the explanation]

State References  I	Application of act		Time of work		
	Age  II	Occupations or establishments <i>Exemptions</i>  III	Maximum hours		Days per week permitted  VI
			Per day IV	Per week V	
<b>ARIZONA—Continued</b>  R S 1913 Penal Code pt 1 t 19 s 717, 720  [For earlier law providing 48 hours per week for women and "other persons" in laundry, see R S 1913 Pen C pt 1 t 19 s 714, 716]	C Girl of any age [Over 18—See A, above]	Mercantile establishment Confectionery store Bakery Laundry Hotel Restaurant Telephone office or exchange Telegraph office or exchange  <i>Exemptions:</i> Telephone or telegraph office or exchange employing not more than 3 females Nurses	8	56	
R S 1913 Civ C t 14 C 1 s 3098-3100	D Any employee	Operating engineer, fireman, switchboard operator, or attendant of electric light or electric power plant	8		
R S 1913 Pen C pt 1 t 19 s 713	E Any employee	Underground mine Underground, open-cut, or open-pit workings Smelter Reduction or cement works Stamp, concentrating, rolling, or rod mill Chlorinating or cyanide process Coke oven Blast furnace	8		
<b>ARKANSAS</b>  1914 A 1 s 5, 11, 13	A Under 16	Any occupation	8	48	6
1914 A 1 s 6, 11, 13	B Under 18	Any occupation	10	54	6
1905 A 49 s 1, 2, 3 1913 A 322 s 12	C Any employee	Workingman or laborer engaged in management or operation of saw or planing mill	(1)		

1 "10 hours shall constitute a legal day's work"

## OF LABOR—Continued

notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Time of work—Continued			Enforcement	
Meal time prescribed	Night work prohibited	Exceptions		
VII	VIII	IX	X	
1 hour		Exception to hours per day but not per week: 2, additional hours permitted on 1 day per week in mercantile establishment, confectionery store, or bakery employing females only 6 days in any 1 week	1. [No specific provision] 2. Any offense Minimum—\$25 or imprisonment for 30 days, or both	C
		In case of emergency where life or property is in imminent danger	1. [No specific provision] 2. Each offense Maximum—\$100 (Each day's violation a separate offense)	D
		In case of emergency where life or property is in imminent danger Once in every two weeks on day when hours of employment are changed from one part of day to another	1. [No specific provision] 2. Each offense Minimum—\$250 or imprisonment for 3 months, or both Maximum—\$500 or imprisonment for 6 months, or both (Each day's violation a separate offense)	E
	7 p. m. to 6 a. m.		1. Duty State commissioner of labor and statistics, factory inspectors, mine inspectors, agents of humane society, probation officers, truant officers, "other authorized inspectors" 1. Power only Any person: May make and prosecute complaints 2. Any offense Minimum—\$5 Maximum—\$100	A
	10 p. m. to 6 a. m.		1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	B
			1. Power only State commissioner of labor and statistics 2. Any offense Minimum—\$25 Maximum—\$200 (Each day's violation a separate offense) (Above penalty is incurred for exacting, or discharging because of refusal or unwillingness to perform, more hours of labor)	C

TABLE 4.—HOURS

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References  I	Application of act		Time of work		
	Age  II	Occupations or establishments <i>Exemptions</i>  III	Maximum hours		Days per week permitted  VI
			Per day IV	Per week V	
<b>ARKANSAS—</b> Continued  1915 A 191 s 1-3, 6, 8, 11, 12  [The provisions tabulated in D and E do not affect those given in A. above, but, since they belong to a later law, they would apparently supersede those given in B, above, in so far as they are inconsistent therewith.]  [The commission specified in D-IX may establish regulations governing employment of females in hotels, restaurants, and telephone establishments, provided hours shall not exceed 9 per day]	<b>D</b> Girl of any age [See first note in column I]	Manufacturing establishment Mechanical establishment Mercantile establishment Laundry Employment by express company Employment by transportation company  <i>Exemptions:</i> Cotton factory Preservation of fruits and perishable farm products or gathering the same Establishment where 3 or less females are employed at the same time Establishment where 3 or less employees are worked in the same building at the same time doing the same class of work	9	54	6
	<b>E</b> Girl under 18	Occupations or establishments same as in D, above  <i>Exemptions:</i> Same as in D, above			
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>  [For public exhibitions, see Table 7]  Deering's General Laws 1909 A 1611 (as amended by 1915 C 625) s 7-8, 13, 15 D G L 1909 A 1611 s 16-17 (as added by 1915 C 625)	<b>A</b> Under 18	Manufacturing establishment Mechanical establishment Mercantile establishment Other place of labor	8	48	
	<b>B</b> Under 18	Messenger for telegraph, telephone, or messenger company in the distribution, transmission, or delivery of goods or messages			

LABOR—Continued

n pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Time of work—Continued			Enforcement	
al time scribed	Night work prohibited	Exceptions		
VII	VIII	IX	X	
inutes af- 6 hours' k <sup>1</sup>		More than 9 hours per day for not more than 90 days in the year may be permitted by commission consisting of State commissioner of labor and statistics and 2 women, 1 appointed by said commissioner and 1 by the governor, in case it can be shown beyond doubt that compliance with act would "work irreparable injury to any industry engaged in handling products, such as canning factories and candy factories," provided 1½ times regular pay is given for overtime	1. Duty State commissioner of labor and statistics or his deputy  2. Any offense Minimum—\$25 Maximum—\$100 (Each day's violation a separate offense)	D
	9 p. m. to 7 a. m.		1. Same as in D, above 2. Same as in D, above	E
	10 p. m. to 5 a. m.	More hours allowed when necessary to make repairs to prevent interruption of ordinary running of machinery or for purpose of making a shorter day's work for 1 day of the week	1. Duty State bureau of labor statistics 1. Power only Attendance officers Probation officers  2. Each offense Minimum—\$50 or imprisonment, or both Maximum—\$200 or imprisonment for 60 days, or both (The above penalty is found in D G L 1909 A 1611, as amended by 1915 C 625, s 13; the following penalty is given in section 16 of the same law) 2. Any offense Maximum—\$50 or imprisonment for 60 days, or both	A
	9 p. m. to 6 a. m.		1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	B

<sup>1</sup> 6½ hours without interval allowed if workday ends at 1.30 p. m.

TABLE 2.—HOURS

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References  I	Application of act		Time of work		
	Age  II	Occupations or establishments <i>Exemptions</i>  III	Maximum hours		Days per week per- mitted  VI
			Per day IV	Per week V	
<b>CALIFORNIA—</b> Continued  1911 C 688 s 1, 2 1915 C 484 s 1	C Under 18	Selling goods or engaging in or conducting any business [This provision appears to ap- ply to children engaged in sell- ing newspapers or any other articles or working as boot- blacks, etc., on their own ac- count]			
Deering's Penal Code 1903 s 651 1915 C 484 s 1	D Minor work or appren- tice	Any occupation  <i>Exemptions:</i> Vinicultural or horticultural pur- suit Domestic or household occupa- tion	8		
1911 C 258 (as amended by 1913 C 352) s 1, 3, 4	E Girl of any age	Manufacturing establishment Mechanical establishment Mercantile establishment Laundry Hotel Public lodging house Apartment house Hospital Place of amusement Restaurant Telegraph establishment or office Telephone establishment or of- fice Employment by express com- pany Employment by transportation company  <i>Exemptions:</i> Harvesting, curing, canning, or drying perishable fruits and vegetables Graduate nurses in hospitals	8	48	
1913 C 186 s 1, 2 1915 C 484 s 1	F Any employee	Underground mine Underground workings Smelter or other institution for the reduction or refining of ores or metals	8		
D G L 1909 A 2865 s 1-3, 5	G Any employee	Sale of drugs and medicines at retail and compounding phys- ician's prescriptions	10	60	6
D G L 1909 A 3952 s 1-3 1915 C 484 s 1	H Any employee	Any occupation (Provision applies to both day and night work)			6

LABOR—Continued

n pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]



TABLE 4.—HOURS

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References  I	Application of act		Time of work		
	Age  II	Occupations or establishments <i>Exemptions</i>  III	Maximum hours		Days per week per- mitted  VI
			Per day  IV	Per week  V	
<b>CALIFORNIA—</b> Continued  Deering's Civil Code 1909 Appen- dix p 827 s 1, 2 1915 C 484 s 1	I Any employee	Sawmill, shake mill, shingle mill, or logging camp			
1913 C 324 s 6, 19	J [Power of com- mission ex- tends over women and minors]	[Industrial welfare commission shall have power to fix the maximum hours and standard conditions of labor consistent with the health and welfare of the women and minors en- gaged in any occupation, trade, or industry, provided that the hours shall not ex- ceed the maximum fixed by law for said women and minors]			
<b>COLORADO</b>  Mills' Annotated Statutes revised edition 1912 s 537, 657, 667, 668, 670, 672, 673  [For possible exemp- tion by permit be- tween 14 and 16 and during vaca- tion between 12 and 16, see M A S r e 1912 s 671]  1915 C 180 s 11	A Under 14	Any occupation	8		
	B Under 16	Any gainful occupation	8	48	
M A S r e 1912 s 537 1913 Appendix p 692 s 1-3 1915 C 180 s 11	C Girl of any age	Manufacturing establishment Mechanical establishment Mercantile establishment Laundry Hotel Restaurant	8		

LABOR—Continued

pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Time of work—Continued			Enforcement	
Time regulated	Night work prohibited	Exceptions		
II	VIII	IX	X	
			1. Same as in C, above 2. Each offense Minimum—\$100 Maximum—\$200	I
			[See column III]	J
	8 p. m. to 7 a. m.		1. Duty Deputy State labor commissioner [factory inspector] School board or local school authorities: Must report to enforcing officer complaints made to them of violations in most regulated employments [For list, see M A S r e 1912 s 667] State industrial commission: Shall "inquire into and supervise the enforcement * * * of the laws relating to child labor, * * * employment of females, * * * mining, and all other laws protecting the life, health, and safety of employees" 2. First offense Minimum—\$5 Maximum—\$100 2. Second offense Minimum—\$100 or imprisonment, or both Maximum—\$500 or imprisonment for 90 days, or both	A
	After 8 p. m.		1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	B
			1. Duty Deputy State labor commissioner [factory inspector] State industrial commission: Has duties as specified in A, above 2. Any offense Minimum—\$50 or imprisonment for 30 days, or both Maximum—\$500 or imprisonment for 6 months, or both (Each day's violation a separate offense)	C

TABLE 4.—HOURS

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References  I	Application of act		Time of work		
	Age  II	Occupations or establishments  <i>Exemptions</i>  III	Maximum hours		Days per week permitted  VI
			Per day IV	Per week V	
<b>COLORADO—</b> Continued  M A S r e 1912 s 537, 4472–4473 (as recn- acted by 1913 C 95)	D Workingmen	Underground mine Underground workings Open-cut or open-pit workings Smelter or reduction works Stamp or concentrating mill Chlorination or cyanide process Coke oven	8		
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>  1909 C 20 s 1 (as amended by 1913 C 179), 2 (as amended by 1913 C 179), 3 (as amended by 1913 C 179), 4, 5	A Under 16	Manufacturing establishment Mechanical establishment	10	55	
	B Under 16	“Mercantile establishment, other than manufacturing or mechanical”		58	
	C Girl over 16	Same as in A, above	10	55	
	D Girl over 16	Same as in B, above		58	
1911 C 162 s 1–3	E Any employee	Any commercial occupation or the work of any industrial process  <i>Exemptions:</i> Certain occupations and em- ployees <sup>1</sup>			6
<b>DELAWARE</b>  [For street trades, see Table 6]  Revised Code 1915 C 90 s 3145, 3161– 3166, 3177, 3180	A Under 16	Mechanical establishment Mercantile establishment Mill Factory Workshop “Tenement-house, manufactory or workshop” Office Office building Restaurant Boarding house Bakery Barber shop Hotel Boothblack-stand establishment Public stable Garage Laundry Driver Brickyard Lumberyard Construction or repair of build- ings Transmission of messages		54	6

<sup>1</sup> Farm service, personal service, druggist, watchman, superintendent or manager, janitor, or person engaged solely in transportation; sale or delivery of milk, food, or newspapers; such commercial or industrial processes as by their nature are required to be continuous; necessary work of inspection, repair, or care of any manufacturing or other plant or of any merchandise or stock on Sunday

## OF LABOR—Continued

notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Time of work—Continued			Enforcement	
Meal time prescribed	Night work prohibited	Exceptions		
VII	VIII	IX	X	
		In case of emergency where life or property is in imminent danger	1. Same as in C, above 2. Any offense Minimum—\$250 or imprisonment for 90 days, or both Maximum—\$500 or imprisonment for 6 months, or both (Each day's violation a separate offense)	D
	After 6 p. m.		1. Duty State commissioner of labor and factory inspection 2. Each offense Maximum—\$20	A
	After 6 p. m. on more than 1 day per week, when employment is permitted until 10 p. m.	Employment until 10 p. m. permitted during Christmas week Overtime work permitted during Christmas week if 7 holidays per year with pay are granted	1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	B
	After 10 p. m.		1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	C
	After 10 p. m.	Overtime work permitted during Christmas week if 7 holidays per year with pay are granted	1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	D
		In case of emergency	1. [No specific provision] 2. Each offense Maximum—\$200	E
	6 p. m. to 7 a. m.		1. Duty State child labor inspector or his deputy 1. Power only Any person: May make and prosecute complaints 2. First offense Minimum—\$5 Maximum—\$50 2. Second offense Minimum—\$50 or imprisonment, or both Maximum—\$200 or imprisonment for 30 days, or both 2. Third offense Minimum—\$200 or imprisonment, or both Maximum—Fine or imprisonment for 60 days, or both	A

TABLE 4.—HOURS

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References  I	Application of act		Time of work		
	Age  II	Occupations or establishments <i>Exemptions</i>  III	Maximum hours		Days per week permitted  VI
			Per day IV	Per week V	
<b>DELAWARE—</b> Continued	B Under 18	In any city of 20,000 or over: Messenger for telegraph, telephone, or messenger companies, in the distribution, transmission, or delivery of goods or messages			
	C "Any child"	All occupations regulated by R C 1915 C 90 s 3144-3192 [Occupations listed in A-III, and canning and packing establishments, other than those engaged in canning and packing perishable fruits and vegetables, are included. See also Table 1, C to F, and Table 6 for other occupations regulated by the foregoing sections]			
R C 1915 C 90 s 3135-3137, 3139-3142	D Girl of any age	Manufacturing establishment Mechanical establishment Mercantile establishment Laundry Baking establishment Printing establishment Telephone office or exchange Telegraph office or exchange  <i>Exemptions:</i> Employment in the canning or preserving or preparation for canning or preserving perishable fruits and vegetables	10  1 8	55	
<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA</b>  [For street trades, see Table 6]  Code 1911 p 441 s 1; p 442 s 6; p 443 s 7, 10 36 United States Statutes at Large p 990	A Under 14	Any occupation  <i>Exemptions:</i> Employment in the service of the Senate			
C 1911 p 442 s 6; p 443 s 7, 8, 10 36 U S Stat L. p 990	B Under 16 [12 to 16]	Mercantile establishment Factory Workshop Store Business office Telegraph office Telephone office Restaurant Hotel Apartment house Club Theater Bowling alley Laundry Bootblack stand	8	48	

<sup>1</sup> If any part of daily employment is performed between 11 p. m. and 7 a. m.

OF LABOR—Continued

otes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Time of work—Continued			Enforcement	
Meal time prescribed	Night work prohibited	Exceptions		
VII	VIII	IX	X	
	10 p. m. to 6 a. m.		1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	B
30 minutes			1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	C
45 minutes after 6 hours' work, but 6½ hours without interval allowed if workday ends at 1.30 p. m.		Exception to hours per day but not per week: 12 hours allowed on 1 day only of each week	1. Duty State inspector appointed to enforce these provisions  2. First offense Minimum—\$20 Maximum—\$50 2. Second offense Minimum—\$50 Maximum—\$200 2. Third offense Minimum—\$250	D
	7 p. m. to 6 a. m.		1. Duty Child labor inspectors [2 detailed privates of police force] Truant officers: "Shall visit the establishments named" [in Code 1911 p 441 s 1, including all listed in B-III] and ascertain violations; Shall report violations to the superintendent of schools and the corporation counsel of the District of Columbia  2. Any offense Maximum—\$50	A
	7 p. m. to 6 a. m.		1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	B

TABLE 4.—HOURS

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References  I	Application of act		Time of work		
	Age  II	Occupations or establishments <i>Exemptions</i>  III	Maximum hours		Days per week permitted  VI
			Per day IV	Per week V	
<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—</b> Continued  38 U S Stat L p 291 s 1-3, 7-9	C Girl under 18	Manufacturing establishment Mechanical establishment Mercantile establishment Laundry Hotel Restaurant Telegraph establishment or office Telephone establishment or office Employment by express company Employment by transportation company	8	48	6
	D Girl over 18	Same as in C, above	8	48	6
<b>FLORIDA</b>  [For public exhibitions, see Table 7]  Compiled Laws 1914 s 2642c, 2642i, 2642k, 2642l, 2642r, 2642t, 3728a  [The provisions tabulated in A and B shall not be considered to apply to agricultural and domestic employment—See 1913 C 6488 s 24]	A 14 to 16	Mill Factory Workshop Mechanical establishment Laundry Employment on stage of theater	9	54	6
	B Under 18	Messenger for telegraph, telephone, or messenger company in the distribution, transmission, or delivery of goods or messages			
<b>GEORGIA</b>  [For public exhibitions, see Table 7]  Code 1914 Civil s 3149(d), 3149(f) C 1914 Penal s 1065  C 1914 Political s 2141 C 1914 Civ s 3149(i) C 1914 Pen s 759(b), 1065	A Under 14½ [12 to 14½]	Manufacturing establishment Mill Factory Laundry Place of amusement			
	B Under 16	Delivery of messages or general work of messenger service			

## OF LABOR—Continued

notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Time of work—Continued			Enforcement	
Meal time prescribed	Night work prohibited	Exceptions		
VII	VIII	IX	X	
Where 3 or more girls are employed, 45 minutes after 6 hours' work, but 6½ hours without interval allowed if work-day ends at 1.30 p. m.	6 p. m. to 7 a. m.		1. Duty Inspectors appointed for this purpose by Commissioners of the District of Columbia  2. First offense Minimum—\$20 Maximum—\$50 2. Second offense Minimum—\$50 Maximum—\$200 2. Third offense Maximum—\$250	C
Same as in C, above			1. Same as in C, above 2. Same as in C, above	D
	8 p. m. to 5 a. m.		1. Duty State labor inspector Grand juries: Shall be charged by county and circuit judges, at beginning of each term of court, to investigate violations 1. Power only Grand juries and county solicitors of criminal courts of record: "Have inquisitorial powers to investigate violations" Judicial or police officers of county or city: May inspect "factories, workshops, mines, and mercantile establishments" and shall report violations Any person: May make complaint  2. Any offense Maximum—\$50	A
	10 p. m. to 5 a. m.		1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	B
	7 p. m. to 6 a. m.		1. Duty State commissioner of [commerce and] labor and his authorized assistants  2. Any offense Maximum—\$1,000, or imprisonment for 6 months, or work in chain gang for 12 months—any one or more of these punishments	A
	9 p. m. to 6 a. m.		1. Duty State commissioner of commerce and labor: Has duties as specified in C, below  2. Same as in A, above	B



TABLE 4.—HOURS

[In reading this analysis, the explanation of symbols is given on page 241.]

State References  I	Application of act		Time of work		
	Age  II	Occupations or establishments  <i>Exemptions</i>  III	Maximum hours		Days week mitte  VI
			Per day  IV	Per week  V	
<b>GEORGIA</b> —Con- tinued C 1914 Pol s 2141 C 1914 Civ s 3137- 3141  [The provisions tab- ulated in C and D are superseded in so far as they refer to children under 14; by those given in A, above]	C Any employee  [See note in col- umn I]	Cotton or woolen manufacturing establishment  <i>Exemptions:</i> In any such establishment, engi- neer, fireman, watchman, me- chanic, teamster, yard em- ployee, member of clerical force, or any help that may be needed to clean up and make necessary repairs or changes in or of machinery		60	
	D Under 21  [See note in col- umn I]	Manufacturing establishment or machine shop other than cot- ton or woolen manufacturing establishment	"From sunrise until sunset"		
<b>HAWAII</b>  Revised Laws 1915 s 4197, 4198	A Girl under 16	Manufacturing establishment Mercantile institution Office Laundry Canning establishment Sugar mill Workshop Restaurant Hotel Apartment house Distribution or transmission of merchandise Distribution or transmission of messages			
<b>IDAHO</b>  1911 C 159 s 166, 170, 173 1913 C 77 s 7	A Under 14	Any occupation			

<sup>1</sup> See provision in column IV, which might be construed to constitute a night work prohibition

OF LABOR—Continued

notes on pp. 467-476 should be borne in mind]

Time of work—Continued			Enforcement	
Meal time prescribed	Night work prohibited	Exceptions		
VII	VIII	IX	X	
		Time (not to exceed 10 days) lost on account of accident or other unavoidable circumstance may be made up	<p>1. Duty State commissioner of commerce and labor: "Shall make investigation concerning the operation of the various laws relating to the safety of the life and limb of employees, especially those concerning the employment of child labor, and of women, and he shall take legal steps looking to the proper enforcement and due observance of such laws"</p> <p>1. Power only Any person with whom contract for longer time for labor is made, or who has knowledge of such a contract: May institute suit</p> <p>2. Each offense Minimum—\$20 Maximum—\$500 (Above penalty is incurred for making or enforcing contract for longer time for labor)</p>	C
"Usual and customary time"	(1)		<p>1. Duty State commissioner of commerce and labor: Has duties as specified in C, above</p> <p>2. [No specific provision]</p>	D
	9 p. m. to 6 a. m.		<p>1. [No specific provision]</p> <p>2. Any offense Minimum—\$50 or imprisonment, or both Maximum—\$200 or imprisonment for 60 days, or both</p>	A
	9 p. m. to 6 a. m.		<p>1. Duty State board of education (in cooperation with other departments of the State government) Probation officers or school trustees [or truant officers]: Shall visit "places of employment mentioned" [in 1911 C 159 s 166, 172] and ascertain violations therein, "and they shall bring complaint for offenses under this act to the attention of the prosecuting attorney for prosecution"</p> <p>2. Any offense Maximum—\$50</p>	A

TABLE 4.—HOURS

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References  I	Application of act		Time of work		
	Age  II	Occupations or establishments <i>Exemptions</i>  III	Maximum hours		Days per week per- mitted  VI
			Per day IV	Per week V	
IDAHO—Continued  1911 C 159 s 169, 173 1913 C 77 s 7	B Under 16	Any gainful occupation	9	54	
Revised Codes 1906 (Political) title 8 s 1463, 1464 (as amended by 1909 p 4), 1465 1913 C 77 s 7	C Workingmen	Underground mine Underground workings Smelter, ore-reduction works, stamp mill, concentrator, or other place where metallifer- ous ores are being treated, re- fined, and reduced for the pur- pose of obtaining the metals thereof	8		
1913 C 77 s 7 1913 C 86 s 1, 3	D Girl of any age	Mechanical establishment Mercantile establishment Laundry Hotel Restaurant Telegraph establishment Telephone establishment Office Employment by express com- pany Employment by transportation company  <i>Exemptions:</i> Harvesting, packing, curing, canning, or drying perishable fruits or vegetables	9		
ILLINOIS  [For public exhibi- tions, see Table 7]  Hurd's Revised Statutes 1913 C 48 s 20, 20h, 20l, 20m  [For 48 hours in gainful occupa- tions, see provi- sions in B, below]	A Under 14	Any occupation	8		
H R S 1913 C 48 s 20h, 20l, 20l, 20m	B Under 16	Any gainful occupation	8	48	

**LABOR—Continued**

[See pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Time of work—Continued			Enforcement	
Meal time prescribed	Night work prohibited	Exceptions		
VII	VIII	IX	X	
	9 p. m. to 6 a. m.		1. Same as in A, above  2. [No specific provision, but see penalty in A, above, which would apply to employment of children under 14 at night]	B
		In case of emergency where life or property is in imminent danger	1. Duty State board of education (in cooperation with other departments of the State government): "Shall see to it that the rules relating to * * * health, * * * child labor and child conservation are enforced" [R C s 201 provides for an inspector of mines, but his duties relate only to safety and the gathering of statistics]  2. Any offense Minimum—\$50 or imprisonment, or both Maximum—\$300 or imprisonment for 6 months, or both	C
			1. Same as in C, above, excluding bracketed note  2. Each offense Minimum—\$10 Maximum—\$100	D
	6 p. m. to 7 a. m.		1. Duty State factory inspector, and his assistants and deputies under his supervision Local school board or school authorities: Must report to State factory inspector complaints made to them of violations in most regulated employments [For list, see H R S 1913 C 48 s 20h]  2. Each offense Minimum—\$5 Maximum—\$100	A
	7 p. m. to 7 a. m.		1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	B

TABLE 4.—HOURS

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References  I	Application of act		Time of work		
	Age  II	Occupations or establishments  <i>Exemptions</i>  III	Maximum hours		Days per week per- mitted  VI
			Per day  IV	Per week  V	
ILLINOIS—Con- tinued  H R S 1913 C 48 s 121-123	C Girl of any age [Over 16—See provisions in B. above]	Mechanical establishment Mercantile establishment Factory Laundry Hotel Restaurant Telegraph establishment or office thereof Telephone establishment or of- fice thereof Place of amusement Employment by express, trans- portation, or public utility business or common carrier Public institution	10		
INDIANA  Burns' Annotated Statutes 1914 s 8022b, 8022c, 8022f, 8042	A Under 16	Any gainful occupation  <i>Exemptions:</i> Farm work Domestic service	1 8  2 9	1 48  2 54	
B A S 1914 s 8021, 8023, 8031, 8038, 8042, 8044, 8045  [The provisions tab- ulated in B are apparently super- seded in regard to children under 16 by the later pro- visions given in A, above]  [It may be that the penalty for "first offense" given in B-X does not in- clude imprison- ment as stated, but the law is not clear]	B Boy under 16 Girl under 18  [See note in col- umn I]	Manufacturing establishment Mercantile establishment Laundry Renovating works Bakery Printing office	10	60	
	C Girl of any age	Employment in any capacity for the purpose of manufacturing			
	D Any employee	Same as in B, above			

1 Without written consent of parent or guardian  
2 With written consent of parent or guardian

## OF LABOR—Continued

notes on pp. 467-476 should be borne in mind]

Time of work—Continued			Enforcement	
Meal time prescribed	Night work prohibited	Exceptions		
VII	VIII	IX	X	
			1. Enforcing authorities—Duty; Power only 2. Penalty for employer, etc.	
			1. Duty State department of factory inspection  2. Each offense Minimum—\$25 Maximum—\$100	C
	6 p. m. to 7 a. m.		1. Duty State industrial board  2. First offense Minimum—\$5 or \$5 and imprisonment Maximum—\$200 or \$200 and imprisonment for 10 days 2. Subsequent offense Minimum—Imprisonment for 10 days Maximum—Imprisonment for 30 days [It may be that the penalty for "subsequent offense" would include also a fine of from \$5 to \$200, but the law is not clear]	A
[See provisions in D, below]	[See provisions in C, below]	More hours allowed to make shorter working-day on last day of week, but hours must not exceed average of 10 per day for total working-days per week	1. Duty State industrial board 1. Power only Any person: May make complaint  2. First offense Maximum—\$50 or \$50 and imprisonment for 10 days [See last note in column I] 2. Second offense Maximum—\$100 or \$100 and imprisonment for 10 days 2. Third offense Minimum—\$250 and imprisonment Maximum—Fine and imprisonment for 30 days	B
	10 p. m. to 6 a. m.		1. Same as in B, above 2. Same as in B, above, including bracketed note	C
1 hour *			1. Same as in B, above 2. Same as in B, above, including bracketed note	D

\* In special cases, for good cause shown, State industrial board may issue permit allowing shorter time

TABLE 4.—HO

[In reading this analysis, the explar

State References  I	Application of act		Time of work		
	Age  II	Occupations or establishments  <i>Exemptions</i>  III	Maximum hours		Days week miti  V.
			Per day  IV	Per week  V	
<b>IOWA</b>  [For street trades, see Table 6]  [For public exhibi- tions, see Table 7] Code 1879 Supple- ment 1913 s 2477-e, 2477-f C 1897 Supplemental Supplement 1915 s 2473, 2477-a, 2477-c	A Under 16 [14 to 16]	Manufacturing establishment Mine Factory Mill Shop Laundry Slaughterhouse or packing house Store or mercantile establish- ment where more than 8 per- sons are employed Operating freight or passenger elevator Livery stable Garage Place of amusement Distribution or transmission of merchandise Distribution or transmission of messages	8	48	
	B Under 18	In any city of 10,000 or over: Transmission, distribution, or delivery of goods or messages			
<b>KANSAS</b>  [For public exhibi- tions, see Table 7]  General Statutes 1909 s 5094, 5095, 5097, 5098, 8017, 8020 1913 C 217 s 3  [Industrial welfare commission may fix standard hours of labor for women and minors—1915 C 275 s 3, 17]	A Under 16  [14 is the mini- mum age for employment in most of these oc- cupations—See Table 1, A]	Factory Workshop Theater Packing house Operating elevator Mine Distribution or transmission of messages Distribution or transmission of merchandise ["Any business or service what- ever" may be included, but law is not clear]  <i>Exemptions:</i> Factory or workshop owned or operated by parent	8	48	
<b>KENTUCKY</b>  [For street trades, see Table 6]  [For public exhibi- tions, see Table 7]  Statutes 1915 s 33a.2, 331a.7, 331a.8, 331a.16, 2978c.7	A Under 16	Mercantile establishment Factory Mill Workshop Store Office Printing establishment Bakery Laundry Restaurant Hotel Apartment house Theater Motion-picture establishment Distribution or transmission of merchandise Distribution or transmission of messages	8	48	

**F LABOR—Continued**

[See on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Time of work—Continued			Enforcement	
Meal time prescribed	Night work prohibited	Exceptions		
VII	VIII	IX	X	
30 minutes after 5 hours' work	6 p. m. to 7 a. m.		<p>1. Enforcing authorities—Duty; Power only</p> <p>2. Penalty for employer, etc.</p>	
			<p>1. Duty</p> <p>Commissioner of State bureau of labor statistics</p> <p>1. Power only</p> <p>Deputies of commissioner of State bureau of labor statistics (including factory inspectors), State mine inspectors, county attorneys, mayors, chiefs of police and their deputies, city and town marshals, sheriffs and their deputies, or any person authorized by judge of court of record:</p> <p>May inspect establishments</p> <p>Any person:</p> <p>May make complaint</p> <p>2. Any offense</p> <p>Maximum—\$100 or imprisonment for 30 days</p>	A
	10 p. m. to 5 a. m.		<p>1. Same as in A, above</p> <p>2. Same as in A, above</p>	B
	6 p. m. to 7 a. m.		<p>1. Duty</p> <p>State commissioner of labor and industry:</p> <p>Shall "cause to be enforced all laws regulating the employment of children, minors and women"</p> <p>2. Any offense</p> <p>Minimum—\$25 or imprisonment for 30 days</p> <p>Maximum—\$100 or imprisonment for 90 days</p>	A
	6 p. m. to 7 a. m.		<p>1. Duty</p> <p>State labor inspectors, under the direction of the commissioner of agriculture, labor, and statistics:</p> <p>Shall inspect specified establishments [For list, see St 1915 s 33a.2];</p> <p>Shall report to State and county attorney any violations occurring</p> <p>Truant officers:</p> <p>May inspect establishments named in A-III;</p> <p>Shall report violations to superintendent of schools, State labor inspector, or other authorized officer</p> <p>2. First offense</p> <p>Minimum—\$15</p> <p>Maximum—\$50</p> <p>2. Second offense</p> <p>Minimum—\$15 or imprisonment, or both</p> <p>Maximum—\$100 or imprisonment for 30 days, or both</p> <p>2. Subsequent offense</p> <p>Minimum—\$200 or imprisonment for 30 days, or both</p>	A



TABLE 4.—HOURS

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References  I	Application of act		Time of work		
	Age  II	Occupations or establishments <i>Exemptions</i>  III	Maximum hours		Days per week per- mitted  VI
			Per day IV	Per week V	
<b>KENTUCKY—</b> Continued  St 1915 s 33a. 2, 331a. 8, 331a.11, 331a.16, 2978c. 7	B Under 21	In any city of the first, second, or third class: Messenger for telegraph, telephone, or messenger company in the distribution, transmission, or delivery of goods or messages			
St 1915 s 33a.2, s 4866b. 1, 4866b.7	C Girl under 21	Any gainful occupation  <i>Exemptions:</i> Domestic service Nursing	10	60	
St 1915 s 33a.2, 4866b. 2, 4866b.7	D Girl of any age	Manufacturing establishment Mechanical establishment Mercantile establishment Laundry Bakery Factory Workshop Store Hotel Restaurant Telephone exchange Telegraph office	10	60	
<b>LOUISIANA</b>  [For public exhibitions, see Table 7]  [For maximum hours 8 per day for stationary fireman in certain establishments, see 1912 A 245 s 1, 3-5]  Wolff's Revised Laws Supplement 1908-1904 v 3 p 412;	A Boy under 16 Girl under 18	Any occupation			

## OF LABOR—Continued

notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Time of work—Continued			Enforcement	
Meal time prescribed	Night work prohibited	Exceptions		
VII	VIII	IX	X	
	9 p. m. to 6 a. m.		1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above (Above penalty applies only to violations in regard to children under 16)	B
			1. Same as in D, below 2. Same as in D, below	C
			1. Duty State labor inspectors, under the direction of the commissioner of agriculture, labor, and statistics: Has duties as specified in A, above 2. First offense Minimum—\$25 Maximum—\$50 2. Subsequent offense Minimum—\$50 or imprisonment for 10 days, or both Maximum—\$200 or imprisonment for 90 days, or both	D
	7 p. m. to 6 a. m.	Stores and mercantile establishments on Saturday nights or during 20 days before Christmas	1. Duty State commissioner of labor and assistant commissioners Parish, city, or town factory inspectors (including New Orleans factory inspector) Supervisor of minerals: Shall enforce provisions of law pertaining to mining 2. Any offense Minimum—\$25 or imprisonment for 10 days, or both Maximum—\$100 or imprisonment for 6 months, or both	A

TABLE 4.—HOURS

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References  I	Application of act		Time of work		
	Age  II	Occupations or establishments <i>Exemptions</i>  III	Maximum hours		Days per week permitted  VI
			Per day IV	Per week V	
<b>LOUISIANA—</b> Continued  1903 A 155 s 2-3 (as amended by 1914 A 186) W R L Supp 1904-1908 v 3 p 414; 1908 A 301 s 1 (as amended by 1914 A 133 s 2), 3-5, 23 (as amended by 1912 A 61) 1910 A 254 s 2  [For earlier law requiring 30 minutes mealtime for employees in all retail occupations where girls are employed, see W R L 1904 v 1 p 992; 1900 A 55 s 2]	B Boy under 18 Girl of any age	Manufacturing establishment Mercantile establishment Mill Factory Mine Packing house Workshop Laundry Millinery store Dressmaking store Hotel Restaurant Theater Concert hall Place of amusement where intoxicating liquors are made or sold Bowling alley Boot-blackening establishment Operating freight or passenger elevator Transmission or distribution of messages, whether telegraph, telephone, or any other messages Transmission or distribution of merchandise "Any other occupation whatsoever"	10	60	
W R L Supp 1904-1908 v 3 p 412; 1908 A 155 s 2-3 (as amended by 1914 A 186) W R L Supp 1904-1908 v 3 p 426; 1904 A 195 s 1, 2	C Any employee	In any city of more than 50,000: Clerk in retail business or retail department store or retail establishment			
W R L 1904 v 1 p 992; 1900 A 55 s 2, 3 W R L Supp 1904-1908 v 3 p 412; 1908 A 155 s 2-3 (as amended by 1914 A 186)	D Any employee	Retail business where female labor or female clerks are employed			
<b>MAINE</b>  Revised Statutes 1903 C 40 s 48 (as amended by 1911 C 55), 49 (as amended by 1911 C 143), 50 1911 C 65 s 2, 11  [Female past minority is subject to provisions tabulated in A unless on voluntary contract for extra compensation, additional hours not to exceed 6 in 1 week or 60 in 1 year]	A Boy under 16 [14 to 16] Girl under 18 [14 to 18]	Manufacturing establishment Mechanical establishment  <i>Exemptions:</i> Manufacturing establishment or business, the materials and products of which are perishable and require immediate labor thereon to prevent decay or damage	10	58	

ABOR—Continued

a pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Time of work—Continued			Enforcement	
al time scribed	Night work prohibited	Exceptions		
VII	VIII	IX	X	
r, 30 min- s on re- st of two- ds of em- ees		Same as in A, above	1. Same as in A, above  2. Any offense Minimum—\$25 or imprisonment for 10 days, or both Maximum—\$50 or imprisonment for 6 months, or both	B
r			1. Duty State commissioner of labor and assist- ant commissioners  2. Any offense Minimum—\$25 Maximum—\$100	C
nutes			1. Same as in C, above 2. Same as in C, above	D
		Exception to hours per day but not per week: Overtime allowed to make repairs to prevent interrup- tion of ordinary running of machin- ery, or to make a shorter day's work for 1 day of week Time lost on pre- vious day of same week on account of stopping of machin- ery may be made up by person losing same	1. Duty State commissioner of labor [and in- dustry]  2. Each offense Minimum—\$25 Maximum—\$50	A

TABLE 4.—HOURS

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References  I	Application of act		Time of work		
	Age  II	Occupations or establishments <i>Exemptions</i>  III	Maximum hours		Days per week per- mitted  VI
			Per day IV	Per week V	
<b>MAINE—Continued</b> [The provisions tabulated in A to C, inclusive, are inconsistent with those of the later law given in D to G, inclusive, and would be superseded by the latter provisions, but the latter act is now suspended in accordance with the constitution by reason of the referendum, its acceptance or rejection to be determined by a vote of the people <sup>1</sup> ]	B Boy minor over 16 [16 to 21]	Establishments same as in A, above  <i>Exemptions:</i> Same as in A, above	10		
	C Girl minor over 18 [18 to 21]	Establishments same as in A, above  <i>Exemptions:</i> Same as in A, above	10	58	
1905 C 123 s 1 (as amended by 1915 C 320 s 1), 2 (as amended by 1915 C 320 s 4) 1911 C 65 s 2, 11 1915 C 350 s 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8  [The law tabulated in D to G, inclusive, has been suspended in accordance with the constitution by reason of the referendum, petitions requesting the same having been duly filed. Its acceptance or rejection will be determined by a vote of the people. <sup>1</sup> If accepted it will supersede the provisions tabulated in A, B, and C	D Boy under 16 Girl of any age	Manufacturing establishment Mechanical establishment Factory Workshop Laundry  <i>Exemptions:</i> Manufacturing establishment or business, the materials and products of which are perishable and require immediate labor thereon to prevent decay thereof or damage thereto	9	54	
	E Under 16	Occupations or establishments same as in D, above  <i>Exemptions:</i> Same as in D, above			

<sup>1</sup> On Oct. 1, 1915, no vote had been taken

OF LABOR—Continued

notes on pp. 457-475 should be borne in mind]

Time of work—Continued			Enforcement	
Meal time prescribed	Night work prohibited	Exceptions		
VII	VIII	IX	X	
		More hours permitted for extra compensation on voluntary contract made with consent of parent or guardian Exception to hours per day but not per week: Same as in A, above, except that it is not certain from the reading of the law whether or not the first exception applies here	1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	B
		Without special contract, exception to hours per day same as in A, above More hours, not to exceed 6 in 1 week or 60 in 1 year, permitted for extra compensation, on voluntary contract made with consent of parent or guardian	1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	C
		More hours allowed to make shorter work-day on 1 day of week Other exceptions same as in E below	1. Duty. State commissioner of labor [and industry] Agents for the protection of children, sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, police officers, and constables: Shall enforce any act concerning the protection of children  2. First offense Minimum—\$25 Maximum—\$50 2. Second offense Minimum—\$50 Maximum—\$200 2. Subsequent offense Minimum—\$250 Maximum—\$500	D
	6 p. m. to 6.30 a. m.	In case of emergency where there is danger to property, life, public safety, or public health, and in case of extraordinary public requirement, provisions do not apply to employers engaged in public service	1. Same as in D, above 2. Same as in D, above	E

TABLE 4.—HOURS

*(In reading this analysis, the explanatory*

## OF LABOR—Continued.

notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Time of work—Continued			Enforcement	
Meal time prescribed	Night work prohibited	Exceptions		
VII	VIII	IX	X	
		More hours allowed between December 17th and 24th, and during the 8 days previous to Easter in millinery shops or stores Other exceptions same as in E, above	1. Same as in D, above 2. Same as in D, above	F
1 hour after 6 hours' work <sup>1</sup>			1. Same as in D, above 2. Same as in D, above	G
			1. Duty State bureau of statistics and information  2. Any offense Minimum—\$100	A
	8 p. m. to 8 a. m.		1. Power only Attendance officers: "May visit all establishments where minors are employed * * * and ascertain whether any minors are employed therein contrary to law" [This provision is found in the compulsory education law and is apparently limited to certain counties—See Table 5, note in column I]  2. Each offense Minimum—\$100 or imprisonment for 10 days, or both Maximum—\$500 or imprisonment for 60 days, or both	B
	10 p. m. to 6 a. m.		1. Duty Chief of State bureau of statistics and information Inspectors of factories, attendance officers, and other authorized officers 1. Power only Any person: May make and prosecute complaints  2. First offense Maximum—\$50 2. Second offense Maximum—\$200 or imprisonment for 30 days, or both	C

<sup>1</sup> 6½ hours without interval allowed if workday ends at 1.30 p. m.



TABLE 4.—HOURS

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References  I	Application of act		Time of work		
	Age  II	Occupations or establishments <i>Exemptions</i>  III	Maximum hours		Days per week per- mitted  VI
			Per day IV	Per week V	
<b>MARYLAND—</b> Continued  A C 1911 v 3 (1914) art 100 s 51, 53-55	D Girl of any age	Manufacturing establishment Mechanical establishment Mercantile establishment Printing establishment Baking establishment Laundering establishment  <i>Exemptions:</i> Employment in the canning or preserving or preparing for canning or preserving of per- ishable fruits and vegetables	10 18	60	
A C 1911 v 2 (1911) art 100 s 1-3 A C 1911 v 3 (1914) art 77 s 166	E Boy under 21 Girl of any age	Employment with corporation or manufacturing company in- corporated under laws of Mary- land, engaged in manufactur- ing cotton or woolen yarns, fabrics, or domestics	10		
Public Local Laws 1888 art 1 s 194, 195, 196-197 (as reenact- ed by 1902 C 124), 200 (as reenacted by 1902 C 124), 209q subsection F (as added by 1902 C 124)	F Workingmen	Mine in Allegany or Garrett County where 10 or more per- sons are employed in any 24- hour period	10		

1 If any part of work is done before 6 a. m. or after 10 p. m.



TABLE 4.—HOURS

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References  I	Application of act		Time of work		
	Age  II	Occupations or establishments  <i>Exemptions</i>  III	Maximum hours		Days per week per- mitted  VI
			Per day  IV	Per week  V	
<b>MASSACHU- SETTS</b>  [For street trades, see Table 6]  [For public exhibi- tions, see Table 7]  Revised Laws 1902 C 108 s 8 (as amended by 1907 C 413) 1909 C 514 s 17 (as amended by 1912 C 191), 48 (as amended by 1915 C 57), 49, 51, 56 (as amended by 1913 C 831 s 1), C2 (as amended by 1913 C 779 s 20), 68- 71 1912 C 726 s 5, 11 1913 C 831 s 8-10, 17, 18, 20  [The provisions tab- ulated in D are partially super- seded by the later law given in C; those in E are ap- parently super- seded by the same law except as to women over 21; those in F ap- parently apply only to boys 18 to 21, since hours of boys under 18 and girls under 21 are further re- stricted by the provisions in C]	A Under 14	Any occupation			
	B Under 16	Manufacturing establishment Mechanical establishment Mercantile establishment Factory Workshop Barber shop Bootblack stand or establish- ment Public stable Garage Brickyard Lumberyard Telephone exchange Telegraph office Messenger office Construction or repair of buildings Contract or wage-earning indus- try carried on in tenement or other houses	8	48	6
	C Boy under 18 Girl under 21	Same as in B, above	10	54	6
	D Boy under 18 Girl of any age  [See note in col- umn I]	Manufacturing establishment Mechanical establishment Mercantile establishment Factory Workshop Telegraph office Telephone exchange Employment by express com- pany Employment by transportation company  <i>Exemptions:</i> Manufacturing establishments where employment is by sea- sons are allowed to extend hours to 58 per week, aver- aging not more than 54 per week for year, excluding Sun- days and holidays	10	54	
	E Boy under 18 Girl of any age  [See note in col- umn I]	"In any capacity for the pur- pose of manufacturing"			

<sup>1</sup> Cases of extraordinary emergency [danger to property, life, public safety, or public health] or extraor-  
dinary public requirement



TABLE 4.—HOURS

(In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References  I	Application of act		Time of work		
	Age  II	Occupations or establishments <i>Exemptions</i>  III	Maximum hours		Days per week permitted  VI
			Per day IV	Per week V	
MASSACHUSETTS—Continued	F Under 21 [See note in column I]	Messenger for telegraph, telephone, or messenger company in distribution, transmission, or delivery of goods or messages  <i>Exemptions:</i> Delivery to a newspaper office of messages directly connected with business of conducting or publishing a newspaper			
	G Boy under 18 Girl of any age	Factory or workshop where 5 or more women or children 14 to 18 are employed  <i>Exemptions:</i> Iron works, glass works, paper mill, letterpress establishment, print works, bleaching works, dye works; any other factory or workshop where State board of labor and industries with the approval of the governor decides that exemption is necessary on account of continuous processes or special circumstances, and not injurious to health of women or children employed			
R L 1902 C 108 s 8 (as amended by 1907 C 413) 1909 C 514 s 17 (as amended by 1912 C 191) 1912 C 726 s 5, 11 1913 C 619 s 1, 2, 5, 6	II Any employee	Manufacturing establishment Mercantile establishment (These terms shall not be held to include any hotel, restaurant, drug store, livery stable, or garage, or the manufacture or distribution of gas, electricity, milk, or water)  <i>Exemptions:</i> Certain employees <sup>1</sup>			(3)
MICHIGAN  Howell's Annotated Statutes 1913 s 4017 (as amended by 1915 No 255), 4026, 4029, 4062	A Boy under 18 Girl of any age	Place where the manufacture of any kind of goods is carried on or where goods are prepared for manufacturing Mercantile establishment Factory Mill Warehouse Workshop Clothing establishment Dressmaking establishment Millinery establishment Laundry Store Shop Office Restaurant  <i>Exemptions:</i> Preserving perishable goods in fruit or vegetable canning establishment	10	54	

<sup>1</sup> 6½ hours without interval allowed if workday ends at 1 p. m.; 7½, if opportunity for lunch is allowed during employment and workday ends at 2 p. m.

OF LABOR—Continued

notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Time of work—Continued			Enforcement	
Meal time prescribed	Night work prohibited	Exceptions		
VII	VIII	IX	X	
	10 p. m. to 5 a. m.	In case of extraordinary emergency or extraordinary public requirement, provisions do not apply to minors over 18 in occupations furnishing public service	1. Same as in B, above 2. Same as in B, above	F
30 minutes after 6 hours' work <sup>1</sup>			1. Same as in B, above 2. Same as in D, above	G
			1. Same as in B, above  2. Each offense Fine of \$50	H
			1. Duty State factory inspectors 1. Power only Any citizen: May make complaint  2. Any offense Minimum—\$10 or imprisonment for 10 days, or both Maximum—\$100 or imprisonment for 90 days, or both	A

<sup>1</sup> Janitors, watchmen; employees engaged in preparation, printing, publication, sale, or delivery of newspapers, or whose Sunday work includes only setting sponges in bakeries, caring for live animals, maintaining fires, caring for machinery, or labor entailed by emergency that could not reasonably have been anticipated

<sup>2</sup> 24 consecutive hours' rest per week required.

TABLE 4.—HO

[In reading this analysis, the explar

State References  I	Application of act		Time of work		
	Age  II	Occupations or establishments  <i>Exemptions</i>  III	Maximum hours		Days week mitt  VI
			Per day  IV	Per week  V	
MICHIGAN— Continued	B Under 16	Manufacturing establishment Workshop Mine Messenger service  <i>Exemptions:</i> Same as in A, above			
	C Under 18	Transmission, distribution, or delivery of messages or mer- chandise			
	D Girl under 18	Manufacturing establishment  <i>Exemptions:</i> Same as in A, above			
MINNESOTA  General Statutes 1913 s 3819, 3845- 3847	A Under 16	Any gainful occupation	8	48	
G S 1913 s 3819, 3831, 8482	B Any employee  [Over 16—See A, above]	[Any occupation]  <i>Exemptions:</i> Farm laborers Domestic servants employed by week or month Persons engaged in care of live stock	(1)		
G S 1913 s 3819, 8682	C Under 18 (act- ually or ap- parently)	Labor of any kind "outside the family of his residence"			
G S 1913 s 3819, 3847, 3849, 8482	D Boy under 18	Messenger for telegraph or mes- senger company in the distri- bution, transmission, or de- livery of goods or messages			

<sup>1</sup> Standard day's work for hire shall be 10 hours, unless a shorter time be agreed upon





TABLE 4.—HOURS

(In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References  I	Application of act		Time of work		
	Age  II	Occupations or establishments <i>Exemptions</i>  III	Maximum hours		Days per week permitted  VI
			Per day IV	Per week V	
<b>MINNESOTA—</b> Continued  G S 1913 s 2519, 2551, 2552, 2556, 8452  [The absence of a comma after the word "week" in line 7 of section 2551 makes the limitation to cities of the first or second class appear to apply only to telegraph and telephone establishments, as tabulated in G, but the law in its entirety, as tabulated in E, F, and G, was intended to apply only to such cities, and is not enforced elsewhere]	E Girl of any age	[See note in column I] Manufacturing establishment Mechanical establishment  <i>Exemptions:</i> Employment required in the canning or preserving of perishable fruits, grains, or vegetables where the period of operating an establishment requiring such employment does not exceed 6 weeks	9	54	
	F Girl of any age	[See note in column I] Mercantile establishment Restaurant, lunch room, or eating house, or kitchen operated in connection therewith	10	58	
	G Girl of any age	In any city of the first or second class: Telegraph establishment Telephone establishment	9	54	
<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>  [For public exhibitions, see Table 7]  1908 C 99 (as amended by 1912 C 165) s 1, 2, 6, 8 1914 C 163 s 3, 4 1914 C 164 s 9  [1912 C 165 s 9, amending 1908 C 99, which exempted fruit canneries from the provisions tabulated in A, was repealed by 1914 C 163 s 8]	A Boy under 16 [12 to 16] Girl under 18 [14 to 18]	Manufacturing establishment Mill Factory Cannery [See note in column I]  <i>Exemptions:</i> [1914 C 164 repeals these provisions in so far as they relate to "cotton mills and knitting mills" and enacts for such establishments the provisions tabulated in B and C, below]	8	48	
	B Boy under 14 [12 to 14] Girl under 16 [14 to 16]	Cotton mill Knitting mill	8	48	

<sup>1</sup> Additional lunch period of 20 minutes required for employees working more than 1 hour after 6 p. m.



TABLE 4.—HOURS

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References  I	Application of act		Time of work		
	Age  II	Occupations or establishments  <i>Exemptions</i>  III	Maximum hours		Days per week permitted  VI
			Per day IV	Per week V	
<b>MISSISSIPPI—</b> Continued  1914 C 163 s 3, 4 1914 C 164 s 2, 4, 6, 8, 9	C Any employee not included in B, above [Boy over 14] [Girl over 16]	Same as in B, above	10	60	
1914 C 163 s 3, 4 1914 C 165 s 1-3  (This provision shall not be construed to conflict with 1912 C 165—See A, above)	D Girl of any age  [Over 18 in such of these employments as are included in A-III]	Mercantile establishment Laundry Millinery [establishment] Dressmaking [establishment] Store Office Theater Telegraph office Telephone office Any other occupation not enumerated above  <i>Exemptions:</i> Domestic servant	10	60	
1912 C 157 s 1 (as amended by 1914 C 169)  [For further amendment to 1912 C 157, approved on same date as above amendment, exempting certain processes if only men are employed, see 1912 C 157 s 1 (as amended by 1914 C 168 s 1)]  1912 C 157 s 2 (as amended by 1914 C 168) 1914 C 163 s 3, 4	E Any employee  [This provision is applicable only to such employees as are not covered by provisions tabulated in A, B, C, and D]	Manufacturing [establishment] Repairing [establishment]	10	(1)	
<b>MISSOURI</b>  [For public exhibitions, see Table 7]  Revised Statutes 1909 v 1 s 1716 (as amended by 1911 p 132), 1726 (as added by 1911 p 132) R S 1909 v 2 s 7824, 7825	A Under 16	Any gainful occupation	8	48	

1 "40 hours shall constitute a full week's work"



**TABLE 4.—HOURS**  
[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References  I	Application of act		Time of work		
	Age  II	Occupations or establishments <i>Exemptions</i>  III	Maximum hours		Days per week permitted  VI
			Per day IV	Per week V	
<b>MISSOURI—</b> Continued  R S 1909 v 2 s 7815 (as reenacted by 1913 p 400), 7816 (as reenacted by 1911 p 311), 7816a (as added by 1913 p 401)	B Girl of any age	Manual or physical work, or stenographic or clerical work in the following estab- lishments or places: Manufacturing establishment Mechanical establishment Mercantile establishment Factory Workshop Laundry Bakery Restaurant Place of amusement Employment by any of the following: Express or transportation or public utility business Common carrier Public institution  <i>Exemptions:</i> Telegraph company Telephone company “(canning or packing plants in rural communities, or in cities of less than 10,000 inhabitants wherein perishable farm prod- ucts are canned, or packed, shall be exempt” for 90 days a year	9	54	
R S 1909 v 2 s 8437, 8438	C Any employee	Mining for minerals, coal, or any valuable substance, or mak- ing underground excavations while searching for same	8		
R S 1909 v 2 s 7813, 7814, 7814a (as added by 1913 p 399), 7814b (as added by 1913 p 400), 7824, 7825	D Any employee	Mining, mechanical, chemical, manufacturing, or smelting business in mills or plants while engaged in crushing rocks and mine products, smelting, etc. Silica mining, plate-glass manu- facturing, or smelting business in mines, mills, factories, or plants	8		
R S 1909 v 2 s 7862, 7868, 7869	E Any employee	Biscuit, bread, pastry, or cake bakery or confectionery es- tablishment			6
	F Under 16	Bakeshop or confectionery shop [But see provisions in A, above]			
<b>MONTANA</b>  Revised Codes 1907 s 1660, 1669 1913 C 108 s 1, 3	A Girl of any age	Manufacturing establishment Mechanical establishment Mercantile establishment Telephone exchange room Office Telegraph office Laundry Hotel Restaurant	9		

OF LABOR—Continued  
notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Time of work—Continued			Enforcement	
Meal time prescribed	Night work prohibited	Exceptions	1. Enforcing authorities—Duty; Power only 2. Penalty for employer, etc.	
VII	VIII	IX	X	
			1. Duty Department of factory inspection  2. Each offense Minimum—\$25 Maximum—\$100	B
			1. [No specific provision]  2. Any offense Minimum—\$25 Maximum—\$500	C
			1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in C, above	D
			1. Same as in A, above  2. Any offense Minimum—\$10 or imprisonment for 1 month, or both Maximum—\$100 or imprisonment, or both	E
	9 p. m. to 5 a. m.		1. Same as in E, above 2. Same as in E, above	F
		10 hours per day allowed for 1 week before Christmas Overtime allowed for extra compensation where life or property is in imminent danger	1. Duty State bureau of child and animal protection: Was created “for the purpose of enforcing the laws * * * pertaining to children”; Has powers of inspection  2. Each offense Minimum—\$50 or imprisonment for 10 days, or both Maximum—\$200 or imprisonment for 60 days, or both	A

TABLE 4.—HOURS

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References  I	Application of act		Time of work		
	Age  II	Occupations or establishments <i>Exemptions</i>  III	Maximum hours		Days per week per- mitted  VI
			Per day IV	Per week V	
<b>MONTANA</b> —Con- tinued R C 1907 s 1663, 1669 1909 C 75 s 1, 2	B Any employee	In any city or town of 3,000 or over: Telephone operator on any line of public telephone	9		
Constitution art 13 s 4, 5 R C 1907 s 1660, 1669, 1736 (as amended by 1911 C 21), 1737, 1738 1911 C 120 s 5  [For similar law making 8 hours a legal day's work in any mine or in- stitution for the treatment of ores and coal, see R C 1907 s 1739, 1740]	C Workingmen	Underground mine or under- ground workings, including railroad or other tunnel Smelter, stamp mill, sampling works, concentrator, or any other institution for the re- duction of ores and refining of ores or metals	8		
<b>NEBRASKA</b>  [For public exhibi- tions, see Table 7]  Revised Statutes 1913 s 3584, 3585	A Under 16	Manufacturing establishment Mercantile institution Factory Workshop Theater Concert hall Place of amusement Store Office Hotel Laundry Packing house Bowling alley Passenger or freight elevator Beet field Messenger for any of above Driver for any of above	8	48	
R S 1913 s 3564 (as amended by 1915 C 71), 3567	B Girls of any age  [Over 16 in such of these employ- ments as are in- cluded in A- III]	In metropolitan cities, in cities of the first class having more than 40,000 and less than 100,000 inhabitants, in cities of the first class having less than 40,000 and more than 25,- 000 inhabitants, in cities of the first class having more than 5,000 and less than 25,000 inhabitants: Manufacturing establishment Mechanical establishment Mercantile establishment Laundry Hotel Restaurant Office Employment by public service corporation	9	54	

## OF LABOR—Continued

notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Time of work—Continued			Enforcement	
Meal time prescribed	Night work prohibited	Exceptions		
VII	VIII	IX	X	
		Overtime allowed "for the purpose of relieving another employee in case of sickness or other unforeseen cause"	1. Same as in A, above 2. Any offense Minimum—\$100 Maximum—\$500 (Each day's violation a separate offense)	B
		In case of emergency where life or property is in imminent danger	1. Duty State coal mine inspector: As to coal mines [State mine inspector must inspect mines, but his duties apparently relate only to safety—See R C 1907 s 1713, 1720] State bureau of child and animal protection: Has duties and powers as specified in A, above 2. Each offense Minimum—\$100 or imprisonment for 1 month, or both Maximum—\$500 or imprisonment for 6 months, or both	C
	8 p. m. to 6 a. m.		1. Duty State deputy commissioner of labor Truant officers 1. Power only Any person: May cause enforcement 2. Each offense Maximum—\$50	A
	10 p. m. to 6 a. m.	Employment by public service corporation permitted between 10 p. m. and 6 a. m.	1. Duty State deputy commissioner of labor 2. Each offense Minimum—\$20 Maximum—\$50	B



TABLE 4.—HOURS

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References  I	Application of act		Time of work		
	Age  II	Occupations or establishments <i>Exemptions</i>  III	Maximum hours		Days per week permitted  VI
			Per day IV	Per week V	
<b>NEVADA</b>  1913 C 232 s 7-9 1915 C 203 s 4, 8, 9, 13	A Boy under 16 Girl under 18	Any gainful occupation  <i>Exemptions:</i> Domestic service "Work on a farm"	8	48	
	B Under 18	In any incorporated city or town: Messenger for telegraph or messenger company in the distribution, transmission, or delivery of goods or messages			
	C Any employee	Mill or other institution wherein plaster or cement is manufactured	8		
	D Any employee	Employment on or about the surface or surface workings of underground mine workings	8		
	E Workingmen	Underground mine Underground workings Smelter or other institution for the reduction or refining of ores or metals Open-pit or open-cut mine	8		
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>  [For public exhibitions, see Table 7]  Public Statutes 1901 C 93 s 15 (as amended by 1901 C 61) 1911 C 162 s 5, 6 (as amended by 1913 C 224 s 2), 16, 17, 20 1911 C 198 s 2	A Under 16	Any gainful occupation  <i>Exemptions:</i> Domestic service "Work on a farm" [See also A-IX]	11	58	
	B Girl 16 to 18	Occupations same as in A, above  <i>Exemptions:</i> Same as in A, above, excluding bracketed note [See also B-VIII]	11	58	
	C Under 18	Messenger for telegraph, telephone, or messenger company, in the distribution, transmission, or delivery of goods or messages			







TABLE 4.—HOURS

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References  I	Application of act		Time of work		
	Age  II	Occupations or establishments <i>Exemptions</i>  III	Maximum hours		Days per week per- mitted  VI
			Per day  IV	Per week  V	
<b>NEW JERSEY—</b> Continued  C S 1910 v 3 Labor s 75-78, pp 3038, 3039  “55 hours shall con- stitute a week’s work” in these es- tablishments, but specific prohibi- tion of employ- ment for longer hours applies only to persons speci- fied in column II]  [See later law tabu- lated in E, below]	C Boy under 18 Girl of any age  [O v e r 16—S e e later law tabu- lated in A, above]	Establishment where the man- ufacture of any goods is carried on (manufacturing establish- ment) Factory Workshop  <i>Exemptions:</i> Preserving perishable goods in fruit-canning establishment Factory engaged in the manu- facture of glass	10	55	
1911 C 273 s 1, 4	D Any employee	Same as in A, above, including bracketed note			
1912 C 216 s 1, 2, 4, 6-10	E Girl of any age  [Over 16 in such of these establish- ments as are covered by those listed in A, above]	Manufacturing establish m e n t (any place where articles for use or consumption are regu- larly made) Mercantile establishment (any place where goods, wares, or merchandise are offered for sale) Bakery (all buildings, rooms, or places where biscuits, pies, bread, crackers, cakes, and confectionery are made or manufactured for sale) [See also provisions in F and G, be- below] Laundry Restaurant (any place where re- freshments, both food and drink, and where meals are served to the public)  <i>Exemptions:</i> Cannery engaged in packing a perishable product such as fruits or vegetables	10	60	

1 Only 5 hours permitted on Saturday

OF LABOR—Continued

notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Time of work—Continued			Enforcement	
Meal time prescribed	Night work prohibited	Exceptions		
VII	VIII	IX	X	
	6 p. m. to 7 a. m.		<p>1. Duty State inspector of factories: "Shall investigate" violations reported to him or discovered by him</p> <p>2. Each offense Fine of \$100 (Person employing child contrary to laws of State incurs maximum penalty of fine of \$100 or imprisonment for 1 year, or both—1915 C 246 s 1, 2)</p>	C
30 minutes after 6 hours' work		Provision applies to every workday except Saturday	<p>1. [No specific provision]</p> <p>2. First offense Fine of \$100</p> <p>2. Subsequent offense Fine of \$200 (Person employing child contrary to laws of State incurs maximum penalty of fine of \$100 or imprisonment for 1 year, or both—1915 C 246 s 1, 2)</p>	D
	[See provisions in C, above]	Mercantile establishment for the 6 working-days next preceding Christmas	<p>1. Duty State commissioner of labor, assistant commissioner, or inspectors [of department of labor]: Shall investigate and inspect establishments</p> <p>2. First offense Minimum—\$25 Maximum—\$50</p> <p>2. Subsequent offense Minimum—\$50 Maximum—\$200 (Person employing child contrary to laws of State incurs maximum penalty of fine of \$100 or imprisonment for 1 year, or both—1915 C 246 s 1, 2)</p>	E

TABLE 4.—H

[In reading this analysis, the exp

State References  I	Application of act		Time of work		
	Age  II	Occupations or establishments  <i>Exemptions</i>  III	Maximum hours		Days worked II
			Per day IV	Per week V	
<b>NEW JERSEY—</b> Continued  1912 C 127 s 6, 7, 10, 14, 15 [These provisions do not affect but are “held in addi- tion” to provi- sions of C S 1910 v 3 Labor s 16 to 60— See provisions in A, above]	<b>F</b> Any employee  [Over 16, if these establishments are covered by those listed in A, above—See note in column I]	Place where biscuits, pies, bread, crackers, cakes, maca- roni, and other foodstuffs, confectionery, candy, ice cream, or frozen sweets are manufactured or made for the purpose of sale	10	1 60	
	<b>G</b> Under 16	Same as in F, above			
1911 C 363 s 1-3	<b>H</b> Under 21 (in cities of the first class) Under 18 (in other mu- nicipalities)	Messenger for telegraph, tele- phone, or messenger company, etc., engaged in the distribu- tion, transmission, or deliv- ery of goods or messages or in the performance of other service			
<b>NEW MEXICO</b> [No provisions]					
<b>NEW YORK</b> [For street trades, see Table 6] Consolidated Laws 1909 v 3 Labor C 31: Art 1 s 2 (as amended by 1913 C 529, by 1914 C 512, and by 1915 C 650); Art 3-a s 51-52 (as added by 1913 C 145); Art 4 s 56 (as amended by 1913 C 145), 59 (as amended by 1913 C 145); Art 6 s 77-78 (as amended by 1912 C 539 and by 1913 C 465), 89, 92, 93-b (as added by 1913 C 83);	<b>A</b> Under 16	In any village or city of 3,000 or over: Mercantile establishment Business office Telegraph office Restaurant Hotel Apartment house Theater Place of amusement Bowling alley Barber shop Shoe-polishing establishment Distribution or transmission of merchandise or articles Distribution or transmission of messages Distribution of articles Sale of articles	8	48	

1 Not more hours in 1 week permitted than will make an average of 10 hours per day for whole ni  
days worked





TABLE 4.—HOURS  
[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References  I	Application of act		Time of work		
	Age  II	Occupations or establishments <i>Exemptions</i>  III	Maximum hours		Days per week permitted  VI
			Per day  IV	Per week  V	
<b>NEW YORK—</b> Continued Consolidated Laws 1909 v 3 Labor C 31—Continued: Art 8 s 111 (as amended by 1913 C 463); Art 12 s 160, 161 (as amended by 1914 C 331 and by 1915 C 386), 161-a (as added by 1910 C 342) C L 1909 v 4 Penal C 40: Art 120 s 1275 (as amended by 1913 C 349)  [For provision fix- ing maximum hours 11 per day, 70 per week, ex- cept that 15 hours may be permitted on last day of week, and requir- ing that 1 hour be allowed for each meal, for boys over 16 employed in grocery stores in cities of the first class, under maxi- mum penalty of fine of \$500 or im- prisonment for 1 year, or both, see C L 1909 v 4 Public Health s 236-a as added by 1915 C 343]	B Under 16	Factory (Term includes bakery or laundry other than home laundry where work is done for family trade)	8		6
	C Boy 16 to 18	Occupations or establishments same as in B, above  <i>Exemptions:</i> Canning or preserving perish- able products in fruit and can- ning establishments between June 15 and Oct. 15	9	54	6
	D Girl 16 to 18	Same as in B, above	9	54	6
	E Girl 18 to 21	Occupations or establishments same as in B, above  <i>Exemptions:</i> Same as in C, above	9	54	6
	F Girl over 18	Canning or preserving perish- able products in fruit and can- ning establishments between June 15 and Oct. 15	10	60	6
	G Girl over 21	Occupations or establishments same as in B, above  <i>Exemptions:</i> Same as in C, above	9	54	6
	H Girl over 21	Same as in B, above			
	I Any employee	Same as in B, above			
	J Girl over 16	In any village or city of 3,000 or over: Mercantile establishment	9	54	6
	K Under 21	In any city of the first or second class: Messenger for a telegraph or messenger company in the distribution, transmission, or delivery of goods or messages			

<sup>1</sup> Additional lunch period of 20 minutes required for employees working more than 1 hour after 6 p. m.



TABLE 4.—HO

[In reading this analysis, the expla

State References  I	Application of act		Time of work		
	Age  II	Occupations or establishments  <i>Exemptions</i>  III	Maximum hours		Days week mit  V.
			Per day  IV	Per week  V	
NEW YORK— Continued C L 1909 v 4 Public Health C 45: Art 11 s 236 (as amended by 1914 C 514), 240 subdi- vision 9 (as amended by 1910 C 422, by 1911 C 630, and by 1915 C 502) C L 1909 v 4 Penal C 40: Art 174 s 1937	L Any employee	Apprentice or employee in pharmacy or drug store		70	(1)
C L 1909 v 3 Labor C 31: Art 2 s 5, 21; Art 3-a s 51-52 (as added by 1913 C 145) C L 1909 v 4 Penal C 40: Art 120 s 1271	M Any employee	Making brick in brickyard owned or operated by corpora- tion	(2)		
C L 1909 v 4 Penal C 40: Art 120 s 1271	N Any employee	Employment by person or cor- poration contracting with the State or with a municipal corporation	8		
C L 1909 v 3 Labor C 31: Art 1 s 2 (as amended by 1913 C 529, by 1914 C 512, and by 1915 C 650); Art 2 s 8-a (as added by 1913 C 740 and amended by 1914 C 388 and 396, and by 1915 C 321, 357, and 648), 21; Art 3-a s 51-52 (as added by 1913 C 145); Art 6 s 92; Art 8 s 111 (as amended by 1913 C 463) C L 1909 v 4 Penal C 40: Art 120 s 1275 (as amended by 1913 C 349)	O Any employee	Factory (Term includes bakery or laundry other than home laundry where work is done for family trade) Mercantile establishment  <i>Exemptions:</i> Certain employees <sup>4</sup>			(3)

<sup>1</sup> 1 afternoon and evening off in each week; in addition, 1 full day off in 2 consecutive weeks  
<sup>2</sup> 10 hours a legal day's work, or 8 hours if contract is with a State or municipal corporation  
<sup>3</sup> Work before 7 a. m. shall not be required

## OF LABOR—Continued

notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Time of work—Continued			Enforcement	
Meal time prescribed	Night work prohibited	Exceptions		
VII	VIII	IX	X	
		6 hours' overtime permitted for purpose of making shorter succeeding week; but aggregate in any such 2 weeks shall not exceed 132 hours	1. [No specific provision] 2. Any offense Maximum—\$500 or imprisonment for 1 year, or both	L
	(3)	Overtime and work before 7 a. m. permitted for extra compensation by agreement between employer and employee	1. Duty State industrial commissioner 2. Each offense Minimum—\$500 Maximum—\$1,000 (If offender is a person contracting with the State or with a municipal corporation, contract shall be revoked <sup>2</sup> )	M
			1. [No specific provision] 2. Each offense Minimum—\$500 Maximum—\$1,000 (In addition, contract shall be forfeited at the option of the municipal corporation)	N
		State industrial commission, if practical difficulties or unnecessary hardships result from carrying out provisions, may make variations from requirements provided spirit of the act is observed and substantial justice done	1. Same as in M, above 2. Same as in A, above	O

<sup>1</sup> Janitor; watchman; employee whose duties include not more than 3 hours' work on Sunday in (1) setting sponges in bakeries, (2) caring for live animals, (3) maintaining fires, (4) necessary repairs to boilers or machinery; superintendent or foreman in charge; any employee engaged in industrial or manufacturing process necessarily continuous, in which no employee is permitted to work more than 8 hours a day except during period of shift rotation made not oftener than once each week; any employee in dairy, creamery, milk condensary, milk-powder factory, milk-sugar factory, milk-shipping station, butter and cheese factory, and milk-bottling plant; ice-cream manufacturing plant where not more than 7 persons are employed

<sup>2</sup> 24 hours' rest required in every 7 consecutive days

TABLE 4.—HOURS

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References  I	Application of act		Time of work		
	Age  II	Occupations or establishments  <i>Exemptions</i>  III	Maximum hours		Days per week permitted  VI
			Per day IV	Per week V	
<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>  Pell's Revisal of 1908 Supplement 1913 C 45A s 1981ee(2), 1981ee(4), 1981ee(5)  [For earlier law, per- haps superseded by the provisions tabulated in A, prohibiting night work 8 p. m. to 5 a. m. for child un- der 14, see P R 1908 C 45A s 1981(e) and P R 1908 C 45A s 1981d and C 81 fol- lowing s 3362-3364 (as reenacted by 1915 C 148 s 3)]	A Under 16	Manufacturing establishment Mill Factory			
P R 1908 Supp 1913 C 45A s 1981c (as re- enacted by 1915 C 148 s 3) P R 1908 C 45A s 1981d and C 81 fol- lowing s 3362-3364 (as reenacted by 1915 C 148 s 3)	B Any minor Girl of any age	Factory Manufacturing establishment  <i>Exemptions:</i> In any such establishment, engi- neer, fireman, machinist, su- perintendent, overseer, section hand, yard hand, office man, watchman, or repairer of breakdowns		60	
<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>  Compiled Laws 1913 s 1410, 1411, 1413  [For law penalizing employer for per- mitting child un- der 14 to work more than 10 hours per day in manufactory or workshop, etc., see C L 1913 s 10246. But see also Table 1, A, for minimum age of 14 in factory or workshop]	A Under 16	Any gainful occupation	8	48	
C L 1913 s 10246  [The provision tabu- lated in B pro- hibits only "com- pelling" more hours of labor]	B Boy under 18 Girl of any age  [See note in col- umn I]	Manufactory Workshop Other place used for mechanical or manufacturing purposes	10		

ABOR—Continued

(pp. 467-476 should be borne in mind)

Time of work—Continued			Enforcement	
Time described	Night work prohibited	Exceptions		
VII	VIII	IX	X	
	9 p. m. to 6 a. m.		<div>1. Duty County superintendent of public schools: Must investigate violations and report same to the solicitor of the judicial district in which they occurred</div> <div>2. Any offense Violation a misdemeanor [See P R 1908 C 81 s 3293]</div>	A
			<div>1. [No specific provision]</div> <div>2. Any offense Violation a misdemeanor punishable at the discretion of the court [See P R 1908 C 81 s 3293] [See note in column I]</div>	B
	7 p. m. to 7 a. m.		<div>1. Duty Peace officers: May inspect mines, factories, workshops, and mercantile establishments; Shall report cases of illegal employment therein to school board or board of education; May make complaint 1. Power only Any person: May make complaint</div> <div>2. Each offense Minimum—\$20 Maximum—\$50</div>	A
			<div>1. [No specific provision]</div> <div>2. Any offense Minimum—\$10 Maximum—\$100 [See note in column I]</div>	B

TABLE 4.—HC  
[In reading this analysis, the expla

State References  I	Application of act		Time of work		
	Age  II	Occupations or establishments  <i>Exemptions</i>  III	Maximum hours		Day week mtl  V
			Per day  IV	Per week  V	
OHIO  [For public exhibi- tions, see Table 7]  Page and Adams' Annotated Gener- al Code 1912 s 871- 24 (as added by 1913 p 95), 12993 (as amended by 1913 p 864), 12996 (as amended by 1913 p 864), 12996-1 (as amended by 1913 p 864), 13007-7 (as added by 1913 p 864), 13007-9 (as added by 1913 p 864)  [For provisions which originally prescribed ½ hour mealtime after 5 hours' work for boy under 15 and girl under 16 in many employ- ments, but which as printed in the 1913 law appar- ently have no defi- nite application, see P & A A G C 1912 s 12997]	A Boy under 16 [15 to 16] Girl under 18 [16 to 18]	Mechanical establishment Mercantile establishment Mill Factory Workshop "Tenement house, manufactory or workshop" Store Office Office building Restaurant Boarding house Bakery Barber shop Hotel Apartment house Bootblack stand or establish- ment Public stable Garage Laundry Place of amusement Club Driver Brick or lumber yard Construction or repair of build- ings Distribution, transmission, or sale of merchandise Transmission of messages	8	48	
	B Boy under 18 [16 to 18] Girl under 21 [18 to 21]	Same as in A, above	10	54	
	C Boy under 18	Messenger in connection with telephone, telegraph, or mes- senger office or company			
P & A A G C 1912 s 871-24 (as added by 1913 p 95), 1008 (as amended by 1913 p 555), 1011, 7771 (as amended by 1914 p 225), 12986  [For maximum of 6 days per week and regulation of night work for girls un- der 21, with a different penalty, in certain similar establishments, see provision in B, above, which oc- curs in law ap- proved same date as that tabulated in D and E]	D Girl over 18	Factory Workshop Telephone office Telegraph office Millinery establishment Dressmaking establishment Restaurant Distribution or transmission of messages Mercantile establishment (lo- cated in any city)  <i>Exemptions:</i> Cannery or establishment en- gaged in preparing for use perishable goods	10	54	
	E Girl of any age	Factory Workshop Business office Telephone office Telegraph office Restaurant Bakery Millinery establishment Dressmaking establishment Mercantile establishment Other establishments  <i>Exemptions:</i> Same as in D, above			

<sup>1</sup> In establishments where lunch rooms are provided





TABLE 4.—HOURS

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References  I	Application of act		Time of work		
	Age  II	Occupations or establishments  <i>Exemptions</i>  III	Maximum hours		Days per week permitted  VI
			Per day IV	Per week V	
OHIO—Continued P & A A G C 1912 s 871-21 (as added by 1913 p 95)	F [Power of commission e x t e n d s over all em- ployees]	[State industrial commission may regulate hours of labor of employees in every employ- ment and place of employment “with regard to the health and welfare of * * * employees to such extent as the nature of the employment will reason- ably permit, not inconsistent with law”]			
OKLAHOMA  [For public exhibi- tions, see Table 7]  Revised Laws 1910 s 3728, 3732, 3733, 3742, 3745	A Under 16	Any gainful occupation  <i>Exemptions:</i> Agriculture Domestic service	8	48	
	B Boy under 16 Girl under 18	Factory Factory-workshop Theater Bowling alley Pool hall Steam laundry Any occupation [not prohibited by law to boys under 16 or girls under 18; see Table 1, C to E] which is injurious to health or morals or especially hazardous to life or limb—See Table 1, B			
Constitution art 23 s 4 R L 1910 s 3951, 3952, 4005, 4014	C Any employee	Underground in any mine	18		
R L 1910 s 3703 (as amended by 1911 C 128 s 1) 1915 C 148 s 1, 2, 4	D Girl of any age	The following, in cities of 5,000 or over: Manufacturing establishment Mechanical establishment Mercantile establishment Laundry Bakery Hotel Restaraunt Office building Warehouse Telephone establishment Office Printing establishment Bookbindery Theater Showhouse Place of amusement  <i>Exemptions:</i> Registered pharmacist Nurse Stenograhер	9		

1 “8 hours shall constitute a day’s work”



TABLE 4.—HO

[In reading this analysis, the explan

State References  I	Application of act		Time of work		
	Age  II	Occupations or establishments <i>Exemptions</i>  III	Maximum hours		Days week mitt  VI
			Per day IV	Per week V	
<b>OREGON</b>  Lord's Oregon Laws 1910 s 4121 (as amended by 1911 C 243), 5016, 5026 (as amended by 1911 C 138), 5032- 5033 (as amended by 1911 C 138), 5036a (as amended by 1911 C 138)  [See F, below, and footnote, for rul- ings of industrial welfare commis- sion which affect these regulations]	<b>A Under 16</b>  [See note in col- umn I]	<b>Any occupation</b>	10		
	<b>B Under 18</b>	<b>Messenger for telegraph or mes- senger company or anyone en- gaged in such a business in the distribution, transmission, or delivery of goods or messages</b>			
<b>L O L 1910 s 5016, 5037, 5039</b>  [See F, below, and footnote, for rul- ings of industrial welfare commis- sion which affect these regulations]	<b>C Girl of any age</b>  [Over 16—See pro- visions in A, above]  [See note in col- umn I]	<b>Manufacturing establishment Mechanical establishment Mercantile establishment Laundry Hotel Restaurant Telegraph establishment or office Telephone establishment or office Employment by express com- pany Employment by transportation company</b>	10	60	
<b>L O L 1910 s 5016 1913 C 102 s 1-3</b>	<b>D Any employee</b>  [For regulations governing child under 16, and female in manu- facturing and mechanical es- tablshments, see provisions in A and C, above]	<b>Manufacturing establishment Mill Factory</b>  <i>Exemptions:</i> <b>Watchman</b>	10		

LABOR—Continued

on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Time of work—Continued			Enforcement	
Actual time described	Night work prohibited	Exceptions		
VII	VIII	IX	X	
Notes	6 p. m. to 7 a. m.		<p>1. Duty State commissioner of labor statistics and inspector of factories and workshops: Has duties as specified in C, below Truant officers (in counties of less than 100,000): Shall see that the child labor law is enforced State board of inspectors of child labor or deputy of said board: May inspect factories, workshops, and mercantile establishments; Shall report violations therein to school authorities and to district attorney</p> <p>2. First offense Minimum—\$10 Maximum—\$25 2. Second offense Minimum—\$25 Maximum—\$50 2. Subsequent offense Minimum—Imprisonment for 10 days Maximum—Imprisonment for 30 days</p>	A
	10 p. m. to 5 a. m.		<p>1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above</p>	B
			<p>1. Duty State commissioner of labor statistics and inspector of factories and workshops: Shall cause the enforcement of all laws regulating the employment of children, minors, and women; all laws established for the protection of the health, lives, and limbs of operatives in factories, mills, and other places; and all laws enacted for the protection of the working classes</p> <p>2. Each offense Minimum—\$25 Maximum—\$100</p>	C
		<p>In case of employee engaged in making necessary repairs In case of emergency where life or property is in imminent danger 3 hours per day additional permitted if overtime is paid for at the rate of time and one-half the regular wage</p>	<p>1. Same as in C, above 2. Any offense Minimum—\$50 Maximum—\$500 (Each day's violation a separate offense)</p>	D

TABLE 4.—HOURS

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References  I	Application of act		Time of work		
	Age  II	Occupations or establishments <i>Exemptions</i>  III	Maximum hours		Days per week per- mitted  VI
			Per day  IV	Per week  V	
<b>OREGON</b> —Con- tinued  L O L 1910 s 5058, 5059	E Any employee	Underground mine yielding gold, silver, copper, lead, or other metal  <i>Exemptions:</i> Mine in first stages of develop- ment, such as tunnel work to a length of 200 feet, or shaft work to a depth of 150 feet Any surface excavation	8		
1913 C 62 s 1-20	F [Power of com- mission ex- tends over minors un- der 18 and women]	[Industrial welfare commission may fix standard hours and conditions of labor, but no order of the commission shall permit employment for more hours than the maximum now fixed by law or at any times or under any conditions now pro- hibited by law] <sup>1</sup>			
<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>  [For street trades, see Table 6]  1915 Pamphlet Laws 286 s 1, 4, 6, 17, 23, 24  [The act tabulated in A and B is in effect Jan. 1, 1916]	A Under 16 [14 to 16]	Any establishment (Any place where work is done for com- pensation of any kind, to whomever payable) Any occupation  <i>Exemptions:</i> Farm work Domestic service in private homes	9	51	
	B Under 21	Messenger for telephone, tele- graph, or messenger company in the distribution, collection, transmission, or delivery of goods or messages			
1897 P L 112 s 1	C Under 18	Bakehouse [See provisions in D, below]			

<sup>1</sup> The commission has made the following regulations: For girl under 18 in any manufacturing or mercantile establishment, millinery, dressmaking, or hairdressing shop, laundry, hotel, or restaurant, telephone or telegraph establishment or office, maximum hours 8½ per day, 50 per week, and work prohibited after 6 p. m.; for women [over 18] in any industry, maximum hours 54 per week, and in mercantile, manufacturing, or laundry establishment their work is prohibited after 8.30 p. m., telephone or telegraph companies, confectionery establishments, restaurants, and hotels being exempted from this hour of dismissal. The following regulations apply to the employment of women workers [over 18] in the city of Portland: Manufacturing establishments, maximum hours 8 per day, 54 per week, and ½ hour mealtime required; in mercantile establishments, maximum hours 8½ per day, 50 per week, and work prohibited after 6 p. m.; in any office or at office work if employee is "experienced," maximum hours 51 per week. Exception: The employment of adult women [over 18] in fruit and vegetable canning and packing establishments is permitted (with extra pay) for not more than 10 hours per day or 60 hours per week for 6 weeks between May 1 and Dec. 1

## OF LABOR—Continued

otes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Time of work—Continued			Enforcement	
Meal time prescribed	Night work prohibited	Exceptions		
VII	VIII	IX	X	
		In case of emergency where life or prop- erty is in imminent danger	1. Same as in C, above  2. Any offense Minimum—\$50 or imprisonment for 30 days, or both Maximum—\$300 or imprisonment for 3 months, or both	E
			[See column III]	F
	8 p. m. to 6 a. m.		1. Duty State commissioner of labor and in- dustry Attendance officers Police officers  2. Any offense Minimum—\$10 or imprisonment, or both Maximum—\$200 or imprisonment for 10 days, or both	A
	8 p. m. to 6 a. m.		1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	B
	9 p. m. to 5 a. m.		1. [No specific provision] 2. [No specific provision]	C

TABLE 4.—HOURS

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References  I	Application of act		Time of work		
	Age  II	Occupations or establishments  <i>Exemptions</i>  III	Maximum hours		Days per week permitted  VI
			Per day IV	Per week V	
PENNSYLVANIA—Continued  1901 P L 68 s 1, 11; Stewart's Purdon's Digest 1903 v 1 p 397	D Any minor Girl of any age	Biscuit, bread, pie, or cake bakery, pretzel or macaroni establishment	12	60	
1901 P L 322 s 1, 2; S P D 1903 v 2 p 1603  [The provisions tabulated in E are in large part superseded by the later laws given in A, above, and in G, below]	E Any minor Girl of any age	Manufacturing establishment Mercantile industry Laundry Workshop Renovating works Printing office	12	60	
1905 P L 352 s 1; S P D Supp 1905-1909 v 5 p 5482 1905 P L 352 s 9; S P D Supp 1905-1909 v 5 p 5484 1905 P L 352 s 21; S P D Supp 1905-1909 v 5 p 5486 1905 P L 352 s 23; S P D Supp 1905-1909 v 5 p 5487	F Any employee	Any establishment (Establishment shall mean any place other than where domestic, coal mining, or farm labor is employed; where men, women, or children are engaged and paid a salary or wages by any person, firm, or corporation, and where such men, women, or children are employees in the general acceptance of that term)  [For meal-time provisions applying to certain establishments and to coal mines, found in laws apparently superseded in other respects by later legislation, see 1909 P L 283 s 5; S P D Supp 1905-1909 v 5 p 5606, 1909 P L 283 s 11; S P D Supp 1905-1909 v 5 p 5607 (as amended by 1913 P L 69), and 1909 P L 375 s 2; S P D Supp 1905-1909 v 5 p 5680 (as amended by 1911 P L 537), 1909 P L 375 s 7; S P D Supp 1905-1909 v 5 p 5681 (as amended by 1913 P L 70)]			

<sup>1</sup> Shorter time allowed for good cause, by chief factory inspector

OF LABOR—Continued

notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind

Time of work—Continued			Enforcement	
Meal time prescribed	Night work prohibited	Exceptions		
VII	VIII	IX	X	
	[See provisions in C, above]		1. [No specific provision] 2. First offense Minimum—\$20 Maximum—\$50 2. Second offense Minimum—\$50 or imprisonment Maximum—\$100 or imprisonment for 10 days 2. Third offense Minimum—\$250 and imprisonment Maximum—Fine and imprisonment for 30 days	D
			1. [No specific provision] 2. Any offense Maximum—\$500	E
1 hour <sup>1</sup>			1. Power only State commissioner of labor and industry and his deputies 2. Each offense Minimum—\$25 or imprisonment for 10 days Maximum—\$500 or imprisonment for 60 days	F



TABLE 4.—HOURS

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References  I	Application of act		Time of work		
	Age  II	Occupations or establishments <i>Exemptions</i>  III	Maximum hours		Days per week per- mitted  VI
			Per day  IV	Per week  V	
<b>PENNSYLVANIA—Continued</b>  1913 P L 1024 s 1, 3 (as amended by 1915 P L 709), 4- 7, 16, 18	G Girl of any age	Any establishment. (Any place where work is done for com- pensation of any sort, to whomever payable)  <i>Exemptions:</i> Work in private homes Farming Females engaged in the canning of fruit and vegetable prod- ucts Nurses in hospitals	10	54	16
	H Girl of any age	Manufacturing establishment  <i>Exemptions:</i> Manager, superintendent, or person doing clerical or steno- graphic work			
	I Girl under 21	Occupations or establishments same as in G, above  <i>Exemptions:</i> Telephone operator over 18 years of age			
	J Girl of any age	Occupations or establishments same as in G, above			
<b>PHILIPPINE ISLANDS</b>  [No provisions]					

<sup>1</sup> One day of holiday in 7 may be subdivided into 2 days of 12 hours each, for employees in any hotel, boarding house, or charitable, educational, or religious institution, in the discretion of the industrial board of the department of labor and industry

OF LABOR—Continued.

notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Time of work—Continued			Enforcement	
Meal time prescribed	Night work prohibited	Exceptions		
VII	VIII	IX	X	
		Exception to hours per day but not per week: More hours allowed, not to exceed 2 per day, on 3 days of week in which a legal holiday occurs Overtime permitted, not to exceed 2 hours per day, to make up time lost on previous days of same week on account of stopping of machinery, for not less than 30 consecutive minutes, because of alteration, repairs, or accidents	1. Duty State commissioner of labor and industry and his deputies  2. First offense Minimum—\$10 Maximum—\$50 2. Subsequent offense Minimum—\$25 or imprisonment, or both Maximum—\$200 or imprisonment for 60 days, or both (Any offense—After notification by enforcing officer, each day's violation a separate offense)	G
	10 p. m. to 6 a. m.		1. Same as in G, above 2. Same as in G, above	H
	9 p. m. to 6 a. m.		1. Same as in G, above 2. Same as in G, above	I
45 minutes <sup>2</sup>			1. Same as in G, above 2. Same as in G, above	J

<sup>2</sup> Shorter period, not less than 30 minutes, allowed where employment is for less than 8 hours per day

TABLE 4.—HOURS

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References  I	Application of act		Time of work		
	Age  II	Occupations or establishments  <i>Exemptions</i>  III	Maximum hours		Days per week per- mitted  VI
			Per day  IV	Per week  V	
<b>PORTO RICO</b>  Revised Statutes and Codes 1911 s 1780  [The provisions tab- ulated in A pro- hibit compelling more hours of labor]	A Under 16	Agricultural factory [For pro- vision of 8 hours on agricul- tural estate, with exceptions, see provisions in B, below] Manufacturing establishment [For 7 hours in any establish- ment, by terms of later law, see provisions in C, below]	16		
1913 No 42 s 1 (as amended by 1913 Extraordinary Session No 139), 5 (as amended by 1913 Extraordi- nary Session No 139), 12-14 1913 Extraordinary Session No 139 s 6	B Under 16	Agricultural estate  <i>Exemptions:</i> Children 10 to 16 who are em- ployed in picking or gathering coffee or in planting, picking, or tending in the field any agricultural or horticultural products in company with or under the direct personal su- pervision of their parents, guardians, or relatives over 16 years of age	8	48	
	C Under 16	Any establishment ("Estab- lishment" includes all build- ings, factories, workshops, stores, or other places of a like kind where any lucrative occupation exists) [For defi- nition of lucrative occupation, see Table I, A]	7	42	
	D Under 16	Any lucrative occupation [For definition of lucrative occu- pation, see Table I, A]  <i>Exemptions:</i> Same as in B, above			
	E Girl of any age	Occupations or establishments same as in D, above  <i>Exemptions:</i> Girls over 16 employed as stenog- raphers, typewriters, office assistants, telephone or tele- graph operators, or as nurses or domestics Other exemptions same as in B, above	8	48	

<sup>1</sup> 3 hours in the morning and 3 in the afternoon

OF LABOR—Continued

notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Time of work—Continued			Enforcement	
Meal time prescribed	Night work prohibited	Exceptions		
VII	VIII	IX	X	
			1. [No specific provision] 2. Each offense Minimum—\$5 or imprisonment Maximum—\$15 or imprisonment for 30 days [See note in column I]	A
	[See provisions in D, below]		1. Duty Porto Rican Bureau of Labor 2. First offense Minimum—\$25 Maximum—\$100 2. Subsequent offense Minimum—\$100 Maximum—\$1,000	B
	[See provisions in D, below]		1. Same as in B, above 2. Same as in B, above	C
	6 p. m. to 6 a. m.		1. Same as in B, above 2. Same as in B, above	D
	10 p. m. to 6 a. m.	Exception to hours per day but not per week: 1 additional hour per day permitted if double pay is given for overtime	1. Same as in B, above 2. Same as in B, above	E

TABLE 4.—HOURS

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References  I	Application of act		Time of work		
	Age  II	Occupations or establishments <i>Exemptions</i>  III	Maximum hours		Days per week per- mitted  VI
			Per day IV	Per week V	
<b>RHODE ISLAND</b> [For street trades, see Table 6]  General Laws 1909 C 78 s 1 (as amended by 1915 C 1253), 2, 3 (as amended by 1910 C 576), 12	A Under 16 [14 to 16]	Manufacturing establishment Factory Business establishment (Every person, firm, or corpora- tion employing any child un- der 16 is subject to these pro- visions, whatever the busi- ness conducted)  <i>Exemptions:</i> Household service Agricultural pursuits Rope or wire walking, or em- ployment as gymnast, wrest- ler, contortionist, equestrian performer, or acrobat, rider upon bicycle or mechanical contrivance, or in dancing, theatrical, or musical exhibi- tion			
G L 1909 C 78 s 15 G L 1909 C 249 s 22 (as amended by 1915 C 1218), 23 (as amended by 1913 C 912)	B Boy under 16 Girl of any age	Manufacturing establishment Mechanical establishment Mercantile establishment Factory Business establishment	10	54	
G L 1909 C 78 s 3 (as amended by 1910 C 576), 32-33 (as added by 1912 C 814)	C Under 21	Messenger for a telegraph, tele- phone, or messenger company in the distribution, transmis- sion, or delivery of goods or messages			
<b>SOUTH CARO- LINA</b>  1912 Criminal Code C 16 s 423, 424 1912 Civil Code C 19 art 11 s 868	A Under 16 [12 to 16]	Factory Textile manufactory Mine			
1912 No 405 s 1, 2, 5	B Under 18 [14 to 18]	In any city of 5,000 or over: Messenger for telegraph, tele- phone, or messenger company in the distribution or delivery of goods or messages			
1912 Crim C C 16 s 430 (as amended by 1914 No 262)	C Girl of any age	Mercantile establishment	12	60	

## OF LABOR—Continued

notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Time of work—Continued			Enforcement	
Meal time prescribed	Night work prohibited	Exceptions		
VII	VIII	IX	X	
	8 p. m. to 6 a. m.		1. Enforcing authorities—Duty; Power only 2. Penalty for employer, etc.	
			1. Duty State factory inspectors  2. Any offense Maximum—\$500	A
			1. Same as in A, above  2. Each offense Maximum—\$20	B
	10 p. m. to 5 a. m.		1. Same as in A, above  2. First offense Minimum—\$20 Maximum—\$50 2. Second offense Minimum—\$50 or imprisonment for 10 days, or both Maximum—\$100 or imprisonment for 6 months, or both	C
	8 p. m. to 6 a. m.	Employment until 9 p. m. permitted to make up time lost because of tempor- ary shutdown on ac- count of accident or breaking down of machinery	1. Power only State commissioner of agriculture, commerce, and industries, his agents and inspectors: May inspect factories and other establishments; May make investigation as to em- ployment of children and women  2. Each offense Minimum—\$10 or imprisonment Maximum—\$50 or imprisonment for 30 days	A
	10 p. m. to 5 a. m.		1. Duty State commissioner of agriculture, commerce, and industries  2. Same as in A, above	B
	After 10 p. m.		1. Duty State commissioner of agriculture, commerce, and industries, his agents and inspectors: “The enforcement of this law is placed in the hands of” above offi- cials  2. Any offense Minimum—\$10 or imprisonment for 10 days Maximum—\$40 or imprisonment for 30 days	C

TABLE 4.—HOURS

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References  I	Application of act		Time of work		
	Age  II	Occupations or establishments  <i>Exemptions</i>  III	Maximum hours		Days per week permitted  VI
			Per day IV	Per week V	
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA—Continued</b>  1912 Crim C C 16 s 421 1912 Civ C C 19 art 11 s 868	D Any employee	Cotton or woolen manufacturing establishment engaged in the manufacture of yarns, cloth, hosiery, and other products for merchandise  <i>Exemptions:</i> In any such establishment, mechanic, engineer, fireman, watchman, teamster, yard employee, or member of clerical force	11	60	
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>  Revised Codes 1903 Penal s 764 1913 C 240 s 4  [For provision prohibiting employment under 14 in factory or workshop, except on poverty permit, when hours are specified in permit, see Table 1, A, and Tables 2 and 3, B]	A Under 14 [See note in column I]	Manufactory Workshop Other place used for mechanical or manufacturing purposes	<sup>1</sup> 10		
1913 C 240 s 1, 4  [In case permit is issued for child under 14 in certain occupations, for which see Table 2, B, it authorizes his employment "within certain hours, to be fixed therein"]	B Boy under 14 Girl of any age  [See provision of the same act tabulated in C, below]	Any occupation  <i>Exemptions:</i> Farm labor Domestic service Care of live stock	( <sup>2</sup> )		
1913 C 240 s 2, 4, 8	C Under 16  [See provision of the same act tabulated in B, above]	Any occupation	10	60	
R C 1903 Penal s 764 1913 C 240 s 4	D Boy under 18 Girl of any age	Same as in A, above	<sup>3</sup> 10		

<sup>1</sup> This provision prohibits "permitting" more hours of labor  
<sup>2</sup> "Standard day's work shall not exceed 10 hours"

## OF LABOR—Continued

\*as on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Time of work—Continued			Enforcement	
Meal time prescribed	Night work prohibited	Exceptions		
VII	VIII	IX	X	
		Time lost (not to exceed 60 hours per annum) on account of accident or other unavoidable cause may be made up	1. Same as in A, above 2. Each offense Minimum—\$25 or imprisonment Maximum—\$100 or imprisonment for 30 days (Above penalty is incurred for entering into or enforcing contracts for longer hours)	D
			1. ["Every factory, workshop, mine, mercantile establishment or other place in or in connection with which children are engaged at labor of any kind, shall at all times be subject to visitation by the county superintendent of schools"] 2. Any offense Minimum—\$10 Maximum—\$100 (Above penalty is incurred by employer who shall "permit" more hours of labor)	A
			1. Same as in A, above 2. Any offense Maximum—\$100 or imprisonment for 30 days, or both (Above penalty is incurred by employer who shall "compel" more hours of labor)	B
		[A proviso to the section here tabulated permits employment until 10 p. m. on Saturdays and for 10 days before Christmas, but it is not clear whether or not this proviso permits overtime work]	1. Same as in A, above 2. Any offense Minimum—\$10 or imprisonment, or both Maximum—\$100 or imprisonment for 30 days, or both	C
			1. Same as in A, above 2. Any offense Minimum—\$10 Maximum—\$100 (Above penalty is incurred by employer who shall "compel" more hours of labor)	D

\* This provision prohibits only "compelling" more hours of labor



TABLE 4.—HOURS

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References  I	Application of act		Time of work		
	Age  II	Occupations or establishments <i>Exemptions</i>  III	Maximum hours		Days per week permitted  VI
			Per day IV	Per week V	
<b>TENNESSEE</b>  1913 First Extra Session C 12 s 1-2 (as amended by 1915 C 144), 3, 7 1915 C 176 s 1  [For earlier law providing 60 hours in "manufacturing establishments," see provisions in C, below]	A Boy under 16 [14 to 16] Girl of any age [Over 14]	Factory Workshop ("The term 'workshops and factories' * * * shall include the following: Manufacturing, mills, mechanical, electrical, mercantile, art and laundering establishments, printing, telegraph and telephone offices, department stores, or any kind of an establishment wherein labor is employed or machinery is used")  <i>Exemptions:</i> Domestic service Agricultural pursuits Fruit and vegetable canning factories	(1)	57	
1909 C 124 s 1 1911 C 57 s 1 (as amended by 1913 First Extra Session C 47), 6 1913 C 11 s 2, 3 (as amended by 1915 C 170), 4, 5 (as amended by 1915 C 170), 6, 7, 9 1915 C 172 s 1	B Under 16 [14 to 16]	Mill Factory Workshop Laundry Telegraph office Telephone office Distribution or transmission of merchandise Distribution or transmission of messages  <i>Exemptions:</i> Fruit and vegetable canning factories			
1907 C 308 s 3, 4 1909 C 124 s 1 1913 C 11 s 2, 3 (as amended by 1915 C 170), 4, 5 (as amended by 1915 C 170), 6, 7, 9	C Boy under 16 Girl of any age	Manufacturing establishment [But in so far as such establishment is covered by the term "factory" or "workshop," the later provisions tabulated in A, above, apply]		60	
1909 C 124 s 1 1911 C 57 s 4, 6 1913 C 11 s 2, 3 (as amended by 1915 C 170), 4, 5 (as amended by 1915 C 170), 6, 7, 9	D Under 18	Messenger for telegraph or messenger company in the distribution, transmission, or delivery of goods or messages			

<sup>1</sup> Less than 10½ hours

## OF LABOR—Continued

notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Time of work—Continued			Enforcement	
Meal time prescribed	Night work prohibited	Exceptions		
VII	VIII	IX	X	
		10½ hours per day permitted only for the purpose of providing 1 short day in the week	1. Enforcing authorities—Duty; Power only 2. Penalty for employer, etc.	
			1. Duty State department of workshop and factory inspection  2. Each offense Minimum—\$25 Maximum—\$100	A
	6 p. m. to 6 a. m.		1. Duty Chief State inspector of "workshops and factories": Shall enforce all laws relating to "workshops and factories" (Term includes manufacturing, mechanical, and mercantile establishments, telegraph and telephone offices, or any kind of an establishment wherein labor is employed or machinery used); Has full power to enforce all labor laws except those relating to mining  2. Any offense Minimum—\$25 Maximum—\$250	B
			1. Same as in B, above 2. Same as in A, above	C
	10 p. m. to 5 a. m.		1. Same as in B, above 2. Same as in B, above	D

TABLE 4.—HOURS

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References  I	Application of act		Time of work		
	Age  II	Occupations or establishments  <i>Exemptions</i>  III	Maximum hours		Days per week per- mitted  VI
			Per day IV	Per week V	
TEXAS  Revised Criminal Statutes 1911 art 1589, 1590 1915 C 56 s 1, 1a, 1b, 3	A Girl of any age	Mechanical establishment Mercantile establishment Mill Factory Workshop Mine Laundry Hotel Restaurant Rooming house Theater Moving picture show Barber shop Telegraph office Telephone office Office Employment by express com- pany Employment by transportation company Employment by state institu- tion Any other establishment, insti- tution, or enterprise where fe- males are employed  <i>Exemptions:</i> Stenographer Pharmacist Telegraph or telephone company in any rural district or in any city or town of less than 3,000 Mercantile establishment in any rural district or in any city or town or village of less than 3,000	9	54	
	B Girl of any age	Laundry	<sup>1</sup> 11	54	
	C Girl of any age	Factory engaged in the manu- facture of cotton, woolen, or worsted goods or articles of merchandise manufactured out of cotton goods	<sup>1</sup> 10	60	

<sup>1</sup> Double the regular pay must be paid for all employment for more than 9 hours in any one day

LABOR—Continued.

on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Time of work—Continued			Enforcement	
Actual time described	Night work prohibited	Exceptions		
VII	VIII	IX	X	
		In case of extraordinary emergency such as great public calamity or where necessary to protect human life or property, more hours allowed, with consent of employee, provided double pay is given for overtime	<div>1. Duty State commissioner of labor statistics: Must enforce if he "shall learn of any violation" of labor laws, and has powers of inspection "where 5 or more persons are employed"</div> <div>2. Any offense Minimum—\$50 Maximum—\$1.00 (Each day's violation a separate offense)</div>	A
			<div>1. Same as in A, above</div> <div>2. Same as in A, above</div>	B
			<div>1. Same as in A, above</div> <div>2. Same as in A, above</div>	C

TABLE 4.—HOURS

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References  I	Application of act		Time of work		
	Age  II	Occupations or establishments <i>Exemptions</i>  III	Maximum hours		Days per week per- mitted  VI
			Per day  IV	Per week  V	
UTAH [For street trades, see Table 6] 1911 C 113 s 4 (as amended by 1913 C 76) 1911 C 144 s 8, 14	A Boy under 14 Girl under 16	Any gainful occupation  <i>Exemptions:</i> Domestic service Fruit or vegetable packing "Work on a farm"		54	
1911 C 113 s 4 (as amended by 1913 C 76) 1911 C 144 s 7, 14	B Under 21	In any city of the first or second class: Messenger for telegraph or mes- senger company in the distri- bution, transmission, or de- livery of goods or messages			
1911 C 113 s 4 (as amended by 1913 C 76) 1911 C 133 s 1, 2	C Girl of any age	Manufacturing establishment Mechanical establishment Mercantile establishment Laundry Hotel Restaurant Telegraph establishment Telephone establishment Hospital Office Employment by express com- pany Employment by transporta- tion company  <i>Exemptions:</i> [See column IX for exception "where materials are liable to spoil" which would ap- pear to exempt canneries]	9	54	
Compiled Laws 1907 s 1337, 4065 1911 C 113 s 4 (as amended by 1913 C 76)	D Workingmen	Underground mine Underground workings Smelter or any other institution for the reduction or refining of ores or metals	8		
C L 1907 s 4065 1911 C 113 s 4 (as amended by 1913 C 76) 1915 C 23 s 1-4	E Any employee	In any city of 10,000 popu- lation or over: Wholesale or retail mercantile or commercial house  <i>Exemptions:</i> Mercantile or commercial house dealing exclusively or chiefly in foodstuffs, meats, and other provisions of a perishable na- ture Drug store			

<sup>1</sup> Establishments shall close at 6 p. m.

**F LABOR—Continued**

les on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Time of work—Continued			Enforcement	
Meal time prescribed	Night work prohibited	Exceptions		
VII	VIII	IX	X	
			1. Enforcing authorities—Duty; Power only 2. Penalty for employer, etc.	
			1. Duty State commissioner of immigration, labor, and statistics: Must "investigate and report to the proper authorities all violations of law regarding the conditions surrounding the employment of children, minors and women and the laws established for the protection of all employees in factories, mines, mills, and other institutions where labor is employed"  2. Any offense Minimum—\$25 or imprisonment for 10 days, or both Maximum—\$200 or imprisonment for 30 days, or both	A
	9 p. m. to 5 a. m.		1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	B
		In case of emergency in hospitals or elsewhere Where life or property is in imminent danger "Where materials are liable to spoil by the enforcement of these provisions"	1. Same as in A, above  2. Any offense Minimum—\$25 Maximum—\$100	C
		In case of emergency where life or property is in imminent danger	1. Same as in A, above [C L 1907 s 1507-1524 provide for an inspector of mines, but his duties apparently relate only to health and safety]  2. Any offense Maximum (for individual)—\$300 or imprisonment for 6 months, or both Maximum (for corporation)—\$1,000	D
	(1)	Provisions do not apply to the 6 business days immediately preceding Christmas day	1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in D, above	E

TABLE 4.—HOURS

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References  I	Application of act		Time of work		
	Age  II	Occupations or establishments <i>Exemptions</i>  III	Maximum hours		Days per week permitted  VI
			Per day IV	Per week V	
<b>VERMONT</b>  Public Statutes 1906 C 50 s 1044 (as amended by 1912 No 75 s 10), 1045 (as amended by 1912 No 75 s 11), 1048 (as amended by 1910 No 70 s 8), 1049 1912 No 188 s 2 (as amended by 1915 No 1 s 216), 3	A Under 16	Work connected with: Manufacturing Railroading Mining Quarrying Employment in: Hotel Bowling alley Delivery of messages	9	50	
1912 No 85 s 1, 2, 4 1912 No 188 s 2, 3  [The provisions tabulated in B apply only to persons over 16 in so far as the occupations listed in B-III are covered by those in A-III, above]	B Boy under 18 Girl of any age  [See note in column I]	Manufacturing establishment Mechanical establishment	11	58	
<b>VIRGINIA</b>  Code 1904 s 1790c(7) (as added by 1914 C 321) C 1904 s 3657bb	A 12 to 14	Manufacturing operation Mechanical operation Mining operation [But see Table 1, B and D]			
C 1904 s 1790c(7) (as added by 1914 C 321) C 1904 s 3657b (as amended by 1914 C 158 s 1) 1914 C 158 s 3	B Boy under 14 Girl of any age	"Work as an operative" in following establishments: Manufacturing establishment Mercantile establishment Factory Workshop Laundry  <i>Exemptions:</i> Mercantile establishment in any town of less than 2,000 Country store Canning factory and fish-packing establishment located in a country section Female whose full time is employed as bookkeeper, stenographer, cashier, or office assistant	10		

OF LABOR—Continued

notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Time of work—Continued			Enforcement	
Meal time prescribed	Night work prohibited	Exceptions		
VII	VIII	IX	X	
	8 p. m. to 7 a. m.		<p>1. Duty Town or union superintendent [of schools] State factory inspector: Has powers of inspection and shall enforce whenever he "finds a violation of the law relating to the employment of children, minors and women"</p> <p>1. Power only Truant officers "All informing officers": May make complaint [For powers of town selectmen as to child "compelled to labor" in manufacturing establishments "at unreasonable hours," see P § 1906 C 151 s 3247]</p> <p>2. First offense Minimum—\$5 Maximum—\$200</p> <p>2. Second offense Minimum—\$5 or imprisonment Maximum—\$200 or imprisonment for 6 months</p>	A
		<p>Exception to hours per day but not per week: Overtime allowed to make up time lost on previous day of same week in consequence of stopping of machinery (for not less than 30 consecutive minutes) upon which woman or child was employed or dependent for employment</p>	<p>1. Duty State factory inspector: Has duties and powers as specified in A, above</p> <p>2. Any offense Minimum—\$50 Maximum—\$100</p>	B
	6 p. m. to 7 a. m.		<p>1. Same as in B, below</p> <p>2. Any offense Minimum—\$25 Maximum—\$100</p>	A
			<p>1. Duty State commissioner of labor (chief factory inspector): "Shall secure the enforcement of all laws * * * relating to the inspection of factories, mercantile establishments, mills, workshops, and commercial institutions"</p> <p>2. Any offense Minimum—\$5 Maximum—\$20 (Above penalty is incurred for engaging or contracting for more hours of labor)</p>	B



TABLE 4.—HOURS

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References  I	Application of act		Time of work		
	Age  II	Occupations or establishments <i>Exemptions</i>  III	Maximum hours		Days per week permitted  VI
			Per day IV	Per week V	
<b>VIRGINIA—Continued</b>  C 1904 s 1790c (7) (as added by 1914 C 321) 1908 C 301 s 1-2 (as amended by 1914 C 339), 4 (as amended by 1914 C 339), 6 (as amended by 1914 C 339)  [Nothing in this act, which includes the provisions tabulated in C, D, and E, shall prevent a parent from working his child in any factory, workshop, mercantile establishment, laundry, or other place owned or operated by said parent]  [Circuit or corporation court, on petition of parent, etc., or person interested in child, may, "for good cause shown entered of record," release any child 12 to 14 or his parent, etc., from the operation of this act—1908 C 301 s 1-6 (as amended by 1914 C 339)]	C Under 14 [See notes in column I]	Distribution, transmission, or sale of merchandise [See provisions in D, below]  <i>Exemptions:</i> [See notes in column I]			
	D Under 16 [See notes in column I]	Mercantile establishment Factory Workshop Mine Laundry Bakery Brickyard Lumberyard Distribution, transmission, or sale of merchandise [See provisions in C, above]  <i>Exemptions:</i> Factory engaged exclusively in packing fruits and vegetables, between July 1 and Nov. 1 Mercantile establishment in any town of less than 2,000, or in a country district [See notes in column I]	10		6
	E Under 18 [See notes in column I]	In any city of 5,000 population or over according to 1910 census: Messenger for telegraph, telephone, or messenger company in the distribution, transmission, or delivery of goods or messages  <i>Exemptions:</i> [See notes in column I]			
<b>WASHINGTON</b>  Pierce's Code 1912 title 37 s 17, 19 P C 1912 t 291 s 101	A Under 16	Bakeshop			
P C 1912 t 291 s 101, 145, 149	B Girl of any age	Mechanical establishment Mercantile establishment Laundry Hotel Restaurant  <i>Exemptions:</i> Employment in harvesting, packing, curing, canning, or drying perishable fruits or vegetables, or in canning fish or shellfish	8		

## ABOR—Continued

[pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Time of work—Continued			Enforcement	
al time scribed	Night work prohibited	Exceptions		
VII	VIII	IX	X	
	After 7 p. m.		1. Same as in A, above 2. Any offense Minimum—\$25 Maximum—\$100 (Above penalty is incurred for employment contrary to law in "factory, workshop, mercantile establishment or laundry")	C
	9 p. m. to 7 a. m.		1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in C, above	D
	10 p. m. to 5 a. m.		1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in C, above	E
	8 p. m. to 5 a. m.		1. Duty State commissioner of labor and his assistants 2. First offense Minimum—\$25 or imprisonment Maximum—\$50 or imprisonment for 10 days 2. Subsequent offense Minimum—\$50 and imprisonment for 10 days Maximum—\$100 and imprisonment for 30 days	A
			1. Same as in A, above 2. Each offense Minimum—\$10 Maximum—\$100	B

TABLE 4.—HOURS

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References  I	Application of act		Time of work		
	Age  II	Occupations or establishments <i>Exemptions</i>  III	Maximum hours		Days per week permitted  VI
			Per day IV	Per week V	
<b>WASHINGTON—</b> Continued  P C 1912 t 291 s 101 P C 1912 t 345 s 177, 181, 182	C Any employee	Underground work in coal mine  <i>Exemptions:</i> Engineer, ropewriter, motorman, cager, or others necessarily employed in transporting men in and out of mine, who are permitted to work 10 hours	8		
1913 C 174 s 1-20 1915 C 68 s 1	D [Power of commission extends over women and minors]	[The industrial welfare commission may establish such standard conditions of labor for women and minors as shall be held to be reasonable and not detrimental to health and morals] <sup>1</sup>			
<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b> [No provisions]					
<b>WISCONSIN</b>  [For street trades, see Table 6]  Statutes C 27 s 439ca St C 83 s 1728a.2, 1728a-4.1, 1728a-4.2, 1728c.1, 1728d.1 St C 110a s 2394-52, 2394-70	A Under 16	Any gainful occupation  <i>Exemptions:</i> Domestic service Farm labor	8	48	6
St C 73a s 1636-106, 1636-108, 1636-109	B Under 18	Manufacture of cigars in cigar shop or cigar factory	8	48	
St C 27 s 439ca St C 83 s 1728a.2, 1728a-4.1, 1728a-4.2, 1728d.1 St C 110a s 2394-52, 2394-70	C Under 21	In any city of the first, second, or third class: Messenger for telegraph or messenger company in the distribution, transmission, or delivery of messages or goods			
St C 83 s 1728-1, 1728-2, 1728-4 St C 110a s 2394-52	D Girl of any age  [Over 16—See provisions in A, above]	Any occupation (Provision subject to change by industrial commission. Said commission may forbid employment of females at such times or for such hours as are "dangerous or prejudicial to their life, health, safety or welfare")	10 8	55 48	

<sup>1</sup> The commission has prohibited the employment of minors under 18 in any mercantile, factory, laundry, or dye-works establishment after 7.30 p. m. It has also prohibited night work between 9 p. m. and 6 a. m. in any telephone, telegraph, or mercantile establishment, or any messenger or parcel-delivery service, and has ruled that 1 hour be allowed for a luncheon period to any female employed in any establishment used in connection with the operation of any telegraph or telephone line.



TABLE 4.—HOURS

[In reading this analysis, the explana

State References  I	Application of act		Time of work		
	Age  II	Occupations or establishments <i>Exemptions</i>  III	Maximum hours		Days per week per- mitted  VI
			Per day IV	Per week V	
WYOMING 1915 C 77 s 4, 6	A 14	Any gainful occupation  <i>Exemptions:</i> Farm work Domestic service	9	56	
1915 C 45 s 1-3	B Girl of any age	Manufacturing establishment Mechanical establishment Mercantile establishment Printing establishment Baking establishment Laundering establishment Canning establishment Hotel Telephone exchange Restaurant Theater Place of public amusement  <i>Exemptions:</i> Telephone office or exchange employing 3 females or less Hotel or restaurant operated by railroad company	<sup>1</sup> 10	56	
Constitution art 19 s 1 Compiled Statutes 1910 s 3490-3501 C S 1910 s 3518, 3538	C Any employee	Underground mine Underground workings Smelter, stamp mill, sampling works, concentrator, or any other institution for the reduc- tion of ores, and refining of ores or metals	8		
C S 1910 s 3502-3504	D Any employee	Miner or laborer in coal mine	<sup>2</sup> 8		

<sup>1</sup> Only 2 days of 10 hours each permitted per week  
<sup>2</sup> The word "day" when used in contracts shall be construed to be 8 hours

## OF LABOR—Continued

notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Time of work—Continued			Enforcement	
Meal time prescribed	Night work prohibited	Exceptions		
VII	VIII	IX	X	
			1. [No specific provision] 2. Any offense Minimum—\$25 or imprisonment for 30 days, or both Maximum—\$100 or imprisonment for 90 days, or both	A
Not less than 30 minutes nor more than 2 hours after 6 hours' work			1. [No specific provision] 2. Same as in A, above (Each violation a separate offense)	B
		In case of emergency where life or property is in imminent danger	1. Duty State inspectors of coal mines: Must inspect coal mines; May enforce coal-mining laws [C S 1910 s 3483-3492 provide for an inspector of metalliferous mines, but his duties apparently relate only to safety] 2. Each offense Minimum—\$100 or imprisonment for 1 month, or both Maximum—\$500 or imprisonment for 6 months, or both	C
			1. Same as in A, above 2. Any offense Minimum—\$50 or imprisonment, or both Maximum—\$300 or imprisonment for 3 months, or both	D

TABLE 3.—COMPULSORY

In reading this analysis, the explanatory

Application of act			
State References	Age Exceptions	Occupations or es- tablishments Exceptions	Localities
I	II	III	IV
<b>ALABAMA</b> 1913 N. 25: 14 1913 N. 47: 1-3, 13  The exemption from attendance in the public schools in this State is not applicable to children who are employed in the mining industry and the exemption from attendance in the public schools has been provided by the mining law. See 1913 N. 47: 14.  The exemption from attendance in the public schools in this State is not applicable to children who are employed in the mining industry and the exemption from attendance in the public schools has been provided by the mining law. See 1913 N. 47: 14.	A Between the ages of 8 and 15 years. Minimum.  Exceptions: 1. The completion of 7 grades of school in this State or in any other State or foreign country. 2. The child is employed in the mining industry and the exemption from attendance in the public schools has been provided by the mining law. See 1913 N. 47: 14. 3. The child is employed in the mining industry and the exemption from attendance in the public schools has been provided by the mining law. See 1913 N. 47: 14.		
1913 N. 47: 14, 17	B. Between 15 and 18 years.	Manufacturing and mining. V. Factory.	
<b>ALASKA</b> 1913 N. 14: 1-4 1913 N. 15: 1-4	A. Between the ages of 8 and 15 years. Minimum.  Exceptions: 1. The completion of 7 grades of school in this State or in any other State or foreign country. 2. The child is employed in the mining industry and the exemption from attendance in the public schools has been provided by the mining law. See 1913 N. 47: 14. 3. The child is employed in the mining industry and the exemption from attendance in the public schools has been provided by the mining law. See 1913 N. 47: 14.		
1913 N. 14: 1-4 1913 N. 15: 1-4	B. Between 15 and 18 years.	Manufacturing and mining. V. Factory.	

## SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Required attendance			Enforcement	
Day school V	Evening school VI	Continuation school VII	1. Enforcing authorities—Duty; Power only 2. Penalties—(a) For parent, etc.; (b) For employer, etc. VIII	
80 days, but the city, town, or county board of education may reduce period to not less than 60 days for any individual school			1. Duty Attendance officers  2(a). Any offense Minimum—\$5 or imprisonment Maximum—\$50 or imprisonment for 30 days	A
8 (6 consecutive) weeks each year			1. Duty State factory inspector  2(b). First offense Minimum—\$10 Maximum—\$100 2(b). Subsequent offense Minimum—\$100 Maximum—\$500	B
Entire session			1. Duty United States commissioner: On complaint of school board Principal of school nearest the place where offender resides: Must report violations to school board 1. Power only School board: May submit to United States commissioner violations reported by school principals  2(a). Any offense Minimum—\$5 Maximum—\$20	A
Same as in A, above			1. Duty Truant officers for native school districts United States commissioner: On complaint of authorized person District superintendent or any teacher of United States public schools for Alaska natives: Must make complaint in case of violation to United States commissioner 1. Power only Any person directly interested in education of Alaska natives: May make complaint to United States commissioner  2. Same as in A, above	B



TABLE 5.—COMPULS

[In reading this analysis, the expla

State References  I	Application of act		
	Age  Exemptions  II	Occupations or es- tablishments  Exemptions  III	Locali  IV
<b>ARIZONA</b>  Revised Statutes 1913 Civil Code title 11 C 14 s 2802-2804	A 8 to 14  <i>Exemptions:</i> By district board of trustees if satisfied that any one of the following reasons exists: (1) Completion of the grammar-school course prescribed by State board of education; (2) Physical or mental condition (as declared by competent physician approved by board) such as to render attendance inexpedient or impracticable By board, consisting of president of school board, superintendent, principal, or teacher, and a probation officer appointed by superior judge, for "reasons satisfactory" to said board		
	B 14 to 16  <i>Exemptions:</i> Same as in A, above [It may be that child having "employment certificate" would also be exempted—See Table 2, A-VI, for educational requirements for obtaining same]		
<b>ARKANSAS</b>  1909 A 234 s 1-3, 5, 9  [1909 A 234 was limited to 31 out of the 75 counties in the State. Of these 31 counties, 5 are covered by a later and different law (see C, below) leaving only 26 to which this act apparently applies]  1911 A 231 s 1, 2, 3, 5, 7  [1911 A 231 was limited to 34 out of the 75 counties in the State. Of these 34 counties, 22 are included in the 26 apparently subject to the same provisions under 1909 A 234 referred to above]	A 8 to 16  <i>Exemptions:</i> Child may be excused temporarily if it be shown to district school board or court of competent jurisdiction that one of the following reasons exists: (1) Child has completed 7 grades; (2) Labor of child is absolutely necessary for support of family [But it would appear that this exemption is nullified by the provisions of 1914 A 1, requiring employment certificates for children under 16 in any employment, and fixing a minimum age of 14 for employment in any occupation with certain exemptions during vacation only. The same act would apparently substitute by implication an exemption of children 14 to 16 who have employment certificates]; (3) Parent or guardian can not provide proper clothing; (4) There is no public school within 2½ miles; (5) Child is mentally or physically incapacitated to attend school		These sionsa to a now to 38 out 75 co in the since the 3 which A 234 limite specifi includ a late vision C, be and 1 231 a to on counti alread pare subjec the s prov under A 234
	B 16 to 20  <i>Exemptions:</i> If regularly and lawfully engaged in useful employment or service Other exemptions same as in A, above, with the omission of subdivision (2), which is not applicable		Same as above

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—Continued

[Items in pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Required attendance			Enforcement	
Day school	Evening school	Continuation school	1. Enforcing authorities—D u t y; Power only 2. Penalties—(a) For parent, etc.; (b) For employer, etc.	
V	VI	VII	VIII	
One session			1. Duty Attendance officers: Have duty of enforcement; [For duties of inspection, see Table 2, A-IX] Deputy sheriff Constable City marshal  2(a). Any offense Minimum—\$5 Maximum—\$25	A
Same as in A, above			1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	B
Half entire session			1. Duty Attendance officers: Have duty of enforcement; May inspect establishments where children are employed  2(a). Any offense Minimum—\$10 Maximum—\$25	A
Same as in A, above			1. Same as in A, above 2. [No specific provision]	B

TABLE 5.—COMPULSORY

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References  I	Application of act		
	Age <i>Exemptions</i>	Occupations or es- tablishments <i>Exemptions</i>	Localities
	II	III	IV
<b>ARKANSAS—Con- tinued</b>  1909 A 347 s 1-3, 5, 9, 10	<b>C 8 to 14</b>  <i>Exemptions:</i> Child may be excused temporarily if it be shown to district school board or court of competent jurisdiction that one of the following reasons exists: (1) Child has completed 8 grades; (2) Labor of child is absolutely necessary for support of family [But it would appear that this exemption is nullified by the provisions of 1914 A 1, fixing a minimum age of 14 for employment in any occupation]; (3) Parent or guardian can not provide proper clothing; (4) There is no public school within 2½ miles; (5) Child is mentally or physically incapacitated to attend school		This act is limited to 9 out of the 75 counties in the State. Of these 9 counties, 5 were included in the 31 to which 1909 A 234 was limited, but this act is a later one
	<b>D 14 to 16</b>  <i>Exemptions:</i> If regularly and lawfully engaged in useful employment or service Other exemptions same as in C, above, with the omission of subdivision (2), which is not applicable		Same as in C, above
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>  Deering's General Laws 1909 A 1611 s 17 (as added by 1915 C 625) D G L 1909 A 1611 s 1, 2 D G L 1909 A 3574 s 1 (as amended by 1911 C 482), 2, 3, 4 (as amended by 1915 C 461)  [An amendment to the child labor law, passed later than the compulsory education law, makes it impossible to obtain a "permit to work" during school hours under 14, thus raising the age for required school attendance to 14, and to 15 unless a permit to work has been secured]	<b>A 8 to 12 [See note in column 1]</b>  <i>Exemptions:</i> If it be shown to local board of education or district board of school trustees that one of the following reasons exists: (1) Child has completed "regular grammar school course"; (2) There is no public school within 2 miles; (3) Child's bodily or mental condition is such as to prevent or render inadvisable attendance at school or application to study (certificate from any reputable physician sufficient evidence) Under circumstances rendering attendance impracticable or dangerous to health, owing to unusual storm or other sufficient cause		
	<b>B 12 to 15 [See note in column 1]</b>  <i>Exemptions:</i> If it be shown to local board of education or district school board that child has "permit to work" [See note in column 1] Other exemptions same as in A, above		

## OL ATTENDANCE—Continued

[pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Required attendance			Enforcement	
Day school V	Evening school VI	Continuation school VII	1. Enforcing authorities—Duty; Power only 2. Penalties—(a) For parent, etc.; (b) For employer, etc. VIII	
as in A, above			1. Same as in A, above 2. Any offense Minimum—\$5 Maximum—\$25 [as prescribed by 1909 A 347 s 5]; \$25 or imprison- ment for 30 days, or both [as pre- scribed by 1909 A 347 s 10]	C
as in A, above			1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in C, above	D
session			1. Duty Local board of education or district board of school trustees: (On complaint Commissioner of State bureau of labor statistics: Shall deliver child 8 to 15 ille- gally employed to school authori- ties Attendance officers: Must enforce on complaint, and have such other duties as are pre- scribed by local board of education; May inspect any place of em- ployment to investigate violations 1. Power only Probation officers: May inspect any place of em- ployment to investigate violations 2(a). First offense Maximum—\$10 or imprisonment for 5 days 2(a). Subsequent offense Minimum—\$10 or imprisonment for 5 days, or both Maximum—\$50 or imprisonment for 25 days, or both	A
as in A, above			1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	B

TABLE 5.—COMPULS

[In reading this analysis, the expla

State References  I	Application of act		
	Age  <i>Exemptions</i>  II	Occupations or es- tablishments  <i>Exemptions</i>  III	Localit   IV
<b>CALIFORNIA—</b> Continued  D G L 1909 A 1611 (as amended by 1915 C 625) s 10, 11, 13 D G L 1909 A 1611 s 16-17 (as added by 1915 C 625)  [Section 11 requires also "any other minor under 16 who would by law be required to attend school" to attend school if unemployed. It is not evident that there are any minors to whom this provision could apply]	C 15 to 16 (if child has "age and schooling certificate" and is unemployed for more than 2 weeks)		
	D 15 to 16 (unless child has completed "prescribed grammar-school course") [See note in column I]	Any occupation during school hours	
<b>COLORADO</b>  Mills' Annotated Statutes revised edition 1912 s 639, 643-645, 647, 649, 650  [For earlier law, applying to children 14 to 16 unable to read and write English, requiring a certain amount of school attendance, apparently partially nullified by later provisions, see M A S r e 1912 s 641]	A 8 to 14  <i>Exemptions:</i> During physical or mental disability, on certificate from reputable physician [See also provisions in B, below]		All school districts of State the schools which are not sufficient in a moderate school
	B 8 to 14 (if receiving, on recommendation of truant officer, "such [poor] relief as will enable child to attend school")		Same as above
	C 14 to 16  <i>Exemptions:</i> If child has permit from district or county superintendent for any one of the following reasons: (1) Completion of the eighth grade or eligibility for high school; (2) If help is necessary for support of child or his parents; (3) If exemption is for child's "best interests" During physical or mental disability, on certificate from reputable physician		Same as above

## SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—Continued

[The following should be borne in mind]

Required attendance			Enforcement	
Day school V	Evening school VI	Continuation school VII	1. Enforcing authorities—Duty; Power only 2. Penalties—(a) For parent, etc.; (b) For employer, etc. VIII	
Unemployed			1. Duty State bureau of labor statistics 1. Power only Attendance and probation officers: May inspect places of employment to investigate violations 2. [No specific provision]	C
	Regular attendance		1. Same as in C, above 2(b). Each offense Minimum—\$50 or imprisonment, or both Maximum—\$200 or imprisonment for 60 days, or both (The above penalty is found in D G L 1939 A 1611, as amended by 1915 C 625, s 13; the following penalty is given in section 16 of the same law) 2(b). Any offense Maximum—\$50 or imprisonment for 60 days, or both	D
1 school year			1. Same as in C, below 2. Same as in C, below	A
rs per school			1. Same as in C, below 2. Same as in C, below	B
as in A, above			1. Duty Truant officers: Have duty of enforcement; May inspect establishments where children are employed 2(a). First offense Minimum—\$5 Maximum—\$20 2(a). Second offense Minimum—\$5 or \$5 and imprisonment for 10 days Maximum—\$20 or \$20 and imprisonment for 30 days	C

TABLE 5.—COMPULSORY

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References  I	Application of act		
	Age  Exemptions  II	Occupations or es- tablishments  Exemptions  III	Localities  IV
<b>COLORADO — Con- tinued</b>  M A S r e 1912 s 537, 665, 667, 670, 672, 673 1915 C 180 s 11  [For possible exemp- tion, see M A S r e 1912 s 671]  [For earlier law apply- ing to children 14 to 16 unable to read and write English, requir- ing a certain amount of school attendance, apparently partially nullified by later pro- visions, see M A S r e 1912 s 641]	D 14 to 16 (if child has age and school cer- tificate stating that he can not read and write simple sentences)	Manufacturing es- tablishment Mercantile estab- lishment Store Office Hotel Laundry Bowling alley Theater Concert hall Place of amuse- ment Passenger or freight elevator [See Table 1, B] Factory Workshop Messenger for any of the above Driver for any of the above  [See column IV]	[Age and school cer- tificate can be issued to child who can not read and write simple sen- tences only in city or town where there is a public or parochial evening school]
	E 14 to 16 (if child can not read and write simple sentences)	Any occupation [See column IV]	Town or city where pub- lic evening school is maintained
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>  General Statutes re- vision 1902 s 2116, 2117, 2121, 2252 (as amended by 1913 C 182), 2255 (as amended by 1913 C 182), 4707 1903 C 29 s [1] (as amended by 1905 C 36) 1915 C 210  [For provisions allow- ing towns and cities to make by-laws con- cerning habitual tru- ants and appoint tru- ant officers for the en- forcement thereof, see G S r 1902 s 2122, 2123]	A 7 to 14  <i>Exemptions:</i> (1) If destitute of suitable clothing and parent or guardian is unable to provide such clothing (2) If mental or physical condition is such as to render instruction inex- pedient or impracticable		
	B 14 to 16  <i>Exemptions:</i> If lawfully employed at home or else- where Other exemption: same as in A, above		
	C 14 to 16  ("Whenever the school visitors, town school committee, or board of edu- cation of any town or district shall by vote decide, or whenever the State board of education shall ascer- tain" that child "has not schooling sufficient to warrant his leaving school to be employed and shall so notify parent or guardian")  <i>Exemptions:</i> Same as in A, above		

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—Continued

on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Required attendance			Enforcement	
Day school	Evening school	Continuation school	1. Enforcing authorities—D u t y; Power only 2. Penalties—(a) For parent, etc.; (b) For employer, etc.	
V	VI	VII	VIII	
	Regular attendance certified weekly by teacher and principal of evening school		1. Duty Deputy State labor commissioner [factory inspector] School board or local school authorities: Must report to enforcing officer complaints made to them of violations in most regulated employments [For list, see M A S r e 1912 s 667] State industrial commission: Shall "inquire into and supervise the enforcement * * * of the laws relating to child labor"  2(b). First offense Minimum—\$5 Maximum—\$100 2(b). Second offense Minimum—\$100 or imprisonment, or both Maximum—\$500 or imprisonment for 90 days, or both	D
	Regular attendance		1. Same as in D, above 2. Same as in D, above	E
session			1. Duty School visitors or town school committee: "Shall * * * examine into the situation of the children employed in all manufacturing establishments" and "report all violations" of this act Agents of State board of education: If so directed by said board Truant officers  2(a). Any offense Maximum—\$5	A
as in A, above			1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	B
"leaving certificate" is issued by the or State of authority giving the notification			1. Duty Agents of State board of education: If so directed by said board 1. Power only School visitors Town school committees Local boards of education State board of education  2. Same as in A, above	C



TABLE 5.—COMPULSORY

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

Application of act			
State Reference  I	Age Exemptions  II	Occupations or es- tablishments Exemptions  III	Localities  IV
<b>CONNECTICUT—</b> <i>Continued</i>  G S 1922: 2147, 477.  [In so far as the pro- visions tabulated in D relate to occupa- tions in which an em- ployment certificate is required, employ- ment in manufac- turing, mechanical, and mercantile establish- ments they are ap- parently superseded by 1911 C 117: 2—See Table 2 and 3. A.]	D 14 to 15 (Child can not read and write)	Any occupation [excluding em- ployment in manufacturing, mechanical, and mercantile es- tablishments; see note in col- umn II] [See col- umn IV]	Town where public even- ing school is established
<b>DELAWARE</b>  [For powers of the gen- eral assembly to enact school-attendance laws see constitution art. 10: 1.]  Revised Code 1915 C 71: 2312-2317	A 7 to 14  <i>Exemptions:</i> If excused by majority of commission- ers of school district—excuse coun- tersigned by county superintend- ent—because prevented from at- tendance upon school or applica- tion to study by mental, physical, or other urgent reasons ("urgent reasons" to be "strictly construed"). If there is no public school within 2 miles by nearest traveled road, unless free conveyance is provided		
<b>DISTRICT OF CO- LUMBIA</b>  24 United States Stat- utes at Large p 219 § 1, 2; p 220 § 4, 6  [See Table 2, C-III, and Table 1, A for pro- visions of child labor law passed later than law here tabulated]	A 8 to 14  <i>Exemptions:</i> Upon satisfactory evidence to the superintendent of schools of the District of Columbia that one of the following reasons exists: (1) Child has acquired the "branches taught in the public schools"; (2) Physical or mental condition such as to render attendance or instruction inexpedient or imprac- ticable [See also note in column I]		

ATTENDANCE—Continued

467-475 should be borne in mind]

Required attendance			Enforcement	
School	Evening school	Continuation school	1. Enforcing authorities—Duty; Power only 2. Penalties—(a) For parent, etc.; (b) For employer, etc.	
	VI	VII	VIII	
	Attendance of 18 consecutive evenings during every school month of 20 days, shown by certificate of teacher of evening school		1. Duty State board of education through its agents  2(b). Any offense Maximum—\$50	D
beginning less than 1 year after opening school, or, if district school, 3 months after opening not later than January 1			1. Duty Attendance officers  2 (a). First offense Maximum—\$2 2 (a). Subsequent offense Maximum—\$5	A
School year			1. Duty Truant officers, child labor inspectors [2 detailed privates of police force] and probation officers: "Shall carry out the provisions of this act;" "Shall visit any place or establishment where minor children are employed" to ascertain whether said provisions are complied with  2(a). Each offense Maximum—\$20	A

TABLE 5.--COMPI

[In reading this analysis, the e

State References  I	Application of act		
	Age  Exemptions  II	Occupations or es- tablishments  Exemptions  III	L
<b>FLORIDA</b>  1915 C 6831 s 1-7, 9, 11, 13, 15-19  [For exemption from attendance in case parent is not able to provide necessary books and clothing, and requirement for attendance after aid has been provided through charity or by other means, see 1915 C 6831 s 11]	<b>A 8 to 14</b>  <b>Exemptions:</b> (1) If physical or mental condition as attested by competent physician before court having jurisdiction ren- ders attendance impracticable or in- expedient (2) If, on account of extreme pov- erty, services of child are necessary for the support of himself or his par- ents, as attested by affidavit of par- ents and of such witnesses as attend- ance officer may require (3) If living more than 2 miles from the schoolhouse by the nearest traveled route, unless transportation is pro- vided		Any ta sol di e wi ac ed th vo po tic m de a on th te vo th is a oc in an be tri th of in tri fa ad
<b>GEORGIA</b>  [No provisions. See Table 2, A-VI, for school attendance re- quired as a prerequi- site for entering cer- tain employments]			

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—Continued

notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Required attendance			Enforcement	
Day school V	Evening school VI	Continuation school VII	1. Enforcing authorities—Duty; Power only 2. Penalties—(a) For parent, etc.; (b) For employer, etc. VIII	
80 days			1. Duty Attendance officers: Have duty of enforcement; May inspect office, factory, or business house  2(a). Each offense Minimum—\$1 Maximum—\$3 (Each day's violation a separate of- fense after expiration of 3 days from notification)	A

TABLE 5.—COMPULSORY

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References  I	Application of act		
	Age  Exemptions  II	Occupations or es- tablishments  Exemptions  III	Localities  IV
<b>HAWAII</b>  Revised Laws 1915 s 286, 287 (as amended by 1915 A 92), 288 (as amended by 1915 A 92)	A 6 to 13  <i>Exemptions:</i> (1) If distance to nearest school exceeds 4 miles and no suitable trans- portation is provided (2) If physically or mentally unable to attend school, upon certificate of licensed physician (3) If upon investigation of juvenile court or district magistrate it be shown that for any other reason child may properly remain away from school		
	B 13 to 14  <i>Exemptions:</i> If child is suitably employed and has passed required examinations of primary and grammar schools Other exemptions same as in A, above		
	C 14 to 15  <i>Exemptions:</i> (1) If child is suitably employed and has passed required examinations of primary and grammar schools (2) If child is suitably employed under direction of parent or guardian Other exemptions same as in A, above		
<b>IDAHO</b>  [For powers of legisla- ture to enact com- pulsory school- attendance laws, see constitution art 9 s 9]  1911 C 159 s 58 (as amended by 1913 C 115), 146, 148-151, 159- 161, 163, 173 1913 C 77 s 7	A 8 to 14  <i>Exemptions:</i> On written permit from district or county superintendent of schools (his refusal to grant being subject to decision of probate court of county on appeal) if child's bodily or men- tal condition does not permit attend- ance at school, on certificate from reputable physician		
	B 14 to 18  <i>Exemptions:</i> On written permit from district or county superintendent of schools (his refusal to grant being subject to decision of probate court of county on appeal) for one of the following rea- sons: (1) Completion of eighth grade or eligibility to enter high school; (2) If child's help is necessary for his own or his parent's support; (3) If for good cause shown it would be for child's best interests to be exempted Other exemptions same as in A, above		

**SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—Continued**

notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Required attendance			Enforcement	
Day school V	Evening school VI	Continuation school VII	1. Enforcing authorities—Duty; Power only 2. Penalties—(a) For parent, etc.; (b) For employer, etc. VIII	
Entire session			1. Duty District magistrate: Upon complaint Deputy sheriff or police officer des- ignated by him  2(a). Any offense Minimum—\$5 or imprisonment Maximum—\$50 or imprisonment for 2 months	A
Same as in A, above			1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	B
Same as in A, above			1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	C
Entire school year			1. Duty State board of education Probation officers: Have duty of enforcement; Have duty of inspecting "places of employment mentioned" [in 1911 C 159 s 166, 172] to discover cases of illegal employment School trustees [or truant officers]: Have same duty of inspection as probation officers 1. Power only Any reputable citizen: May bring complaint  2(a). Any offense Maximum—\$300 or imprisonment for 6 months, or both	A
Same as in A, above			1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	B

TABLE 5.—COMPULSORY

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References  I	Application of act		
	Age  <i>Exemptions</i>  II	Occupations or es- tablishments  <i>Exemptions</i>  III	Localities   IV
<b>ILLINOIS</b>  Hurd's Revised Stat- utes 1913 C 122 s 274, 275	A 7 to 14  <i>Exemptions:</i> (1) If child's physical or mental condition renders attendance imprac- ticable or inexpedient (2) If excused for temporary ab- sence for cause by principal or teacher of school attended		
	B 14 to 16  <i>Exemptions:</i> If necessarily and lawfully employed during school hours Other exemptions same as in A, above		
H R S 1913 C 48 s 20b, 20c, 20f, 20g, 20h, 20i, 20m	C 14 to 16 (if child has age and school certificate stating that he can not read and write simple sentences)	Manufacturing es- tablishment Mercantile insti- tution Factory Workshop Store Office Hotel Laundry Bowling alley "Theater, concert hall, or place of amusement" Passenger or freight elevator [But operation of same is pro- hibited under 16—See Table 1, B] Messenger for any of the above Driver for any of the above  [See column IV]	[Age and school cer- tificate can be issued to child who can not read and write simple sen- tences only in city or town where there is a public or parochial evening school and while such school is in session]
	D 14 to 16 (if child can not read and write simple sentences)	Any occupation [See column IV]	Town or city where a pub- lic evening school is maintained
<b>INDIANA</b>  Burns' Annotated Stat- utes 1914 s 6675, 6677, 6678 (as amended by 1915 C 77), 6682  [See Table 2, A, for requirement of com- pletion of fifth grade for employment from 14 to 16 in any occu- pation during school hours]	A 7 to 14  <i>Exemptions:</i> If physically or mentally unfit to at- tend school, upon certificate from reputable licensed practicing phy- sician		





TABLE 5.—COMPULSORY

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References  I	Application of act		
	Age  <i>Exemptions</i>  II	Occupations or es- tablishments  <i>Exemptions</i>  III	Localities  IV
INDIANA—Continued	B 14 to 16  <i>Exemptions:</i> If regularly employed in useful em- ployment or service during school hours or lawfully employed in gain- ful service [See note in column I] Other exemptions same as in A, above		
B A S 1914 s 6641k	C 14 to 16 (if engaged in regular employ- ment)	Any occupation [See column IV]	( <sup>1</sup> )
IOWA  Code 1897 Supplement 1913 s 2823-a, 2823-b, 2823-e, 2823-f, 2823-i  [The law tabulated in A and B applies to children "of the age of 7 to 16 years inclu- sive"] <sup>1</sup>	A 7 to 14 [See note in column I]  <i>Exemptions:</i> (1) If not in proper physical or men- tal condition to attend school, proof of such condition to be furnished by affi- davit of parent or guardian (2) If residing more than 2 miles from any school by nearest traveled road, unless public transportation is provided (3) If excused for sufficient reasons by any court of record or judge thereof (4) If attending religious service or receiving religious instruction  B 14 to 16 [See note in column I]  <i>Exemptions:</i> (1) On completion of eighth grade (2) If regularly employed Other exemptions same as in A, above		
KANSAS  General Statutes 1909 s 7736, 7737, 7741  [The law tabulated in A to C, inclusive, ap- plies to children "be- tween the ages of 8 and 15 years, inclu- sive"] <sup>1</sup>	A 8 to 14 [See note in column I]  <i>Exemptions:</i> (1) Upon certificate of graduation from county common schools or cer- tificate of admission to city high school (2) If physically or mentally inca- pacitated for school work, such inca- pacity to be decided by physician's examination if school authorities so desire (3) On temporary excuse from board of directors of country district or board of education of city of first or second class in extreme cases of emer- gency or domestic necessity		

<sup>1</sup> In city, town, or township where the local board of education or township trustee has established approved vocational schools for the instruction of youths over 14 engaged in regular employment, in part-time classes, and has formally accepted the provisions of this section [s 6641k]

## SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—Continued

notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Required attendance			Enforcement	
Day school V	Evening school VI	Continuation school VII	1. Enforcing authorities—D u t y; Power only 2. Penalties—(a) For parent, etc.; (b) For employer, etc. VIII	
Same as in A, above			1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	B
		5 hours per week between 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. Attendance may be required by local board of education or township trustee	1. [School officials who establish vocational schools are authorized to "require" attendance—See column IV] 2. [No specific provision]	C
24 weeks in each school year (In any city of the first or second class entire school year may be required by board of school directors)			1. Duty Director or president of board of directors Truant officers  2(a). Each offense Minimum—\$3 Maximum—\$20	A
[Same as in A, above]			1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	B
Entire session			1. Duty Truant officers  2(a). Each offense Minimum—\$5 Maximum—\$25	A

\* Under a former section of which the section here quoted is an amendment, "to 14 years"—now "to 15 years"—can not be construed to extend beyond the time when the child becomes 14 years of age.—Attorney General (1904)

\* The ages are from the time the child becomes 8 years old until he becomes 15 years old.—State Superintendent of Public Instruction (1913)

TABLE 5.—COMPULSORY

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References  I	Application of act		
	Age  <i>Exemptions</i>  II	Occupations or es- tablishments  <i>Exemptions</i>  III	Localities   IV
KANSAS—Continued	B 14 to 15 [See note in column I]  <i>Exemptions:</i> If able to read and write English and regularly employed for his own support or the support of those dependent on him, child is partially exempted—See provisions in C, below Other exemptions same as in A, above, excluding subdivision (3)		
	C 14 to 15 (if able to read and write English and regularly employed for his own support or the support of those dependent on him) [See note in column I]  <i>Exemptions:</i> Same as in A, above, excluding subdivision (3)		
KENTUCKY  Statutes 1915 s 4426a.5, 4432, 4449, 1523, 4521a.1–4521a.4	A “Between the ages of 7 and 12 years, inclusive”  <i>Exemptions:</i> On excuse by county board of education upon satisfactory showing to county superintendent of schools that child is not in proper physical or mental condition to attend school		“Within the boundary of the county school district law”
St 1915 s 2978c.1, 2978c.2, 2978c.4, 2978c.6, 2978c.7, 4426a.5, 4432, 4449, 1523  [The law tabulated in B and C applies to children “between the ages of 7 and 16 years inclusive”]	B 7 to 14 [See note in column I]  <i>Exemptions:</i> On excuse by local board of education or school board upon certificate from health officer that child is not in proper physical or mental condition to attend school		Any city of first, second, third, or fourth class
	C 14 to 16 [See note in column I]  <i>Exemptions:</i> Child having employment certificate Other exemptions same as in B, above		Same as in B, above
LOUISIANA  1910 A 222 s 1 (as amended by 1912 A 232), 3, 5–7 Wolf’s Revised Laws Supplement 1904–1908 v 3 p 230; 1908 A 48 s 1	A “Between the ages of 8 and 14 years, inclusive”  <i>Exemptions:</i> On excuse by attendance or truant officers upon satisfactory evidence of one of the following reasons: (1) Completion of elementary school course; (2) If public school facilities within 20 city blocks of child’s home are not adequate to accommodate such child; (3) If bodily or mental condition is such as would prevent or render inadvisable attendance at school or application to study (this excuse valid for not more than 3 months)		Parish of Orleans

## SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—Continued

notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind ]

Required attendance			Enforcement	
Day school V	Evening school VI	Continuation school VII	1. Enforcing authorities—D u t y; Power only 2. Penalties—(a) For parent, etc.; (b) For employer, etc. VIII	
Same as in A, above			1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	B
8 consecutive weeks			1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	C
Entire session			1. Duty Subdistrict trustees or other local school officers, and county boards of education: Upon complaint of teachers  2(a). First offense Minimum—\$5 Maximum—\$20 2(a). Subsequent offense Minimum—\$10 Maximum—\$50	A
Same as in A, above			1. Duty Truant officers: Have duty of enforcement; For powers of inspection, see Table 2, A-IX]  2(a). First offense Maximum—\$25 2(a). Subsequent offense Maximum—\$100 or imprisonment for 50 days, or both	B
Same as in A, above			1. Same as in B, above 2. Same as in B, above	C
Entire session			1. Duty Attendance or truant officers: Have duty of enforcement; May inspect establishments where children may be employed  2(a). First offense Maximum—\$5 2(a). Subsequent offense Maximum—\$10	A

TABLE 5.—COMPULSORY

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References  I	Application of act		
	Age  Exemptions  II	Occupations or es- tablishments  Exemptions  III	Localities  IV
LOUISIANA—Con- tinued	B 14 to 16  <i>Exemptions:</i> If regularly and lawfully engaged at least 6 hours each day in useful em- ployment or service Other exemptions same as in A, above		Same as in A, above
1914 A 91 s 1, 2	C 8 to 14  <i>Exemptions:</i> (1) If physically or mentally unable or unfit to attend school (2) If the sole dependence of infirm persons or a mother or sisters in neces- sitous circumstances, the same to ap- pear from a certificate signed by local superintendent of schools		Any city of over 25,000, except Par- ish of Or- leans
MAINE  Revised Statutes 1903 C 15 s 37 (as amended by 1911 C 121), 49 (as amended by 1909 C 57), 51 (as amended by 1913 C 79), 96 (as amended by 1909 C 87) 1915 C 327 s 2	A 7 to 14  <i>Exemptions:</i> (1) On excuse from superintending school committee or local superintend- ent of schools, or teachers acting under direction of either, for necessary ab- sence (2) Superintending school commit- tee may exclude child whose physical or mental condition makes attendance inexpedient		
	B 14 to 15  <i>Exemptions:</i> Child who has "work permit" [For educational and other requirements therefor, see Tables 2 and 3] Other exemptions same as in A, above		
	C 15 to 16  <i>Exemptions:</i> If able to read and write simple Eng- lish sentences Other exemptions same as in B, above		
	D 16 to 17  <i>Exemptions:</i> If able to read and write simple Eng- lish sentences Other exemptions same as in A, above		

## SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—Continued

notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Required attendance			Enforcement	
Day school V	Evening school VI	Continuation school VII	1. Enforcing authorities—D u t y; Power only 2. Penalties—(a) For parent, etc.; (b) For employer, etc. VIII	
Same as in A, above			1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	B
4 months if separate public schools for the races are open for that time; otherwise, entire "public-school term"			1. [No specific provision] 2(a). Any offense Minimum—\$10 Maximum—\$100	C
Entire session			1. Duty Truant officers: Shall put truant child in school; Shall investigate violations, report to superintending school committee, and, if so directed by said committee or by local superintendent of schools, prosecute offenders; May inspect manufacturing, mechanical, mercantile, and other business establishments during school hours when so directed by above superintendent or committee 1. Power only Agents appointed by State superintendent of schools for townships 2(a). Each offense Maximum—\$25 or imprisonment for 30 days [For slightly lower penalty for person responsible for truant, see R S 1903 C 15 s 53 (as amended by 1905 C 48)]	A
Same as in A, above			1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	B
Same as in A, above			1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	C
Same as in A, above			1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	D

TABLE 5.—COMPULS

[In reading this analysis, the explai

State References  I	Application of act		
	Age  Exemptions  II	Occupations or es- tablishments  Exemptions  III	Localit  IV
<b>MARYLAND</b>  Annotated Code 1911 v 3 (1914) art 77 s 153, 153A, 154-157, 159, 160, 166  [The amending act— chapter 173 of the Acts of 1912—pro- vides in section 4 that “nothing in this act [s 153-172] shall be taken to apply to Howard, Kent, Anne Arundel, Worcester, St. Marys, and Som- erset Counties, but the existing laws which this act under- takes to repeal and reenact shall remain in force as far as they now apply to the said * * * counties” enumerated above. The act of 1902, which this act re- pealed and reenacted, did not apply to the counties herein men- tioned; thus it would appear that the com- pulsory school law can not apply to these counties]	A 8 to 14  <i>Exemptions:</i> (1) On excuse by local superintend- ent or principal of school or his deputy, for necessary absence (2) If mental or physical condition is such as to render instruction inexpe- dient or impracticable		Baltimor
	B 8 to 14  <i>Exemptions:</i> Same as in A, above		Any co (exclt Balti city) v board school missi shall proves of law, appoint tenda officer officers the enl ment a vided 1913 C but no apply t tain co ties note in umn I]
	C 14 to 16  <i>Exemptions:</i> If regularly and lawfully employed to labor at home or elsewhere Other exemptions same as in A, above		Same as above
	D 14 to 16  <i>Exemptions:</i> Same as in C, above		Same as above
<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>  Revised Laws 1902 C 44 s 1 (as amended by 1913 C 779 s 1 and by 1915 C 81 s 1), 2 (as amended by 1913 C 779 s 2 and by 1915 C 81 s 2) R L 1902 C 46 s 13 (as amended by 1913 C 779 s 12)	A 7 to 14  <i>Exemptions:</i> If physical or mental condition is such as to render attendance inexpedient or impracticable		
	B 14 to 16  <i>Exemptions:</i> If child has such ability to read, write, and spell in English as is required for completion of fourth grade and either has employment certificate and is engaged in some regular em- ployment or business for at least 6 hours per day, or has written per- mission from local school superin- tendent to be employed at home Other exemptions same as in A, above		

<sup>1</sup> On Jan. 1, 1915, the law was in force in the following counties: Dorchester, Frederick, Harford, Somery, Baltimore, Caroline, and Talbot

OL ATTENDANCE—Continued

[ pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Required attendance			Enforcement	
Day school	Evening school	Continuation school	1. Enforcing authorities—D u t y; Power only 2. Penalties—(a) For parent, etc.; (b) For employer, etc.	
V	VI	VII	VIII	
school year			1. Duty Attendance officers: Have duty of enforcement; May inspect all establishments where minors are employed  2(a). Each offense Maximum—\$5	A
(at least 4 ths) prescrib- ed by local board of county school commissioners			1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	B
as in A, above			1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	C
as in B, above			1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	D
session			1. Duty Attendance officers: Have duties and powers as spec- ified in D, below  2(a). Any offense Maximum—\$20	A
as in A, above			1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	B



TABLE 5.—COMPULSORY

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References  I	Application of act		
	Age  <i>Exemptions</i>  II	Occupations or es- tablishments  <i>Exemptions</i>  III	Localities  IV
<b>MASSACHUSETTS—Continued</b>  R L 1902 C 42 s 11 (as amended by 1914 C 590) 1913 C 467 s 1, 3, 4	<b>C</b> 16 to 21 (if illiterate)  <i>Exemptions:</i> If physical or mental condition is such as to render attendance at school harmful or impracticable		Same as in D, below
R L 1902 C 42 s 11 (as amended by 1914 C 590) R L 1902 C 46 s 13 (as amended by 1913 C 779 s 12) R L 1902 C 108 s 8 (as amended by 1907 C 413) 1909 C 514 s 17 (as amended by 1912 C 191), 62 (as amended by 1913 C 779 s 20), 63 (as amended by 1913 C 779 s 21), 64 (as amended by 1913 C 779 s 22), 66 (as amended by 1913 C 779 s 23) 1912 C 726 s 5, 11	<b>D</b> 16 to 21 (if child has not such ability to read, write, and spell in English as is required for completion of fourth grade)	Manufacturing establishment Mechanical establishment Mercantile establishment Factory Workshop  [See column IV]	Where a public evening school is maintained  (Evening schools must be maintained in town or city where 20 or more educational certificates have been issued during preceding year to persons not possessing such ability to read, write, and spell in English as is required for completion of fourth grade)
1909 C 514 s 17 (as amended by 1912 C 191), 57 (as amended by 1913 C 779 s 15) 1913 C 805 s 1, 4-7	<b>E</b> 14 to 16 (if regularly employed 6 or more hours per day and having employment certificate)	Any occupation or employment in which employment certificates are issued [See column IV]	Where school committee has established continuation schools, <sup>1</sup> committee, with consent of State board of education, may require attendance

<sup>1</sup> Such schools have been established in Boston and attendance is compulsory

## SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—Continued

notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind)

Required attendance			Enforcement	
Day school V	Evening school VI	Continuation school VII	1. Enforcing authorities—D u t y; Power only 2. Penalties—(a) For parent, etc.; (b) For employer, etc. VIII	
[See column VI]	Attendance during entire session or at day school		1. [There is no specific provision, but the act is enforced by the attendance officers] 2. Same as in A. above	C
[See column VI]	Child must be a regular attendant at day or evening school and present to employer each week record of such attendance		1. Duty Inspectors of State board of labor and industries Attendance officers: Have duty of enforcement; [For powers of inspection, see Table 2, A-IX] 2(b). Each offense Maximum—\$100	D
		4 hours per week, between 8 a. m. and 6 p. m. of working-day, and reckoned as part of legal working hours. Attendance may be required—See column IV	1. Duty Local superintendent of schools or his deputy 2(b). Each offense Minimum—\$10 Maximum—\$100 (Above penalty is incurred for employing child after official notification that he is not attending school) (Employment certificate may be revoked for noncompliance with law)	E

TABLE 5.—COMPULSOR

[In reading this analysis, the explana

State References I	Application of act		
	Age Exemptions II	Occupations or es- tablishment Exemptions III	Localities IV
<b>MICHIGAN</b>  Howell's Annotated Statutes 1913 s 9908, 10110 (as amended by 1913 No 47), 10111- 10113  [For law providing for poor relief for child unable to attend school on account of poverty, and requir- ing attendance, see H A S 1913 s 3578- 3581]	A 7 to 14  <i>Exemptions:</i> (1) If physically unable to attend (Truant officer may require certificate from competent physician) (2) If under 9 years of age and living more than 2½ miles from nearest pub- lic school, unless transportation is provided		
	B 14 to 16  <i>Exemptions:</i> (1) Child who has completed eighth grade, secured permit required by law for employment (which, however, can not be secured under 15—See pro- visions in Table 2, A, and Table 3, A), and is "regularly employed at some lawful work if physically able to do so" (2) If services are essential to sup- port of parents, on excuse from county commissioner of schools or county superintendent of schools, on the rec- ommendation of district board of edu- cation, which board "shall certify to the facts" [If such child has obtained employment permit (see provisions in Table 2, A, and Table 3, A) he must return to school if unemployed—See Table 3, A-IV] (3) If physically unable to attend (Truant officer may require certificate from competent physician)		
<b>MINNESOTA</b>  General Statutes 1913 s 2979-2982, 2984-2986, 3819, 3847	A 8 to 14  <i>Exemptions:</i> On excuse from district school board upon any of the following conditions being shown to its satisfaction: (1) On completion of the studies ordinarily required in the eighth grade; (2) If there is no public school within reasonable distance of child's residence, or if conditions of weather or travel make attendance impossi- ble; (3) If child's bodily or mental con- dition is such as to prevent attend- ance at school or application to study for period required If attending upon instruction accord- ing to the ordinances of some church		[See column V]
	B 11 to 16  <i>Exemptions:</i> [See column V for partial exemption in certain localities] Other exemptions same as in A, above		[See column V]

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—Continued

notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Required attendance			Enforcement	
Day school V	Evening school VI	Continuation school VII	1. Enforcing authorities—D u t y; Power only 2. Penalties—(a) For parent, etc.; (b) For employer, etc. VIII	
Entire school year			1. Duty Truant officers or police officers acting as truant officers  2(a). Any offense Minimum—\$5 or imprisonment for 2 days, or both Maximum—\$50 or imprisonment for 90 days, or both	A
Same as in A, above			1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	B
Entire school session except that in districts where terms of different schools are of different lengths, attendance may be for shorter term			1. Duty Truant officers: Have duty of enforcement; May inspect all places where labor is employed State department of labor and industries: Shall assist in enforcement; Has powers of truant officers [See G S 1913 s 2986]; May revoke excuses granted by district school board [see column II] if granted without proper or sufficient cause City or county superintendent, or superintendent of district maintaining a high school, or principal of graded school: Shall report violations to county attorney and file complaint upon his request  2(a). Any offense Maximum—\$50 or imprisonment for 30 days	A
Same as in A, above, except that in places other than cities of the first or second class, child whose help may be required in any permitted occupation in or about the home of his parent or guardian may be excused from attendance between Apr. 1 and Nov. 1			1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	B

TABLE 5.—COMPULSORY

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References  I	Application of act		
	Age  Exemptions  II	Occupations or es- tablishments  Exemptions  III	Localities  IV
MISSISSIPPI  [No provisions]			
MISSOURI  Revised Statutes 1909 v 3 s 10790, 10896, 10897 (as amended by 1911 p 132), 10898, 10901, 10906, 10907 (as amended by 1911 p 132), 10908, 10909, 10912	A 8 to 14  <i>Exemptions:</i> Child may be temporarily excused if any of the following facts be shown to satisfaction of court of competent jurisdiction: (1) Child has certificate of gradua- tion from common-school course; (2) Parent or guardian, through extreme destitution, is unable to provide proper clothing; (3) There is no public school taught within 2½ miles of child's resi- dence by nearest traveled road; (4) Child is mentally or physically incapacitated to attend school for the whole or any part of required period		
	B 14 to 16  <i>Exemptions:</i> If actually, regularly, and lawfully en- gaged in useful employment or serv- ice [In places of 500,000 or over (St. Louis) it is specified that this em- ployment shall be for at least 6 hours per day] Other exemptions same as in A, above		
MONTANA  Revised Codes 1907 s 1660, 1669 1913 C 76 s 512, 1100, 1102-1105  [For provision requir- ing poor relief to be given child unable to attend school on ac- count of poverty and requiring subsequent attendance of such child, see 1913 C 76 s 1108]	A 8 to 14  <i>Exemptions:</i> (1) On excuse from county superin- tendent of schools when in his judg- ment the distance makes such attend- ance an undue hardship (2) On excuse from city or district superintendent of schools, clerk of board of trustees, or principal of pri- vate or parochial school on satisfactory showing that bodily or mental condi- tion does not permit its attendance at school (Refusal of school official to grant exemption for above excuses is subject to appeal to district court of the county) [Child under 14 who "has success- fully completed" public-school studies would appear to be exempt if em- ployed in occupations from which he is not excluded by minimum age laws (see Table 1) since such child can obtain an age and schooling certificate —See Table 2, A]		
	B 14 to 16  <i>Exemptions:</i> If able to read and write the English language and engaged in some regu- lar employment Other exemptions same as in A, above		

**SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—Continued**

notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Required attendance			Enforcement	
Day school V	Evening school VI	Continuation school VII	1. Enforcing authorities—D u t y; Power only 2. Penalties—(a) For parent, etc.; (b) For employer, etc. VIII	
Three-fourths of time school is in session except in cities of 500,000 or over (St. Louis) where attendance for entire school session is required			1. Duty Attendance officers: Have duty of enforcement; May inspect office, factory, or business house where children under 16 are employed Clerk of district: Where there are no attendance officers  2(a). Any offense Minimum—\$10 or imprisonment for 2 days, or both Maximum—\$25 or imprisonment for 10 days, or both	A
Same as in A, above			1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	B
Entire school session			1. Duty Truant officers: Have duty of enforcement; May inspect all places where children are employed State bureau of child and animal protection: Was created "for the purpose of enforcing the laws * * * pertaining to children"; Has powers of inspection  2(a). Any offense Minimum—\$5 Maximum—\$20	A
Same as in A, above			1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	B

TABLE 5.—COMPI

[In reading this analysis, the ex

State References  I	Application of act		
	Age  Exemptions  II	Occupations or es- tablishments  Exemptions  III	Loc   I
NEBRASKA  Revised Statutes 1913 s 3585, 6924-6926, 6928	A 7 to 14  <i>Exemptions:</i> (1) Because of physical or mental in- capacity for school work, such inca- pacity, if school authorities so desire, to be determined by physician em- ployed by them (2) If living more than 2 miles from school by the nearest practicable road unless free transportation is furnished		Other city rop cit dist
	B 14 to 15  <i>Exemptions:</i> If legally and regularly employed for his own support or the support of those actually dependent upon him [For school attendance which may be required of these children if non- graduate, and which is obligatory under certain conditions, see provi- sions in E, below] Other exemptions same as in A, above		Same abo
	C 7 to 14  <i>Exemptions:</i> Same as in A, above		City rop city dist
	D 14 to 16  <i>Exemptions:</i> Same as in B, above		Same abo
R S 1913 s 3576, 3582, 3583, 3585  [For law according to which evening or other school attend- ance equivalent to the evening-school attendance tabulated in column IV, may be required of child 14 to 16 in city and metropolitan city school districts, and 14 to 15 in other places, if he is "le- gally and regularly employed for his own support or the sup- port of those actually dependent upon him," see R S 1913 s 6924-6926]	E 14 to 16 (if child has not completed eighth grade)	Manufacturing es- tablishment Mercantile institu- tion Theater Concert hall Place of amuse- ment Store Office Hotel Laundry Bowling alley Passenger or freight elevator Factory Workshop Messenger for the above Driver for the above  [See column IV]	City o whe lic sch mai for the wee yea ing wee hou ever (Whe sche mai as the men cate sary ploy thes pati not suec who con eigh

L ATTENDANCE—Continued

pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Required attendance			Enforcement	
school	Evening school	Continuation school		
V	VI	VII	VIII	
ks; where term is , two-thirds m, but in ase for not an 12 weeks			1. Enforcing authorities—D u t y; Power only 2. Penalties—(a) For parent, etc.; (b) For employer, etc.	
			1. Duty Truant officers: Have duties as specified in E, below County superintendent of public in- struction: On complaint of school authorities  2(a). Any offense Minimum—\$5 Maximum—\$25	A
in A, above			1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	B
chool year			1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	C
in C, above			1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	D
	Regular attend- ance certified weekly by teacher of school attended		1. Duty State deputy commissioner of labor Truant officers: Have duty of enforcement; Shall inspect establishments enumerated in Table 2, A-III 1. Power only Any person: May cause enforcement  2(b). Each offense Maximum—\$50	E



TABLE 5.—COMPULSORY

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References  I	Application of act		
	Age  Exemptions  II	Occupations or es- tablishments  Exemptions  III	Localities  IV
<b>NEVADA</b>  [For powers of legisla- ture to pass compul- sory school-attend- ance laws, see con- stitution art 11 s 2]  Revised Laws 1912 s 3365 (as amended by 1913 C 113), 3443, 3445- 3447, 3449	<b>A 8 to 16</b>  <i>Exemptions:</i> (1) Upon completion of eighth grade (2) Upon presentation to district board of school trustees of satisfactory evidence that child's labor is necessary for its own or its parent's support [But 1913 C 232 s 1 fixes a minimum age of 14 for any employment during school hours—See Table 1, A] (3) When residence, in judgment of deputy superintendent, is located at such a distance from a public school as to render attendance impracticable or unsafe (4) On certificate from any reputa- ble physician that physical or mental condition is such as to prevent or ren- der inadvisable attendance at school or application to study [See Tables 2 and 3, A, for provisions for the granting of employment per- mit, which might be construed to constitute an exemption from school attendance]		
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>  Public Statutes 1901 C 93 s 14 (as amended by 1913 C 221), 15 (as amended by 1901 C 61), 18 P S 1901 C 92 s 17, 18 P S 1901 C 92 p 301 (as amended by 1905 C 91)  [For power of districts to make by-laws com- pelling children 6 to 16 to attend school, see P S 1901 C 93 s 6]	<b>A 8 to 14</b>  <i>Exemptions:</i> On excuse from district school board because physical or mental condi- tion is such as to prevent attendance		Districts "in which a pub- lic school is annually taught".
	<b>B 14 to 16</b>  <i>Exemptions:</i> On completion of course of study pre- scribed for elementary schools Other exemptions same as in A, above		Same as in A, above
	<b>C Any minor (if unable to read and write simple English sentences) [See note in column I]</b>  <i>Exemptions:</i> On permit from local superintendent of schools or school board if minor's physical condition would render school attendance in addition to daily labor prejudicial to health, pro- vided that a satisfactory certificate to this effect from regular practicing physician be presented	<b>Manufacturing es- tablishment Mechanical em- ployment Mercantile em- ployment Any other em- ployment</b>  [See column IV]	Where a free public evening school is maintained

SCHOOL

notes on pg.

TABLE 5.—COMPULSORY

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References  I	Application of act		
	Age  <i>Exemptions</i>  II	Occupations or es- tablishments  <i>Exemptions</i>  III	Localities   IV
<b>NEW JERSEY</b>  1914 C 223 s 2, 4, 15-18 1913 C 221 s 4 (as amended by 1915 C 224)  [Parent or guardian "willfully failing to provide * * * regular school edu- cation as required by law" incurs a maximum penalty of fine of \$100 or im- prisonment for 1 year, or both—1915 C 246 s 1, 2]	A 7 to 14  <i>Exemptions:</i> If it be shown to the satisfaction of the district board of education that child's mental or bodily condition is such as to prevent attendance at school		
	B 14 to 16  <i>Exemptions:</i> If child has been granted an "age and schooling certificate" (see Table 2, A) and is regularly and lawfully employed in some useful occupa- tion or service (If unemployed, he must return to school) Other exemptions same as in A, above		
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>  [For constitutional provision concerning compulsory school- attendance require- ments, see constitu- tion art 12 s 3]  Statutes 1915 s 4857, 4858, 4960-4962	A 7 to 14  <i>Exemptions:</i> (1) On certificate from regular prac- ticing physician that child is phys- ically unfit for school duties (2) If living more than 3 miles from a public school		

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—Continued

notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Required attendance			Enforcement	
Day school V	Evening school VI	Continuation school VII	1. Enforcing authorities—D u t y; Power only 2. Penalties—(a) For parent, etc.; (b) For employer, etc.  VIII	
Entire school ses- sion			1. Duty Attendance officers: Have duty of enforcement; May inspect mercantile estab- lishments Sheriff and his officers, all police officers and constables: Shall assist attendance officers in the performance of their duty  2(a). Any offense Maximum—\$50 or imprisonment for 1 year, or both (The above penalty is found in 1914 C 223 s 15. The following penalty is found in 1913 C 221 s 4, as amended by 1915 C 224) 2(a). First offense Maximum—\$5 2(a). Subsequent offense Maximum—\$25 [See note in column I]	A
Same as in A. above			1. Duty Same as in A, above, and also, Supervisor of school exemption cer- tificates (officer who issues em- ployment certificates): Shall enforce attendance of child having age and schooling certifi- cate who fails to secure employ- ment  2. Same as in A, above, in- cluding bracketed note	B
Entire school year			1. Duty School directors or local school board County superintendents: Shall require school directors to enforce law, and have "general supervisory powers" Presiding judge of district court: Must, at each session of the court, give substance of law as a special charge to grand jury  2(a). Any offense Minimum—\$5 or imprisonment Maximum—\$25 or imprisonment for 10 days	A

TABLE 5.—COMPULE

[In reading this analysis, the exple

State References  I	Application of act		
	Age  Exemptions  II	Occupations or es- tablishments  Exemptions  III	Localit  IV
<b>NEW YORK</b>  Consolidated Laws 1910 v 8 Education C 16: Art 23 s 621 (as amended by 1911 C 710 and by 1913 C 511), 624, 625, 632, 633 subdivision 3, 636; Art 24 s 650 (as amended by 1914 C 480), 651, 652 Greater New York Charter 1901 C 461 s 1069 subdivision 8 (as added by 1914 C 479 s 1)	A 7 to 14  <i>Exemptions:</i> If not in proper physical or mental condition to attend school		City or s district ing a p latio 5,000 or and em ing a s intenda schools
	B 14 to 16  <i>Exemptions:</i> If regularly and lawfully engaged in useful employment or service and having an employment certificate Other exemptions same as in A, above		Same as above
	C 8 to 14  <i>Exemptions:</i> Same as in A, above		Else w than specifi A, abo
	D 14 to 16  <i>Exemptions:</i> If having proper working papers and regularly and lawfully engaged in useful employment or service Other exemptions same as in A, above		Same as above
C L 1910 v 8 Educa- tion C 16: Art 23 s 622 (as amended by 1913 C 748), 628 (as amended by 1913 C 748)	E Boy 14 to 16 (if in possession of an em- ployment certificate)  <i>Exemptions:</i> If holding a certificate of graduation from the elementary school or the preacademic certificate issued by the regents, or certificate of completion of an elementary course issued by the education department, or if attending continuation school—See provisions in F, below	Any occupation [See column IV]	Any cit firs s e c class
	F 14 to 16 (if regularly employed and if in possession of an employment cer- tificate)  <i>Exemptions:</i> If holding a certificate of graduation from the elementary school or a pre- academic certificate of completion of the elementary course issued by the education department, or if receiving instruction approved by the board of education	Any occupation [See column IV]	City or trict part-ti conti tion se a r e lished local of educ require tendar

**SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—Continued**

notes on pp. 467-476 should be borne in mind]

Required attendance			Enforcement	
Day school V	Evening school VI	Continuation school VII	1. Enforcing authorities—D u t y; Power only 2. Penalties—(a) For parent, etc.; (b) For employer, etc. VIII	
Entire session, which shall not be less than 100 days			<p>1. Duty State commissioner of education: Shall supervise enforcement Superintendent of schools: Shall supervise enforcement within city, union free school district, or common-school district whose limits include in whole or in part an incorporated village Attendance officers: May inspect any establishment; Shall perform duties in connection with enforcement prescribed by superintendent of schools in localities specified above, and by Bureau of Compulsory Education in New York City</p> <p>2(a). First offense Maximum—\$5 or imprisonment for 5 days 2(a). Subsequent offense Maximum—\$50 or imprisonment for 30 days, or both</p>	A
Entire session			<p>1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above</p>	B
Same as in B, above			<p>1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above</p>	C
Same as in B, above			<p>1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above</p>	D
	6 hours each week for 16 weeks		<p>1. Same as in A, above 2(b). First offense Minimum—\$20 Maximum—\$50 2(b). Subsequent offense Minimum—\$50 Maximum—\$200</p>	E
		Not less than 4 hours nor more than 8 hours per week for 36 weeks, between 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. of any workday. Attendance may be required— See column IV	<p>1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in E, above</p>	F

TABLE 5.—COMPULSOR

[In reading this analysis, the explana

State References  I	Application of act		
	Age  Exemptions  II	Occupations or es- tablishments  Exemptions  III	Localities  IV
<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>  [For powers of general assembly to enact compulsory school-attendance laws, see constitution art 9 s 15]  Pell's Revisal of 1908 Supplement 1913 C 89 s 4092a(1) as amended by 1915 C 236 s 3(a), 4092a(2), 4092a(4), 4092a(5) as reenacted by 1915 C 236 s 3 (b), 4092a(6) as reenacted by 1915 C 236 s 3(c), 4092a(8), 4092a(9), 4092a(11), 4148 as reenacted by 1915 C 236 s 1(f)  [For exemption from attendance if child has not necessary books and clothing, and requirement for attendance after aid has been provided, by charity or otherwise, see P R 1908 Supp 1913 C 89 s 4092a(2)]	A 8 to 12 <sup>1</sup>  <i>Exemptions:</i> (1) If because of extreme poverty services of child are necessary for his own support or support of his parents, as attested by affidavits of parents and such witnesses as attendance officers may require (2) If living 2½ miles by the nearest traveled route from the schoolhouse (3) If physical or mental condition, as attested by "legally qualified physician before any court having jurisdiction under this act," renders attendance impracticable or inexpedient		All counties of the State except Mitchell and Polk Counties, except that this act shall not affect or repeal any existing local laws requiring compulsory school attendance
	B 8 to 15  <i>Exemptions:</i> Same as in A, above		Mitchell County
	C 7 to 15  <i>Exemptions:</i> Same as in A, above		Polk County
<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>  Compiled Laws 1913 s 1195, 1342, 1344, 1345	A "Of or between the ages of 8 and 15"  <i>Exemptions:</i> On excuse from district school board or local board of education when it is shown to their satisfaction that one of the following reasons exists: (1) If child has acquired the branches of learning taught in the public schools; (2) If "child is actually necessary to the support of the family;" (3) If physical or mental condition (as declared by a licensed physician, if required by the board) is such as to render such attendance inexpedient or impracticable; (4) If no school is taught the requisite length of time within 2½ miles of residence by nearest route, unless free transportation has been provided		

<sup>1</sup>The county board of education or the school board of trustees of any town of 2,000 or more may extend this age to 13 or 14 years

OL ATTENDANCE—Continued

pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Required attendance			Enforcement	
school	Evening school	Continuation school	1. Enforcing authorities—Duty; Power only 2. Penalties—(a) For parents, etc.; (b) For employer, etc.	
V	VI	VII	VIII	
ths of the l term of year			1. Duty Attendance officers: Have duty of enforcement; May inspect any office, factory, or business house employing children to enforce these provi- sions, and require birth certificate or affidavit of age if there is doubt as to child's age 1. Power only County boards of education: May "make such rules as they may deem best to secure attend- ance of all children between the ages of 8 and 12 years" 2(a). Any offense Minimum—\$5 Maximum—\$25	A
in A, above			1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	B
in A, above			1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	C
school ses-			1. Duty Truant officers County superintendent of schools or, in special or independent districts, the superintendent or principal of schools 2(a). First offense Minimum—\$5 Maximum—\$20 2(a). Subsequent offense Minimum—\$10 Maximum—\$50	A



TABLE 5.—COMPU

[In reading this analysis, the exp

State References  I	Application of act		
	Age  Exemptions  II	Occupations or es- tablishments  Exemptions  III	Loca  IV
<b>OHIO</b>  Page and Adams' An- notated General Code 1912 s 871-22 (as added by 1913 p 95), 871-24 (as added by 1913 p 95), 980, 6250, 7762, 7763 (as amend- ed by 1914 p 232), 7764 (as amended by 1913 p 864), 7766 (as amended by 1914 p 129), 7767 (as amend- ed by 1913 p 864), 7770 (as amended by 1913 p 864), 7771-7773 (as amended by 1914 p 225), 7794, 12974, 12977, 12982, 12983, 12986  [For provisions for the granting of such re- lief as will enable him to attend school to child unable to do so because absolutely required to work for the support of him- self or others, see P & A A G C 1912 s 7777]	<b>A</b> Boy 8 to 15 Girl 8 to 16  <i>Exemptions:</i> On excuse from superintendent of public schools, or by principal of private or parochial school (subject, upon refusal, to appeal to judge of juvenile court of county), upon satis- factory showing that the bodily or mental condition of child does not permit of its attendance		
	<b>B</b> Boy 15 to 16  <i>Exemptions:</i> If he has passed a satisfactory sixth- grade test in reading, spelling, writ- ing, English grammar, geography, and arithmetic and is engaged in some regular employment. If un- employed, he must return to school within 2 weeks; if, in opinion of local superintendent of schools or his deputy, employment is lost by rea- son of persistent, willful misconduct or continuous inconstancy, he may be placed in school until the close of current school year Other exemptions same as in A, above		
	<b>C</b> [Boy] 15 to 16  <i>Exemptions:</i> Child who has satisfactorily com- pleted eighth grade	Engaging in regu- lar employ- ment [See col- umn IV]	In pl wher trict of e tion lsbe tim scho chi over are e in em men

<sup>1</sup> Such schools have been established in Cincinnati, Dayton, and possibly in other places

## SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—Continued

notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Required attendance			Enforcement	
Day school V	Evening school VI	Continuation school VII	1. Enforcing authorities—D u t y; Power only 2. Penalties—(a) For parent, etc.; (b) For employer, etc. VIII	
Full time that the school attended (public, private, or parochial) is in session, which shall in no case be less than 28 weeks			<p>1. Duty Truant officers: Have duty of enforcement; May inspect all places where children are employed State industrial commission</p> <p>2(a). Any offense Minimum—\$5 Maximum—\$20 (Above penalty is incurred for not sending to school child 8 to 14 or child 14 to 16 if it has not passed a satisfactory fifth-grade test or is not regularly employed, unless parent "proves his inability so to do." The compulsory school law was amended in 1913, making the age period for boys from 8 to 15 and for girls from 8 to 16, but the penalty was not amended. The general penalty, however—a maximum fine of \$50—provided by section 12983 of the Code, would appear to apply to other violations) (Any person convicted of a violation of any law relating to the compulsory education of minors, who again violates any such law, shall be imprisoned for not less than 10 nor more than 30 days)</p>	A
Same as in A, above			<p>1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above</p>	B
		8 hours per week, between 8 a. m. and 5 p. m., during school term	<p>1. Duty State industrial commission Truant officers: Have duties and powers as specified in A, above</p> <p>2(b). Any offense Minimum—\$25 (for officer, etc., of corporation) Maximum—\$50 (for any person) (Any person convicted of a violation of any law relating to the compulsory education or employment of minors, who again violates any such law, shall be imprisoned for not less than 10 nor more than 30 days)</p>	C

TABLE 5.—COMPULSORY

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References  I	Application of act		
	Age  <i>Exemptions</i>  II	Occupations or es- tablishments  <i>Exemptions</i>  III	Localities   IV
<b>OKLAHOMA</b>  [For duty of legislature to enact compulsory school-attendance laws, see constitution art 13 s 4]  1913 C 219 art 13 s 1, 2, 5 1913 C 219 art 9 s 1, 3, 6, 8  [For provision granting scholarship to child whose wages are necessary for support of widowed mother, see 1913 C 219 art 13 s 4]	A 8 to 16  <i>Exemptions:</i> If mentally or physically unable to attend school, such disability to be determined by the school district board or board of education upon certificate from a duly licensed and practicing physician		
<b>OREGON</b>  Lord's Oregon Laws 1910 s 4119 (as amended by 1911 C 243), 4120, 4121 (as amended by 1911 C 243), 4123 (as amended by 1911 C 243), 4124, 4125, 4127, 4128	A "Between and including the ages of 9 and 15 years of age" <sup>1</sup>  <i>Exemptions:</i> (1) Upon acquirement of the ordinary branches of learning [taught in the grammar grades of the public schools], to be determined by district school board (2) If physically unable to attend school, on certificate of competent physician presented to truant officer (3) Child 9 to 10 living more than 1½ miles, child over 10 more than 3 miles, from a public school by the nearest traveled road if transportation is not furnished		
L O L 1910 s 5025 (as amended by 1911 C 138), 5032 (as amended by 1911 C 138), 5034 (as amended by 1911 C 138)  [The provision tabulated in B is amended by implication by section 4119 (as amended by 1911 C 243), as given in A, above]	B 9 to 16  <i>Exemptions:</i> Child 14 to 16 legally employed in some lawful work; if unemployed, child must return to school		

<sup>1</sup> "Between and including the ages of 9 and 15 years" has been ruled upon by the attorney general's office as ending with the fifteenth anniversary of the child's birth

L ATTENDANCE—Continued

p. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Required attendance			Enforcement	
school	Evening school	Continuation school	1. Enforcing authorities—D u t y; Power only 2. Penalties—(a) For parent, etc.; (b) For employer, etc.	
V	VI	VII	VIII	
nt of entire session  stitution— 4—directs islature to e for com- y attend- r "at least ths"]			1. Duty School district board or resident of district: Must file complaint of violations with township justice of the peace County superintendent of public instruction: On complaint of teachers  2(a). Any offense Minimum—\$10 Maximum—\$25	A
the num- of months school is anually			1. Duty Truant officers: Have duty of enforcement; [For other duties, see Table 2, A-IX] Justices of the peace: Shall prosecute upon complaint of truant officers  2(a). Any offense Minimum—\$5 or imprisonment for 2 days, or both Maximum—\$25 or imprisonment for 10 days, or both	A
chool term			1. Duty State board of inspectors of child labor or deputy of said board: May inspect factories, workshops, and mercantile establishments; Shall report violations therein to school authorities and to district attorney  2(a). Any offense Minimum—\$5 Maximum—\$25	B

TABLE 5.—COMPU

[In reading this analysis, the cry

State References  I	Application of act		
	Age  Exemptions  II	Occupations or es- tablishments  Exemptions  III	Loc  IV
<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>  1911 Pamphlet Laws 309 s 1414; Stewart's Purdon's Digest Sup- plement 1912 p 113 1911 P L 309 s 1415, 1416, 1418; S P D Supp 1912 p 114 1911 P L 309 s 1423; S P D Supp 1912 p 115 1911 P L 309 s 1425; S P D Supp 1912 p 116 (as amended by 1915 P L 228) 1911 P L 309 s 1428; S P D Supp 1912 p 116 1911 P L 309 s 1432, 1434; S P D Supp 1912 p 117	<b>A 8 to 14</b>  <i>Exemptions:</i> (1) On excuse from district board of school directors upon satisfactory evi- dence that mental, physical, or other urgent reasons (term "urgent reasons" shall be strictly construed) prevent school attendance or application to study (2) If child lives 2 miles from public school by the nearest traveled road and free transportation is not provided		
	<b>B 14 to 16</b>  <i>Exemptions:</i> If child has an employment certificate issued according to law, is able to read and write, and is regularly en- gaged in useful and lawful employ- ment or service during the time schools are in session Other exemptions same as in A, above		
1915 Pamphlet Laws 286 s 3, 4, 23, 24  [The act tabulated in C is in effect Jan. 1, 1916]	<b>C 14 to 16</b>  <i>Exemptions:</i> Where school is not "within reason- able access" to place of employment	Any occupation [See column IV]	Scho tric whk sche beer lish in a tric with sons cess of men adj dist
<b>PHILIPPINE ISLANDS</b>  [No provisions]			
<b>PORTO RICO</b>  Revised Statutes and Codes 1911 s 635  [For regulations by the provisions of a later law governing child 10 to 14 exempted from school attend- ance to go to work, see provisions in B and C, below]	<b>A 8 to 14</b>  <i>Exemptions:</i> (1) When school is not within rea- sonable distance from child's home or when accommodation can not be fur- nished at a school within reasonable distance from child's home (2) On completion of each grade of the course of study prescribed for the particular school [See note in column I]		

<sup>1</sup> School attended must be approved by State superintendent of public instruction. It may be o  
in the establishment where minor is employed or in a public school building or such other place  
of school directors may designate

L ATTENDANCE—Continued

p. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Required attendance			Enforcement	
school	Evening school	Continuation school	1. Enforcing authorities—D u t y; Power only 2. Penalties—(a) For parent, etc.; (b) For employer, etc.	
V	VI	VII	VIII	
term, but of school d- , in any dis- the fourth may reduce riod to 70 nt of the term			1. Duty Attendance officers: Have duty of enforcement; May inspect places where chil- dren are employed and demand employment certificates Superintendent of schools, super- vising principal, attendance offi- cer, or secretary of the board of school directors: On complaint  2(a). First offense Maximum—\$2 2(a). Subsequent offense Maximum—\$5	A
n A, above			1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	B
		8 hours per week between 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. of any day exclu- sive of Saturday to be considered as part of the working day or working week	1. Duty State commissioner of labor and in- dustry Attendance officers Police officers  2(b). Any offense Minimum—\$10 or imprisonment, or both Maximum—\$200 or imprisonment for 10 days, or both	C
ession]			1. Duty Municipal authorities upon notifica- tion from the teacher or from su- pervising principal of the munici- pality  2(a). First offense Public reprimand by judicial officer before whom tried 2(a). Second offense Maximum—\$5 2(a). Third offense Maximum—\$10	A

TABLE 5.—COMPULSORY  
[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References  I	Application of act		
	Age  Exemptions  II	Occupations or es- tablishments  Exemptions  III	Localities   IV
<b>PORTO RICO—Con- tinued</b>  1913 No 42 s 4-5 (as amended by 1913 Ex- traordinary Session No 139), 12-14 1913 Extraordinary Session No 139 s 6  [The provisions tabu- lated in B and C do not apply to children 10 to 14 who are em- ployed in picking or gathering coffee or in planting, picking, or tending in the field any agricultural or horticultural prod- ucts in company with or under the direct personal super- vision of their par- ents, guardians, or relatives over 16 years of age]	B 10 to 14  <i>Exemptions:</i> On permission to go to work in any lucrative occupation on the follow- ing certificates [For requirements, see provisions in A to C, inclusive, Tables 2 and 3]: (1) Educational certificate from department of education stating that the following has been completed: (a) If in country, work necessary for admission to the fourth grade of the public rural schools; (b) If in town, sixth grade of the public graded schools; (2) Poverty certificate from alcalde of municipality stating that neces- sity (as defined) exists and author- izing employment [For possible evening-school attendance required, see provisions in C, below]; (3) Employment certificate from alcalde of municipality stating that there are no schools within a reason- able distance of community where child lives wherein accommodation can be furnished and authorizing employment [For possible evening- school attendance required, see provisions in C, below] [See note in column I]		
	C 10 to 14 (when employed on alcalde's certificate—See provisions in B and C, Tables 2 and 3)  <i>Exemptions:</i> When "just cause" exists for nonat- tendance	Any lucrative oc- cupation during school hours [For definition of lucrative oc- cupation, see Table 1, A] [See column IV]  <i>Exemptions:</i> [See note in col- umn I]	Where child resides not more than 1 kilometer from a night school un- der the di- rection of the Depart- ment of Ed- ucation of Porto Rico
<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>  General Laws 1909 C 72 s 1, 3 G L 1909 C 66 s 15-17	A 7 to 14  <i>Exemptions:</i> Upon proof of any of the following facts, or presentation of a certificate from local school committee or issued under its direction setting forth that: (1) Child has completed elemen- tary studies taught in the first 8 years of school attendance, exclud- ing kindergarten; (2) Child's physical or mental con- dition is such as to render attend- ance inexpedient or impracticable; (3) Child is destitute of suitable clothing and parent or guardian is unable to provide same; (4) Child was excluded from school attendance "by virtue of some gen- eral law or regulation"		
	B 14 to 15  <i>Exemptions:</i> If lawfully employed at labor or at service or engaged in business Other exemptions same as in A, above		

SCHOOL

notes on pp.

12



TABLE 8.—COMPULS

[In reading this analysis, the expla

State References  I	Application of act		
	Age  Exemptions  II	Occupations or es- tablishments  Exemptions  III	Locali  IV
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>  1915 No 98 s 1, 2, 4-7  [For exemption from attendance in case parent is not able to provide necessary books and clothing, and requirement for attendance after aid has been provided by any means whatsoever, see 1915 No 98 s 2]	A 8 to 14  <i>Exemptions:</i> (1) If physical or mental condition, as attested by a legally qualified physician before the board of school trustees, is such as to render attendance impracticable or inexpedient (2) If residing 2½ miles from the schoolhouse by the nearest traveled route unless free transportation is provided (3) If child's services are necessary for support of himself or his parents, on account of extreme poverty, as attested by affidavit of parents and of such witnesses as the trustees of district may require (4) On temporary excuse from board of school trustees for good and sufficient reasons, said reasons and the duration of the excuse to be set forth in writing by said board [See column 5 for partial exemption in certain localities]		Any dist aggre of adje distr where jority qual electo mit a tion fo adopti this a where act iss ed by ity v a pop elec which be or in an trict u petiti one - f of the fied el and h tricts taini towne or mo habit upon s tion of jority boar school tees
	B 14 to 16  <i>Exemptions:</i> (1) If actually, regularly, and lawfully engaged in useful employment or service (2) If able to read and write simple English sentences Other exemptions same as in A, above		Same as above
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>  1907 C 135 art 4 s 99, 100 1913 C 192 s 3-4 (as added by 1915 C 169) 1907 C 135 art 7 s 148 (as amended by 1915 C 170), 149	A "Between the age of 8 and 16 years, both inclusive"  <i>Exemptions:</i> If child has completed 8th grade If parent or guardian shall "show" to local board of education or district school board or to court that: (1) Child has acquired the branches of learning taught in the public schools; (2) Child's physical or mental condition, as declared by a competent physician, is such as to render attendance unsafe or impracticable If in opinion of court or judge compulsory attendance "would impose conditions which would not be humane"		

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—Continued

notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Required attendance			Enforcement	
Day school	Evening school	Continuation school	1. Enforcing authorities—D u t y; Power only 2. Penalties—(a) For parent, etc.; (b) For employer, etc.	
V	VI	VII	VIII	
Entire term; 4 months, or full term if term is less than 4 months, for child living in agricultural district and engaged in work at home, whether attending district or town school			1. Duty Board of school trustees: Has duty of enforcement; May inspect office, factory, or business house  2(a). First offense Minimum—\$2 Maximum—\$25 2(a). Subsequent offense Minimum—\$5 Maximum—\$25 (Each day's violation a separate offense after expiration of 3 days from notification)	A
Same as in A, above			1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	B
Entire term, in absence of local regulation, but district board may decrease time to not less than 16 weeks per year after child has completed 6th grade			1. Duty Truant officers Teacher, member or agent of local board of education: Shall petition county court to inquire into violations, and case shall be tried 1. Power only Any reputable citizen: May petition as above  2(a). Any offense Minimum—\$10 Maximum—\$20	A

TABLE 5.—COMPULSORY

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References  I	Application of act		
	Age  Exemptions  II	Occupations or es- tablishments  Exemptions  III	Localities  IV
<b>TENNESSEE</b>  Shannon's Code 1906 s 1432 1907 C 236 s 14 (as amended by 1909 C 562), 17 (as amended by 1909 C 186, 576, by 1911 C 564, and by 1915 C 48, 113) 1913 C 9 s 1-3, 6, 7	A "Between the ages of 8 and 14, in- clusive"  <i>Exemptions:</i> On excuse (temporary) if it be shown to court of competent jurisdiction or county or city board of education that any of the following conditions exists: (1) Completion of elementary school course (including 8 grades), on certificate of principal of school at- tended; (2) Inability of parent or guardian, through extreme destitution, to pro- vide proper clothing for child (case shall be reported to poor officials); (3) If living more than 2 miles from a public school by nearest trav- eled road and no public transporta- tion is provided; (4) Mental or physical incapacity to attend school		[See column VI]
	B 14 to 16  <i>Exemptions:</i> If able to read and write, and actively, regularly, and lawfully engaged in useful employment or service Other exemptions same as in A, above		[See column VI]
<b>TEXAS</b>  Revised Civil Statutes 1911 art 2774 (as amended by 1915 C 121) 1915 C 49 s 1, 2, 6 9	A 8 to 12  <i>Exemptions:</i> (1) If bodily or mental condition is such as to render attendance inad- visable, upon certificate of a reputable physician (2) If living 2½ miles by direct and traveled road from nearest public school for children of the same race and color, unless free transportation is provided		
	B 12 to 14  <i>Exemptions:</i> Upon completion of 4th grade, if serv- ices are necessary for support of parent or guardian, upon submis- sion of proper evidence to the county superintendent of public instruc- tion Other exemptions same as in A, above		

**SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—Continued**

notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Required attendance			Enforcement	
Day school V	Evening school VI	Continuation school VII	1. Enforcing authorities—Duty; Power only 3. Penalties—(a) For parent, etc.; (b) For employer, etc. VIII	
In cities of 5,000 scholastic population (by 1912 or subsequent State census) maintaining separate school system, full school term Elsewhere, 80 days, or, if school term is less than 80 days, for full school term			1. Duty Attendance officers: Have duty of enforcement; May inspect office, factory, or businesshouse employing children under 16 and require certificate of school attendance County or city superintendents under direction of board of education  2(a). First offense Minimum—\$2 Maximum—\$20 2(a). Subsequent offense Minimum—\$5 Maximum—\$50	A
Same as in A, above			1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	B
60 days, for the scholastic year beginning September 1, 1916; 80 days, for the year beginning September 1, 1917; and for the year 1918-19 and each year thereafter at least 100 days, but in no case for a longer period than the maximum term of public school of the district where child resides			1. Duty Attendance officers or school superintendents and peace officers acting as attendance officers  2(a). First offense Fine of \$5 2(a). Second offense Fine of \$10 2(a). Subsequent offense Fine of \$25 (Each day's violation a separate offense)	A
Same as in A, above			1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	B

TABLE 8.—COMPULSORY

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References  I	Application of act		
	Age  Exemptions  II	Occupations or es- tablishments  Exemptions  III	Localities  IV
UTAH Compiled Laws 1907 s 1906, 1962-1964, 4065	A 8 to 16  Exemptions: On certificate from city or county superintendent of schools, on evi- dence satisfactory to him that one of the following reasons exists: (1) Child has already acquired branches of learning taught in the district schools; (2) Services are necessary to sup- port of mother or invalid father; (3) Physical or mental condition renders attendance inexpedient or impracticable (school board may require certificate from competent physician); (4) No district school within 2½ miles is taught the requisite length of time		
VERMONT 1915 No 64 s 30-33, 50, 52-57, 65, 173  [For law providing poor relief for child failing to attend because of lack of suitable cloth- ing, see 1915 No 64 s 59]	A 8 to 15  Exemptions: (1) If child has already completed the elementary school course (2) If mentally or physically un- able to attend school (school super- intendent may in such case request town health officer or competent physician to examine child) (3) If "legally excused from attend- ing school" [Such excuse may be obtained on completion of the course of study prepared for the elementary schools by superintendent of educa- tion—See Table 2, A; Table 3, A]		
	B 15 to 16  Exemptions: If child has completed first 6 years of elementary school course he may be excused by superintendent if his services are needed for support of those dependent upon him or for other sufficient reason Other exemptions same as in A, above		
VIRGINIA [The general assembly may provide for the compulsory educa- tion of children be- tween the ages of 8 and 12 years—Con- stitution art 9 s 38] Code 1904 s 1462 (as amended by 1906 C 248) 1908 C 364 s 1, 2, 4, 5-7	A 8 to 12  Exemptions: (1) If able to read and write (2) If excused "for cause" by dis- trict school trustees (3) If weak in body or mind (4) If living more than 2 miles from nearest public school or more than 1 mile from the line of a public free school wagon route		Any county, city, town, or district in which the qualified voters there- of "avail themselves" of these provisions at a general or special election <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> These provisions have been adopted by the following cities: Clifton Forge, Lynchburg, Petersburg, Richmond, Bristol, and by the following counties: Alleghany, Henrico, Rockingham, Shenandoah, Wise

ATTENDANCE—Continued

467-475 should be borne in mind]

Required attendance.			Enforcement	
chool	Evening school VI	Continuation school VII	1. Enforcing authorities—D u t y; Power only 2. Penalties—(a) For parent, etc.; (b) For employer, etc. VIII	
y of the second weeks (10 ve) or place, (10 con-			1. Duty President of local board of educa- tion: In cities Chairman of district school trustees: In districts  2(a). Any offense Maximum—\$300 or imprisonment for 6 months, or both	A
nber of which school is l, if the * * is more than " child itinue in unless in writ- e super- t"			1. Duty Truant officers: Have duty of enforcement; May inspect certain establish- ments [For list, see P S 1906 C 50 s 1045 (as amended by 1912 No 75 s 11)] School superintendents: Shall enforce if they have reason to believe law has been violated; May return truant child to school [In unorganized towns and gores, supervisors have duties of truant officers]  2(a). Any offense Minimum—\$5 Maximum—\$25	A
A, above			1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	B
(6 con- e a c h twice at half- or night	[See column V]		1. Duty District school board 1. Power only Any taxpayer: May make complaint to above board, which must be prosecuted  2(a). First offense Minimum—\$2 Maximum—\$10 2(a). Subsequent offense Minimum—\$5 Maximum—\$20	A

TABLE 5.—COMPULSORY

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References  I	Application of act		
	Age  Exemptions  II	Occupations or es- tablishments  Exemptions  III	Localities  IV
<b>WASHINGTON</b> Pierce s Code 1912 title 413 s 427, 489, 839, 841, 843, 845, 849	A 8 to 15  <i>Exemptions:</i> On certificate from district or county superintendent of schools, for any of the following reasons: (1) Child has attained reasonable proficiency in branches required by law to be taught in first 8 grades; (2) He is mentally or physically unable to attend school; (3) Other sufficient reason		
	B 15 to 16  <i>Exemptions:</i> If regularly and lawfully engaged in useful and remunerative employ- ment Other exemptions same as in A, above		
<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b> Hogg's Code 1913 C 45 s 2113, 2114, 2156-2158	A 8 to 14  <i>Exemptions:</i> (1) In case of sickness or death in family or for other reasonable cause (2) If there is no school within 2 miles by nearest traveled road [See provisions in B, Tables 1 to 3, inclusive, for requirement of permit from State commissioner of labor or county superintendent of schools for employment under 14 in business or service during school hours, which, if granted, would apparently constitute an exemption]		
	B 14 to 15  <i>Exemptions:</i> [See provisions in A, Tables 1 to 3, in- clusive, for requirement of a certifi- cate for employment of child 14 to 16 in certain occupations, which might by implication constitute an exemp- tion for child who has passed fourth grade and can read and write simple English sentences]		

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—Continued

notes on pp. 467-476 should be borne in mind]

Required attendance			Enforcement	
Day school V	Evening school VI	Continuation school VII	1. Enforcing authorities—D u t y; Power only 2. Penalties—(a) For parent, etc.; (b) For employer, etc. VIII	
Entire session			1. Duty Attendance officers: Have duty of enforcement; May inspect stores, mills, shops, or other places where children may be employed  2(a). Any offense Maximum—\$25	A
			1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	B
24 weeks			1. Duty Truant officers: Have duty of enforcement; [For other duties, see Table 2, A-IX]  2(a). First offense Fine of \$2 2(a). Subsequent offense Fine of \$5	A
Same as in A, above			1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	B



TABLE 5.—COMPULSORY

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References  1	Application of act		
	Age  <i>Exemptions</i>  II	Occupations or es- tablishments  <i>Exemptions</i>  III	Localities  IV
<b>WISCONSIN</b>  Statutes C 27 s 439a.1 (as renumbered by 1915 C 520), 439b, 439ca, 439cb, 439cc. 1, 439cc. 2, 339ce, 439e, 462 St C 83 s 1728d.1  [Any child 14 to 16, liv- ing within 2 miles of the school of any town or within the corporate limits of any city or village, if not physically inca- pacitated and not re- quired by the provi- sions tabulated in B to attend school, shall, if he lives in a town or city maintaining schools as specified in D-IV either attend such school for 5 hours per week for 6 months or 4 hours per week for 8 months or attend school as specified in B—St C 27 s 439a-1 as added by 1915 C 266]	<b>A 7 to 14</b>  <i>Exemptions:</i> (1) If child has completed eighth grade and has diploma (2) If child lives more than 2 miles from school of his district by nearest traveled road, unless free transporta- tion is furnished (3) If child has certificate from rep- utable physician in general practice that he is not in proper physical or mental condition to attend school		[See column V]
	<b>B 14 to 16</b> [See note in column I]  <i>Exemptions:</i> If regularly and lawfully employed in useful employment or service at home or elsewhere Other exemptions same as in A, above		[See column V]
St C 27 s 439ca St C 83 s 1728a-11, 1728a-12, 1728a-13, 1728a-14, 1728a-15, 1728a-16, 1728d.1 St C 110a s 2394-52	<b>C Minor over 14</b>  <i>Exemptions:</i> (1) If able to read and write simple English sentences (2) Child may be exempted by State industrial commission if he has certifi- cate from registered practicing physi- cian showing that his physical con- dition, or the distance necessary to be traveled, would render required at- tendance in addition to daily labor prejudicial to his health	Any industry for which a public evening or con- tinuation school is maintained [See column IV]	City, town, or village in which pub- lic evening or continua- tion school for the in- dustry in which minor is to work is maintain- ed [There are as yet— Jan. 1, 1915— no such schools]

**SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—Continued**

notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Required attendance			Enforcement	
Day school V	Evening school VI	Continuation school VII	1. Enforcing authorities—Duty; Power only 2. Penalties—(a) For parent, etc.; (b) For employer, etc. VIII	
In any city of the first class, entire session of school attended In any other city, 8 school months In any town or village, 6 school months			1. Duty Truant officers: Have duty of enforcement; May inspect factories, workshops, mercantile establishments, and other places of employment and shall report all cases of illegal employment to school authorities and to State industrial commission 1. Power only State industrial commission 2(a). Each offense Minimum—\$5 or imprisonment, or both Maximum—\$50 or imprisonment for 3 months, or both	A
Same as in A, above			1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	B
	Regular attendance at evening continuation school; weekly records of attendance must be presented to employer	[See column VI]	1. Duty State industrial commission: Has duty of enforcing "all the provisions of the statutes regulating or relative to child labor" and, so far as not otherwise provided for in the statutes, the laws relating to school attendance [Truant officers may have the duty and certainly have the power of enforcement] 2(b). Each offense Minimum—\$10 Maximum—\$100 (Above penalty may be recovered from corporation in action for debt or assumpsit)	C

TABLE 5.—COMPULSORY

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References  I	Application of act		
	Age  <i>Exemptions</i>  II	Occupations or es- tablishments  <i>Exemptions</i>  III	Localities  IV
<b>WISCONSIN—Con- tinued</b>  St C 83 s 439ca, 1728a.2, 1728c-1.1 (as amend- ed by 1915 C 420), 1728c-1.2, 1728c-1.3, 1728c-1.4, 1728c-2.1, 1728c-2.2, 1728d.1, 1729s-8.3 St C 110a s 2394-52, 2394-70	D 14 to 17	Any occupation [See column IV]	City, town, or village where day c o n t i n u a - t i o n c l a s s e s , i n d u s t r i a l s c h o o l , o r c o m m e r c i a l s c h o o l i s e s - t a b l i s h e d f o r m i n o r s 14 t o 16 w o r k i n g u n d e r p e r - m i t <sup>1</sup>
	E Any minor	Any occupation which is not a trade industry (see St C 83 s 1729s-8.2) and for which a liv- ing wage for mi- nors shall have been established by i n d u s t r i a l c o m m i s s i o n <sup>2</sup> [See column IV]	Same as in D, above
<b>WYOMING</b>  Compiled Statutes 1910 s 1956, 1957, 1992, 1994	A "Between the ages of 7 and 14, in- clusive"  <i>Exemptions:</i> On excuse from district board for one of the following reasons: (1) Child who is an invalid or to whom schoolroom might be injuri- ous (physician's certificate required); (2) If this law would "work a hardship" to child (in this case ex- cuse must be written); (3) If child has been excluded from regular school for legal reasons and no provision has been made for his schooling		

<sup>1</sup> The following cities were maintaining continuation schools on Jan. 1, 1915: Appleton, Beaver Dam, Beloit, Chippewa Falls, Cudahy, Eau Claire, Fond du Lac, Grand Rapids, Green Bay, Janesville, Kenosha, LaCrosse, Madison, Manitowoc, Marinette, Marshfield, Menasha, Menomonie, Milwaukee, Neenah, Oshkosh, Racine, Sheboygan, South Milwaukee, Stevens Point, Superior, Two Rivers, Wausau, and West Allis [See St s 553p-3.1 (as amended by 1915 C 515) and 553p-3.9 for regulations as to where such schools must be established]

<sup>2</sup> For provision requiring minors employed in any occupation which is a trade industry, and for which a living wage for minors shall have been established by the industrial commission, to be indentured, and school attendance required, see s 1729s-8.1, 2377 (as reenacted by 1915 C 133)

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—Continued

notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Required attendance			Enforcement	
Day school V	Evening school VI	Continuation school VII	1. Enforcing authorities—D u t y; Power only 2. Penalties—(a) For parent, etc.; (b) For employer, etc. VIII	
		5 hours per week in daytime for 8 months or 4 hours per week for 10 months for child 14 to 16, and 5 hours per week for 6 months or 4 hours per week for 8 months for child 16 to 17. Time shall be allowed by employer as a reduction in hours of labor	1. Duty Truant officers: Have duties and powers as specified in A, above State industrial commission: Has duties as specified in C, above  2(b). Each offense Minimum—Forfeiture of \$10 to State Maximum—Forfeiture of \$100 to State [A civil suit may be brought for violation]	D
		Same as in D, above	1. Same as in C, above 2. Same as in D, above	E
Entire session			1. Duty Truant officer Sheriff and deputy sheriff Constable  2(a). First offense Minimum—\$5 Maximum—\$25 2(a). Subsequent offense Minimum—\$5 or \$5 and imprisonment Maximum—\$25 or \$25 and imprisonment for 90 days	A

TABLE 6.—STREET

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References	Minimum age	Regulated age	Localities	Occupations Exemptions
I	II	III	IV	V
<b>ALABAMA</b> 1915 p 193 s 13, 14 [Distribution of newspapers and periodicals permitted to boy 10 to 12 upon compliance with all the provisions tabulated in A] [The provisions tabulated in A apply to employment in the second group of occupations listed in column V as well as to engaging therein; penalty for employer, etc., is therefore tabulated in column VIII]	A Boy 12 [See first note in column I] Girl 18	Boy 12 to 16 [See first note in column I]	Any city of 25,000 or over according to the latest Federal census	Distributing, selling, exposing or offering for sale newspapers, magazines, periodicals, handbills, or circulars Any other trade or occupation performed in any street or public place
<b>ALASKA</b> [No provisions]				
<b>ARIZONA</b> Revised Statutes 1913 Civil Code title 14 C 2 s 3110, 3133-3135 [For provision governing employment in bootblack stand or establishment, see provisions in A, B, and C, in Tables 1, 2, and 3. For provision fixing minimum age of 16 for employment in peddling or any wandering business, see Table 1, D]	A Boy 10 Girl 16	[See C, below]	Any city of the first or second class	Selling, exposing, or offering for sale newspapers, magazines, periodicals, or other merchandise in any street or public place
	B 10	[See C, below]		•Bootblack in street or public place
	C [Boy 10]	Boy 10 to 14		Selling papers outside school hours "Other work outside school hours"
<b>ARKANSAS</b> [See column VI]	A			

7-475 should be borne in mind]

Regulations	Night work prohibited	Enforcement	
VI	VII	VIII	
school attendance" re- d, subject to the follow- ns: l by the superintendent his deputy; cation must be made in child, accompanied by ardian; ission of satisfactory icious wearing and an- d of badge; e revoked or suspended 1, or in case school rec- satisfactory to school	8 p. m. to 5 a. m.	1. Enforcing authorities — Duty; Power only 2. Penalties—(a) For minor; (b) For parent, etc.; (c) For person selling, or furnishing, etc., to minor	A
It would appear that here described would be employment of boy 10 is not so specified]		1. Duty Factory inspector [there is no law providing for factory inspection], other authorized inspectors, and school-attendance officers: Shall make complaints for offenses and prosecute violations 1. Power only Any person: May prosecute  2(b). Any offense Minimum—\$5 or imprisonment for 10 days, or both Maximum—\$200 or imprisonment for 30 days, or both	A
above		1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	B
be issued by local board rustees for engaging in e of school hours when, ent, such work will not to boy, either physically		1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	C
specific provisions, but to 4 for general provisions t apply to employment les, and Table 5 for com- ool-attendance require- h would under certain keep child from work ool hours. Any child so is found peddling or rticles upon the streets, ompanies or is used in any person so doing, is pendent and neglected ; declared a ward of the A 215 s 1]			A

TABLE 6.—STREET

[In reading this analysis, the explanation

State References  I	Minimum age  II	Regulated age  III	Localities  IV	Occupations Exemptions  V
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>  Deering's General Laws 1909 A 1611 s 16-17 (as added by 1915 C 625)  [Child under 18 is pro- hibited by 1911 C 688 s 1 from selling goods, or engaging in or con- ducting any business between 10 p. m. and 5 a. m.—See Table 4, C-III. This provision would apparently ap- ply to street trades]	A Boy 10 Girl 18		Any city of 23,000 or over	Selling or distributing newspapers, maga- zines, periodicals, or circulars Peddling Bootblackening Any other occupation pursued in any street or public place
<b>COLORADO</b>  Mills' Annotated Stat- utes revised edition 1912 s 537, 659, 670, 672, 673 1915 C 180 s 11  [See Table 1, B, and Table 4, A, for general provisions which might affect employ- ment in street trades]	A Girl 10		Any town or city	Selling or distributing newspapers, periodi- cals, or other publica- tions, or any article of merchandise in street or alley Engaging in any other business or occupa- tion in street or alley
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>  [See column VI]	A			

**TRADES—Continued**

notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Regulations  VI	Night work prohibited  VII	Enforcement  1. Enforcing authorities — Duty; Power only 2. Penalties—(a) For minor; (b) For parent, etc.; (c) For person selling, or furnishing, etc., to minor  VIII	
		<p>1. Duty State bureau of labor statistics</p> <p>2(b). Any offense Maximum—\$50 or imprisonment for 60 days, or both (Above penalty is incurred by parent violating any provision of this act, but no specific provision of act for- bids parent to allow child to work under the age specified in column II and the applicability of the penalty therefore appears doubtful)</p>	A
		<p>1. Duty Deputy State labor commissioner [factory inspector] State industrial commission: Shall "inquire into and supervise the enforcement * * * of the laws relating to child labor"</p> <p>2(b). First offense Minimum—\$5 Maximum—\$25</p> <p>2(b). Second offense Minimum—\$100 or imprisonment, or both Maximum—\$500 or imprisonment for 90 days, or both (All above penalties are incurred by person having child "under his con- trol" who permits such child to "be employed")</p>	A
[There are no specific provisions, but see Table 1, C, for prohibition of employment under 16 in peddling, and Table 1, B, and Table 5 for provisions which might indirectly affect work in street trades]			A



TABLE 6.—STREET

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References  I	Minimum age  II	Regulated age  III	Localities  IV	Occupations Exemptions  V
<b>DELAWARE</b>  Revised Code 1915 C 71 s 2325 R C 1915 C 90 s 3168-3177, 3180, 3189  [For minimum age of 14 for employment in "bootblack-stand es- tablishment," see Table 1, B]  [The provisions for badges do not apply "in the case of newsboys." It is not clear whether or not the possession of an employment certifi- cate exempts a child from the night work prohibition]  [It is not clear whether or not the provisions in this table apply to employment in listed occupations or only to engaging therein]	A Boy 12 Girl 14	Boy under 14 [12 to 14] Girl under 16 [14 to 16]	Any city of 20,000 or over	Distributing, selling, ex- posing, or offering for sale newspapers, maga- zines, or periodicals in street or public place  Exemptions: [For possible exemption in case of poverty, see R C 1915 C 90 s 3179]
	B [No minimum agespecified]	Boy under 14 Girl under 16	Same as in A, above	Bootblack Any other trade or occu- pation performed in street or public place Distribution of hand bills or circulars or any other articles except news- papers, magazines, and periodicals  Exemptions: Same as in A, above

## TRADES—Continued

notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Regulations  VI	Night work prohibited  VII	Enforcement  1. Enforcing authorities — Duty; Power only 2. Penalties—(a) For minor; (b) For parent, etc.; (c) For person selling, or furnishing, etc., to minor  VIII	
<p>Compliance with legal requirements concerning school attendance—See Table 5. Work prohibited during school hours unless child has employment certificate</p> <p>Permit and badge required, subject to the following conditions [See second note in column I]:</p> <p>(1) Issued by superintendent of schools of city of Wilmington or of county or by deputy of either;</p> <p>(2) Application must be made in person by parent, guardian, etc.;</p> <p>(3) Evidence of age same as is required for employment certificate [See Table 2, B-IV];</p> <p>(4) Written statement of principal or chief executive officer of school child is attending stating that child is an attendant, with grade attained, and that he has attained normal development and is physically and mentally fit for such employment and able to do such work in addition to school work required by law;</p> <p>(5) Conspicuous wearing and annual renewal of badge;</p> <p>(6) Subject to inspection on demand of State child labor inspector;</p> <p>(7) May be revoked for 6 months upon recommendation of enforcing officers specified in column VIII</p> <p>(Employment certificate of child 14 to 16 shall be accepted in lieu of any other requirements)</p>	<p>8 p. m. to 6 a. m.</p> <p>[See second note in column I]</p>	<p>1. Duty State child labor inspector or inspector authorized by him 1. Power only Any person: May make and prosecute complaints [Permit and badge may be revoked by issuing officer upon recommendation of principal or chief executive of school or upon complaint of State child labor inspector or of probation officer]</p> <p>2(a). Any offense Offender dealt with as juvenile delinquent</p> <p>2(b). First offense Minimum—\$5 Maximum—\$50</p> <p>2(b). Second offense Minimum—\$50 or imprisonment, or both Maximum—\$200 or imprisonment for 30 days, or both</p> <p>2(b). Third offense Minimum—\$200 or imprisonment, or both Maximum—Fine or imprisonment for 60 days, or both</p> <p>2(c). Any offense Minimum—\$5 or imprisonment for 10 days, or both Maximum—\$200 or imprisonment for 30 days, or both (Penalty 2(c) is incurred by person selling, etc., with knowledge that minor intends to violate or after notification that minor is unlicensed)</p>	A
Same as in A, above	<p>8 p. m. to 6 a. m.</p> <p>[See second note in column I]</p>	<p>1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above</p>	B

TABLE 6.—8

[In reading this analysis, the co

State References	Minimum age	Regulated age	Localities	Occupations Exempt
I	II	III	IV	V
<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA</b>  Code 1911 p 444 s 11-14; p 445 s 15 36 United States Statutes at Large p 990  [For minimum age of 12 and regulations 12 to 16 for employment in bootblack stand, see Table 1, A; Tables 2 and 3; Table 4, B]	A Boy 10 Girl 16	Boy 10 to 16		Selling, exposing ing for sale new magazines, pe goods, wares, chandise up street, road, way or in an place
	B Boy 10 Girl 16	Boy 10 to 16	Same as in A, above	Trade of bootbl
<b>FLORIDA</b>  Compiled Laws 1914 s 2642a, 2642l, 2642r, 2642t, 2642w, 3728a  [The provisions tabulat- ed in A apply to child distributing, selling, etc., and "employ- ment" is not specifi- cally mentioned except in the exemption]  [See also C L 1914 s 3237 for minimum age of 14 for employment in beg- ging or peddling and Table 1, A, for mini- mum age of 12 for em- ployment in "sale of merchandise"]	A Boy 10 [See column V] Girl 16		Any city of 6,000 or over	Distributing, sel posing, or offe sale newspape azines, or pe in street or place  <i>Exemption</i> Male children ei in the deli newspapers to subscribers or school hour first note in c
[See column VI]	B			
<b>GEORGIA</b>				
[No provisions]				
<b>HAWAII</b>	A			
[See column VI]				



TABLE 6.—ST

[In reading this analysis, the exp

State References	Minimum age	Regulated age	Localities	Occupation Exemptions
I	II	III	IV	V
IDAHO [See column VI]	A			
ILLINOIS  Hurd's Revised Stat- utes 1913 C 38 s 42hg  [For minimum age of 14 for employment in peddling, see H R S 1913 C 38 s 492, 493, 495, 496]  [The provisions tabulat- ed in A apply to em- ployment in listed oc- cupations as well as to engaging therein; penalty for employer, etc., is therefore given in column VIII]  [See column VI]	A "Minor child"			Selling, giving av in any mann tributing any magazine, per newspaper, st per, or publica voted to the p tion or prin made up of c news, police r or accounts of c deeds, or pictu stories of de bloodshed, crim
	B			
INDIANA [See column VI]	A			
IOWA  Code 1897 Supplemental Supplement 1915 s 2477-a1, 2477-d  [The provisions tabu- lated in A appear to apply both to employ- ment in listed occupa- tions and to engaging therein]	A Boy 11 Girl 18  [In cities having a superior or mu- nicipal court, superintendent of schools or his deputy may, in exceptional cases, upon suf- ficient showing made by the su- perior or muni- cipal judge, is- sue a permit to boy under 11]	Boy 11 to 16  [See note in column II]	Any city of 10,000 or over	Distribution or newspapers, 1 zines, periodic circulars Any other occu in any street or place Peddling Bootblackening



TABLE 6.—STREET

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References  I	Minimum age  II	Regulated age  III	Localities  IV	Occupations Exemptions  V
KANSAS [See column VI]	A			
KENTUCKY  Statutes 1915 s 331a.15, 331a.16  [The provisions tabu- lated in A and B ap- ply to employment in listed occupations as well as to engaging therein; penalty for employer, etc., is there- fore given in column VIII]  [For prohibition of em- ployment of girl un- der 16 in peddling, see St 1915 s 326, 330, 331]  [For law prohibiting em- ploying or permitting "minor child" to sell any book, pamphlet, newspaper, etc., de- voted to criminal news or accounts of immoral, etc., deeds, see St 1915 s 1354]	A Boy 14 Girl 18		Any city of the first, second, or third class	Peddling Boot blacking Distributing or selling newspapers, maga- zines, periodicals, or circulars Any other occupation pursued in street or public place
	B	Boy 14 to 16	Same as in A, above	Peddling Boot blacking Distributing or selling magazines, periodicals, or circulars Any other occupation pursued in street or public place [This would apparently in- clude selling newspa- pers]

-Continued

67-475 should be borne in mind]

Regulations	Night work prohibited	Enforcement	
VI	VII	VIII	
o specific provisions, but 1 to 4 for general regula- h might apply to employ- treet trades, and Table 5 ulsory school-attendance nts which would, under ditions, keep a child from ing school hours. Any r 10 who is found peddling ny article upon the street, ompanies or is used in the person so doing, is deemed and neglected and may be ward of the court—Gen- es 1909 s 5100]		1. Enforcing authorities — Duty; Power only 2. Penalties—(a) For minor; (b) For parent, etc.; (c) For person selling, or furnishing, etc., to minor	A
		1. Duty Labor inspectors Truant officers Police officers Juvenile court probation officers  2(a). Any offense Child shall be dealt with as juvenile delinquent 2(b). First offense Minimum—\$15 Maximum—\$50 2(b). Second offense Minimum—\$15 or imprisonment, or both Maximum—\$100 or imprisonment for 30 days, or both 2(b). Subsequent offense Minimum—\$200 or imprisonment for 30 days, or both (Penalty 2(b) applies only to viola- tions in regard to children under 16 and is incurred by employer, etc., as well as by parent) 2(c). Each offense Minimum—\$15 Maximum—\$100 (Penalty 2(c) is incurred by person selling, etc., with knowledge that minor intends to violate or after no- tification that minor is unlicensed)	A
red, subject to following d by local or county su- nt of schools or his deputy tion of child accompanied or guardian; pliance with all the re- s for the issuance of an nt certificate (see Tables .) except as specified in cal note below; picious wearing and an- al of badge fulfilling educational re- s—fifth grade—may re- ge authorizing him to de school hours)	8 p. m. to 6 a. m.	1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	B



TABLE 6.—8.

[In reading this analysis, the ex

State References  I	Minimum age  II	Regulated age  III	Localities  IV	Occupatio  <i>Exemption</i>  V
LOUISIANA [See column VI]	A			
MAINE  Revised Statutes 1903 C 125 s 15 1905 C 123 s 1 (as amend- ed by 1915 C 320 s 1), 2 (as amended by 1915 C 320 s 4) 1911 C 65 s 2, 11  [The provision tabulated in A applies to employ- ment in listed occupa- tions as well as to en- gaging therein; penalty for employer, etc., is therefore given in col- umn VIII]	A Any minor			Selling, giving a in any man tributing any magazine, pa or newspaper to the public principally m of criminal ne lice reports, counts of deeds, or pict stories of crim
MARYLAND  Annotated Code 1911 v 3 (1914)art 100 s 13, 26-35, 37, 38, 45, 46, 48  [The provisions here tab- ulated appear to apply to employment in list- ed occupations, as well as to engaging therein; penalty for employer, etc., is therefore tabu- lated in column VIII]  [For minimum age of 12 for employment in "sale of merchandise" and of 16 for employ- ment in peddling, see Table 1, A and F; for minimum age of 14 and regulations 14 to 16 for employment in boot- black stand or estab- lishment, see Table 1, B, and Tables 2 and 3, A]	A Boy 10  [For employment under 10, see column V, "Ex- emptions"]	Boy 10 to 16	Any city of 20,000 or over	Distributing, sel posing, or offe sale newspape azines, or pe in street or place  <i>Exemption</i> Above shall not strued to for serving of new on a regular r boys under vided it is n during the hou the public sch in session



TABLE 6.—ST.

[In reading this analysis, the expi

State References	Minimum age	Regulated age	Localities	Occupation Exemptions
I	II	III	IV	V
MARYLAND—Con- tinued.	B Boy 14	Boy 14 to 16	Same as in A, above	Bootblack Other trade or o tion performed street or public Distributing ha or circulars or articles, except papers, magazi periodicals as ned in A, above
	C Girl 16		Same as in A, above	Occupations sam A and B, above
MASSACHUSETTS  Revised Laws 1902 C 46 s 13 (as amended by 1913 C 779 s 12) R L 1902 C 65 s 17 (as amended by 1910 C 419) 1906 C 463 Pt III s 89 1913 C 779 s 13	A	Any minor		Trade of bootblac Sale of newspape
1913 C 779 s 13 1913 C 831 s 11-15, 19, 22-25  [For employment in bootblack stand or es- tablishment, see Table 1, A; Table 4, B and C]  [For law prohibiting em- ploying or permitting minor to sell, lend, give away, or distribute any book, pamphlet, mag- azine, newspaper, etc., devoted to the publi- cation or principally made up of criminal news, police reports, accounts of criminal deeds, or pictures and stories of crime, etc., under penalty of im- prisonment for not more than 2 years or fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, see R L 1902 C 212 s 21]	B Boy 12	Boy 12 to 16	Any city of over 50,000	Selling, exposing fering for sale papers, magazi riodicals, or oth cles of merchar any description Trade of bootbla Trade of scaveng Other trade (All above in st public place)



TABLE 6.—STRI

[In reading this analysis, the explan

State References	Minimum age	Regulated age	Localities	Occupations <i>Exemptions</i>
I	II	III	IV	V
<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b> Continued	C Girl 18		Same as in B, above	Same as in B, above
<b>MICHIGAN</b>  Howell's Annotated Statutes 1913 s 4787  [For prohibition of em- ployment under 16 in begging, see Table 1, B]  [For earlier law covering practically the same ground as that tabu- lated in A, but with a different penalty, see H A S 1913 s 3925, 14744]  [The provisions tabulat- ed in A apply to em- ployment in listed oc- cupations as well as to engaging therein; pen- alty for employer, etc., is therefore given in column VIII]	A Any minor			Selling, giving away distributing bc magazine, pamph newspaper, or of paper, etc., devote the publication principally made of criminal news, lice reports, or counts of crim deeds, or pictures stories of crime, et
[See column VI]	B			
<b>MINNESOTA</b>  General Statutes 1913 s 3819, 8705  [The provisions tabulat- ed in A apply to em- ployment in listed occupations as well as to engaging therein; penalty for employer, etc., is therefore given in column VIII]	A Any minor			Selling, giving away distributing any b magazine, newspa etc., of immoral, c character, or devi to the publication largely made up criminal news, p reports, accounts criminal deeds, pictures and stork crime, etc.
[See column VI]	B			

-Continued

167-475 should be borne in mind]

Regulations	Night work prohibited	Enforcement	
VI	VII	1. Enforcing authorities — Duty; Power only 2. Penalties—(a) For minor; (b) For parent, etc.; (c) For person selling, or furnishing, etc., to minor	VIII
		1. Same as in B, above 2. Same as in B, above (except that 2(a) subsequent offense applies only to minor under 17; minor 17 to 18 incurs maximum fine of \$15 upon recommendation of school principal)	C
		1. [No specific provision] 2(b). Any offense Maximum—\$100 or imprisonment for 3 months, or both (Above penalty is incurred by employer, etc., also)	A
under 12 who is found r peddling as a business, companies or is used in f any person so doing, is dependent and neglected be declared a ward of —H A S 1913 s 11644 (as by 1915 No 308 s 1)]			B
		1. Duty State department of labor and industries 2(b). Any offense Minimum—\$100 or imprisonment for 90 days, or both Maximum—\$500 or imprisonment for 1 year, or both (Above penalty is incurred by employer, etc., also)	A
5 for compulsory school- e provisions which might affect work in street any child under 10 who is dling or selling any articles street, or who accompanies in the aid of any person so deemed dependent and and may be declared a he court—G S 1913 s 7162,			B

TABLE 6.—ST.

[In reading this analysis, the exp

State References	Minimum age	Regulated age	Localities	Occupation Exemptions
I	II	III	IV	V
<b>MISSISSIPPI</b> [No provisions]				
<b>MISSOURI</b> Revised Statutes 1909 v 1 s 1726a (as added by 1911 p 132), 1726d (as added by 1911 p 132) R S 1909 v 2 s 7824, 7825 Any child under 10 who is found ped- dling or selling any articles upon the street, or who is used in the aid of any per- son so doing, is deemed neglected and may be declared a ward of the court—1913 p 148 s 2]	A Boy 10 Girl 16			Selling, exposing, fering for sale papers, magaz- rionals, or oth- chandise in hotels, railwa- tions, places of amusement, p- where intox- liquors are ma- tured or sold, c- lic office buildi-
<b>MONTANA</b> Revised Codes 1907 s 1660, 1669, 8111, 8391, 8392 [The provisions tabu- lated in A make it un- lawful "to hire, use, employ, or permit" child under 16 to en- gage in occupations listed in column V; penalty for employer, etc., is therefore tabu- lated in column VIII]	A 16			Selling, giving av- in any mann- tributing book- phlet, magazine paper, or publ- devoted to the cation or prin- made up of ci- news, police r- or accounts of ci- or immoral, etc.
[See column VI]	B			
<b>NEBRASKA</b> Revised Statutes 1913 s 3554, 8790 [The provisions tabulat- ed in A apply to em- ployment in listed occupations as well as to engaging therein; penalty for employer, etc., is therefore given in column VIII]	A "Minor child"			Selling, giving av- distributing pamphlet, ma- newspaper, or paper devoted publication or pally made up c- final news, pol- ports, or accou- criminal or im- etc., deeds
[See column VI]	B			

ES—Continued

pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Regulations	Night work prohibited	Enforcement	
VI	VII	VIII	
		1. Enforcing authorities — Duty; Power only 2. Penalties—(a) For minor; (b) For parent, etc.; (c) For person selling, or furnishing, etc., to minor	
		1. Duty State factory inspector: In cities of 10,000 or over "shall enforce all laws relating to the inspection" of certain establishments, among which are specified hotels, concert halls or places of public amusement, and mercantile establishments [For list, see R S 1909 v 2 s 7825]  2(a). Any offense Maximum—\$100 or imprisonment for 1 year, or both (Each day's violation a separate offense)	A
		1. Duty State bureau of child and animal protection: Was created "for the purpose of enforcing the laws * * * pertaining to children"; Has powers of inspection  2(b). Any offense Maximum—\$500 or imprisonment for 6 months, or both (Above penalty is incurred by employer, etc., also)	A
are no provisions governing t trades in general, but see e 1 for law regulating employ- t during school term and Table compulsory school-attendance isions which might affect work reet trades. For prohibition of oyment of child under 16 in ing, or peddling in public street ghway, or in any mendicant or lering business, see R C 1907 s 1669, 8111, 8347]			B
		1. Duty State commissioner of labor: Must examine into "the employ- ment of illegal child labor"  2(b). Any offense Minimum—\$50 or imprisonment, or both Maximum—\$500 or imprisonment for 6 months, or both (Above penalty is incurred by employer, etc., also)	A
hild under 10 who is found ped- ; or selling any article upon the t, or who accompanies or is used e aid of any person so doing, is ed dependent and neglected may be declared a ward of the t—R S 1913 s 1244]			B





## TRADES—Continued

notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Regulations  VI	Night work prohibited  VII	Enforcement  1. Enforcing authorities — Duty; Power only 2. Penalties—(a) For minor; (b) For parent, etc.; (c) For person selling, or furnishing, etc., to minor  VIII	
		<p>1. Duty State labor commissioner: Shall enforce all laws relating to employment of minors</p> <p>2(b). Any offense Minimum—\$500 or imprisonment for 6 months, or both Maximum—\$1,000 or imprisonment for 1 year, or both (Above penalty is incurred by em- ployer, etc., also)</p>	A
[Any child under 10 who is found ped- dling or selling any article upon the street, or who accompanies or is used in the aid of any person so doing, is deemed dependent and neglected and may be declared a ward of the court—R. L. 1912 s 728. See also Table 1, A, and Table 5 for provi- sions which would indirectly affect work in street trades during school hours]			B
		<p>1. Duty Truant officers State inspectors appointed by and under supervision of State superin- tendent of public instruction: Shall inspect "places of employ- ment within the contemplation of this act," and have power of enforce- ment</p> <p>2(b). Any offense Minimum—\$5 or imprisonment for 10 days, or both Maximum—\$200 or imprisonment for 30 days, or both</p>	A
		<p>1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above</p>	B
		<p>1. Duty State labor commissioner: Shall, "whenever he shall deem it necessary," prosecute violations of laws "regulating the employment of help" Truant officers: As to employment under 16 dur- ing school hours 1. Power only State superintendent of public in- struction or his deputy: As to employment of minors</p> <p>2(b). Any offense Maximum—\$100 or imprisonment for 6 months, or both (Above penalty is incurred by em- ployer, etc., also)</p>	C

TABLE C.—ST

In reading this analysis, the exp

State References	Minimum age	Regulated age	Localities	Occupation Exemptions
I	II	III	IV	V
<b>NEW JERSEY</b>  1914 C 223 s 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18  [The provisions found in the above sections ex- cept agricultural pur- suits but otherwise ap- pear to apply to em- ployment in listed oc- cupations as well as to engaging therein; pen- alty for employer, etc., is therefore tabulated in column VIII]  1915 C 248 s 1, 2	A 10	11 to 14		Selling newspaper Blacking shoes Running errands Other light em- ments not ot prohibited by children under (All above are by 1914 C 223 "employment open air")
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>  [See column VI]	A			
<b>NEW YORK</b>  Consolidated Laws 1909 v 3 Labor C 31; Art 3 a s 51-52 (as added by 1913 C 145); Art 6 s 196; Art 15 s 220-226 (as amended by 1913 C 618), 227 (a, added by 1913 C 618) C L 1909 v 4 Penal C 40; Art 174 s 1937  [For regulation, by per- mit and badge, of em- ployment in distribut- ing newspaper on a new paper route, see C L 1909 v 3 Labor C 31 art 12 s 161-b (as added by 1914 C 21)]  [For minimum age of 14 for employment in the distribution or sale of articles, see Table 1, B]	A Boy 12	Boy 12 to 14	Any city of first, second, or third class	Selling, exposing, fering for sale papers, magaz periodicals in s public place
	B Girl 16		Same as in A, above	Same as in A, al

IS—Continued

pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Regulations	Night work prohibited	Enforcement	
VI	VII	VIII	
<p>provides for an "age and certificate," the granting of "shall be lawful" under the following conditions:</p> <p>Issued by the officer issuing and schooling certificates and subject to cancellation by the same officers as are empowered to cancel certificates [See Table 3, column V]</p> <p>Issued on presentation of same of age and certificate of physical fitness as is required for issuance of age and schooling certificate, and attestation of parent or guardian, to the fact that child desires employment in order to support himself or family, and that labor to be performed is in compliance with this act (see column V), and such documents are subject to investigation as to the truth of the statements contained;</p> <p>Work must not be such as to interfere with child's standing at school, or his health, as determined by investigation;</p> <p>When above certificate is granted, school attendance in compliance with law (see Table 5) is required and no work is prohibited during school hours</p>	<p>7 p. m. to 6 a. m.</p>	<p>1. Enforcing authorities — Duty; Power only</p> <p>2. Penalties—(a) For minor; (b) For parent, etc.; (c) For person selling, or furnishing, etc., to minor</p>	<p>A</p>
<p>There are no specific provisions, but Table 5 for compulsory school-attendance requirements which indirectly affect work in street</p>			<p>A</p>
<p>and badge required, subject to following conditions:</p> <p>Issued by district superintendent of board of education or member of board authorized thereby, on recommendation of parent, guardian, etc.; Presentation of satisfactory evidence that child is 12 years of age or over</p> <p>Submission of certificate from principal or chief executive officer of school attended, approving the issuance of a permit, and stating that child is attendant at such school, that he has attained normal development and is physically fit for employment contemplated;</p> <p>Time of validity limited to period fixed therein;</p> <p>Conspicuous wearing and annual renewal of badge;</p> <p>Subject to inspection by police or attendance officers;</p> <p>Subject to revocation upon recommendation of officers specified in column VIII</p>	<p>8 p. m. to 6 a. m.</p>	<p>1. Duty</p> <p>Police officers</p> <p>Attendance officers</p> <p>1. Power only</p> <p>State industrial commission:</p> <p>May investigate;</p> <p>May make regulations for carrying law into effect</p> <p>[Permit may be revoked by issuing officer upon recommendation of principal or chief executive of school attended or upon complaint of police or attendance officer]</p> <p>2(a). Any offense</p> <p>Child may be deemed in need of care and protection of the State and if over 7 may be adjudged guilty of delinquency</p> <p>2(b). Any offense</p> <p>Maximum—\$500 or imprisonment for 1 year, or both</p>	<p>A</p>
		<p>1. Same as in A, above</p> <p>2. Same as in A, above</p>	<p>B</p>

TABLE 6.—SI

[In reading this analysis, the exp

State References  I	Minimum age  II	Regulated age  III	Localities  IV	Occupation Exemptions  V
<b>NEW JERSEY</b>  1914 C 223 s 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18  [The provisions found in the above sections ex- empt agricultural pur- suits but otherwise ap- pear to apply to em- ployment in listed oc- cupations as well as to engaging therein; pen- alty for employer, etc., is therefore tabulated in column VIII]  1915 C 246 s 1, 2	A [10]	10 to 16		Selling newspaper Blacking shoes Running errand Other light em- ments not of prohibited by children under (All above are by 1914 C 22 "employment open air")
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>  [See column VI]	A			
<b>NEW YORK</b>  Consolidated Laws 1909 v 3 Labor C 31: Art 3-a s 51-52 (as added by 1913 C 145); Art 6 s 96; Art 15 s 220-226 (as amended by 1913 C 618), 227 (as added by 1913 C 618) C L 1909 v 4 Penal C 40: Art 174 s 1937  [For regulation, by per- mit and badge, of em- ployment in distribut- ing newspapers on a newspaper route, see C L 1909 v 3 Labor C 31 art 12 s 161-b (as added by 1914 C 21)]  [For minimum age of 14 for employment in the distribution or sale of articles, see Table 1, B]	A Boy 12	Boy 12 to 14	Any city of first, second, or third class	Selling, exposin fering for sal papers, maga- periodicals in public place
	B Girl 16		Same as in A, above	Same as in A, s



TABLE 6.—STREET

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References  I	Minimum age  II	Regulated age  III	Localities  IV	Occupations <i>Exemptions</i>  V
<b>OREGON</b> See column VI]	A			
<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b> 1915 Pamphlet Laws 286 s 1, 7, 23, 24  [The act tabulated in A, B, and C is in effect Jan. 1, 1916]  [For law prohibiting em- ployment under 18 in begging in streets, roads, or other high- ways or for any mendi- cant business, see 1879 P L 142 s 3; Stewart's Purdon's Digest 1903 v 2 p 1875]	A Boy 12 Girl 21			Distributing, selling, ex- posing, or offering for sale any newspaper, magazine, periodical, or other publication, or any article of mer- chandise of any sort in any street or public place
	B Boy 14 Girl 21			Scavenger Bootblack Any other trade or occu- pation performed in any street or public place
	C Boy 16 Girl 21			Same as in A and B, above
<b>P H I L I P P I N E ISLANDS</b>  [No provisions]				
<b>PORTO RICO</b> 1913 No 42 s 7, 14  [For law prohibiting em- ployment under 12 in peddling or in any mendicant business in any public street or highway, see Revised Statutes and Codes 1911 s 5422, 5707]	A Boy 12 Girl 13			The following dur- ing school hours: Selling newspapers, can- dies, or other mer- chandise Working as bootblack (All above in street or public square)
[See column VI]	B			

## TRADES—Continued

notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Regulations  VI	Night work prohibited  VII	Enforcement  1. Enforcing authorities — Duty; Power only 2. Penalties—(a) For minor; (b) For parent, etc.; (c) For person selling, or furnishing, etc., to minor  VIII	
[There are no specific provisions, but see Table 1, C, for prohibition of employment in any occupation under 14 during school term and Table 5 for compulsory school-attendance requirements which would indirectly affect work in street trades. Any child under 14 who is found peddling or selling any article upon the street, or who accompanies or is used in the aid of any person so doing, is deemed dependent and may be declared a ward of the court—Lord's Oregon Laws 1910 s 4406]			A
	[See provision in C, below]	1. Duty State commissioner of labor and industry Attendance officers Police officers  2(b). Any offense Minimum—\$10 or imprisonment, or both Maximum—\$200 or imprisonment for 10 days, or both (Above penalty is incurred by person violating, or compelling or permitting minor to violate, any provision of this act. The specific provision here tabulated forbids child of the age specified in column II to engage in the occupations specified in column V)	A
	[See provision in C, below]	1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	B
	8 p. m. to 6 a. m.	1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	C
		1. Duty Porto Rican Bureau of Labor  2. [No specific provision]	A
[There are no specific regulations as to permit, etc., or hours of labor in street trades, but see Tables 1 to 4, inclusive, for general provisions and Table 5 for compulsory school-attendance requirements which would indirectly affect such work]			B



**TABLE C.—STREET**  
 (In reading this schedule, the explanatory

State Reference	Minimum age	Regulated age	Locations	Occupations Exemptions
I	II	III	IV	V
<b>RHODE ISLAND</b> 1945 C 1244 § 1-14 [The provisions tabu- lated in A are in effect January 1, 1945]	A Boy 12 Girl 14	Boy 12 to 14	Any city of over 25,000	Selling or offering for sale any newspaper, magazine, periodical, or any other article Trade of bookbind Trade of messenger
General Laws 1930 C 120 § 4-4 [The provisions tabu- lated in B apply to em- ployment in listed oc- cupations as well as to engaging therein; pen- alty for employer, etc., is therefore given in column VIII]	B 14			Peddling in places in- jurious to morals of child under 16
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b> [See column VI]	A			
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b> [See column VI]	A			
<b>TENNESSEE</b> [See column VI]	A			
<b>TEXAS</b> [See column VI]	A			

**RADES—Continued**  
[as on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Regulations	Night work prohibited	Enforcement	
VI	VII	VIII	
Compliance with legal requirements concerning school attendance—See Table 5. Work prohibited during school hours unless child has employment certificate Permit and badge required, subject to the following conditions: (1) Issued by the truant officer, upon application of parent, guardian, etc.; (2) Written statement of the principal teacher of school attended, approving the issuing of the permit, and stating that the child is an attendant and that, in his opinion, he is of normal development and physically fit for such employment; (3) Conspicuous wearing and annual renewal of badge; (4) May be revoked or suspended for transference of badge, or if its possession is, in opinion of the principal teacher of the school or of the issuing officer, detrimental to his studies or well-being	9 p. m. to 5 a. m.	1. Enforcing authorities — Duty; Power only 2. Penalties—(a) For minor; (b) For parent, etc.; (c) For person selling, or furnishing, etc., to minor	A
		1. Duty Truant officers Probation officers Principal teachers of public schools Police officers 1. Power only Any person: May make complaint  2(a). First offense Warned 2(a). Subsequent offense [No specific provision. Juvenile court has jurisdiction over offenses] 2(b). First offense Warned 2(b). Subsequent offense Maximum—\$5	B
		1. Power only Town sergeant, city chief of police, or any agent of the Rhode Island Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children: May enter any place where child may be detained or employed in violation of these provisions, and hold child as witness to testify upon trial of violator [See also G L 1909 C 139 s 1]  2(b). Each offense Maximum—\$250 or imprisonment for 1 year, or both (Above penalty is incurred by employer, etc., also)	A
[There are no specific provisions, but see Table 5 for compulsory school-attendance requirements which might indirectly affect work in street trades]			A
[For law fixing minimum age of 14 for employment as peddler or mendicant, see Table 1, B. There are no specific provisions regulating work in street trades, but see Table 5 for compulsory school-attendance requirements which might indirectly affect such work]			A
[There are no specific provisions, but see Table 1, B, for prohibition of employment of child under 14 in any business or service interfering with school attendance and Table 5 for compulsory school-attendance requirements which would indirectly affect work in street trades. Any child under 14 who is found peddling, or selling any article upon the streets, or who accompanies or is used in aid of any person so doing, is deemed dependent and may be declared a ward of the court—1911 C 55 p 111 s 1]			A
[There are no specific provisions, but see Table 5 for compulsory school-attendance requirements which might indirectly affect work in street trades]			A

TABLE 6.—{

[In reading this analysis, the e

State References  I	Minimum age  II	Regulated age  III	Localities  IV	Occupat Exempti  V
<b>UTAH</b>  1911 C 113 s 4 (as amend- ed by 1913 C 76) 1911 C 144 s 9, 10, 12, 14	A Boy 12	12 to 16	Any city of the first or second class	Selling, expos- ing for s papers, s periodicals, merchandise Bootblack (All above in public place
1911 C 113 s 4 (as amend- ed by 1913 C 76) 1911 C 144 s 9, 14	B Girl 12		Same as in A, above	Bootblack in public place
	C Girl 16		Same as in A, above	Same as in A,
<b>VERMONT</b>  [See column VI]	A			
<b>VIRGINIA</b>  1908 C 301 s 5 (as amend- ed by 1914 C 339)  [Circuit or corporation court, on petition of parent, etc., or person interested in child, may, "for good cause shown entered of rec- ord," release any child 12 to 14, or his parent, etc., from the opera- tion of these provi- sions]	A Boy 10 Girl 16  [See note in col- umn I]		Any city of 5,000 or over	Distributing, posing, or o sale newspa- azines, or otl icals in any public place  Exempti [See note in co
Code 1904 s 1790c(7) (as added by 1914 C 321) C 1904 s 3795a(2), 3795a(3), 3795a(7), 3795a(8)  [The provisions tabu- lated in B apply to em- ployment in peddling as well as to engaging therein; penalty for employer, etc., is there- fore given in column VIII]	B 14			Peddling
[See column VI]	C			

—Continued

467-475 should be borne in mind]

Regulations  VI	Night work prohibited  VII	Enforcement  1. Enforcing authorities — Duty; Power only 2. Penalties—(a) For minor; (b) For parent, etc.; (c) For person selling, or furnishing, etc., to minor  VIII	
<p>ired, subject to the follow- tions: ied by local superintendent or his deputy or by deputy board on application of guardian; sentation of "satisfactory at child is 12 years of age or mission of written state- principal or chief executive school attended approving ice of a permit and stating is attendant at such school he has attained normal de- it and is physically fit for work</p>	After 9 p. m.	<p>1. [No specific provision]</p> <p>2(b). Any offense Minimum—\$25 or imprisonment for 10 days, or both Maximum—\$200 or imprisonment for 30 days, or both</p>	A
		<p>1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above</p>	B
		<p>1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above</p>	C
<p>no specific provisions, but 5 for compulsory school- ce requirements which indirectly affect work in des]</p>			A
		<p>1. [No specific provision] 2. [No specific provision]</p>	A
		<p>1. [No specific provision]</p> <p>2(b). Any offense Maximum—\$200 or imprisonment for 12 months, or both (Above penalty is incurred by em- ployer, etc., also)</p>	B
<p>no specific regulations gov- ldren above the minimum lated in A-II and B-II ge in street trades, but see and 3 for general provisions ight apply to person em- child in such trades and for compulsory school-at- requirements which might ' affect such work. See B, for minimum age of 12 pymnt in "sale of mer- " during school hours]</p>			C

TABLE 6.—ST.

[In reading this analysis, the exp

State References	Minimum age	Regulated age	Localities	Occupation Exemptions
I	II	III	IV	V
<b>WASHINGTON</b>  Pierce's Code 1912 title 135 s 29, 413 P C 1912 t 291 s 101  [The provisions tabu- lated in A apply to employment in listed occupations as well as to engaging therein; penalty for employer, etc., is therefore given in column VIII]	A Any minor			Selling, giving or distributing books, magazines, papers, newspaper, etc., devoted to the publi- cation or largely con- sisting of criminal police reports, police counts of crimes or deeds, or pictures or stories of blood crime, etc.
[See column VI]	B			
<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>  [See column VI]  [Any child under 10 who is found peddling or selling any article upon the street, or who accompanies or is used in the aid of any person so doing, is deemed dependent and neglected and may be declared a ward of the court— 1915 C 70 s 1]	A			
<b>WISCONSIN</b>  Statutes C 83 s 1728p, 1728q, 1728r, 1728s, 1728t, 1728u, 1728v, 1728w, 1728x, 1728y, 1728z, 1728za  [The provisions tabu- lated in A to D, in- clusive, appear to ap- ply to employment in listed occupations as well as to engaging therein; penalty for employer is therefore given in column VIII]  [Street trade is defined as "any business or occupation in which any street, alley, court, square or other pub-	A Boy 12  [See provisions in C, below]	Boy 12 to 16	Any city of the first class	Distributing, sell- ing, posing, or offer- ing for sale newspaper magazines, or peri- ods in any street or place
	B Boy 14		Same as in A, above	Selling or offer- ing for sale any goods or chandise Distributing hand- bills or circulars or articles Bootblack Other street trade definition, see column I  Exemptions [Selling news- papers, etc., as permit- ted by provisions in A,

-Continued

67-475 should be borne in mind]

Regulations	Night work prohibited	Enforcement	
VI	VII	VIII	
		1. Enforcing authorities — Duty; Power only 2. Penalties—(a) For minor; (b) For parent, etc.; (c) For person selling, or furnishing, etc., to minor	A
		1. Duty State commissioner of labor and his assistants  2(b). Any offense Maximum—\$1,000 or imprisonment for 1 year, or both (Above penalty is incurred by employer, etc., also)	
under 12 who is found peddling any article upon the street, or who accompanies in the aid of any person deemed dependent and declared a ward of the court—s 1 subdivision 18]			B
ing minimum age of 18 for nt in begging on streets, ther highways, or for any business, see Hogg's Code s 5177. There are no spe- cisions regulating work in es, but see Tables 2 and 3 l provisions which might erson employing child in , and Table 5 for compul- attendance requirements ght indirectly affect such			A
, below	Same as in C, below	1. Same as in C, below 2. Same as in C, below	A
		1. Same as in C, below 2. Same as in C, below	B

TABLE 6.—8

[In reading this analysis, the c

State References  I	Minimum age  II	Regulated age  III	Localities  IV	Occupati Exemption  V
<b>WISCONSIN—Con- tinued</b>  lic place is used for the sale, display or offer- ing for sale of any ar- ticles, goods or mer- chandise"]  [Although the compul- sory school-attendance law (see Table 5) would not require every child under 16 to attend school, such child apparently can not be employed or engage in street trades unless he is a regular attendant at school]	C	Boy under 16	Same as in A, above	Selling or offi sale or dis handbills or ticles Bootblack Other street c trade [Ferd see note in co
	D Grl 18		Same as in A, above	Distributing, s posing, or of sale newspap azines, or p in any street lic place Distributing " or circulars other articl the street house to hou Bootblack Other street tra definition, se column I]
<b>WYOMING</b>  [See column VI]	A			

TRADES—Continued

note on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]



TABLE 7.—PUBLIC

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References  I	Minimum age  II	Regulated age  III	Occupations Exemptions  IV
<b>ALABAMA</b> 1915 p 193 s 6, 14, 17 [The provisions tabulated in A apply to all employment on stage of theater and are therefore given also in Table I]	A 16		Employment "upon the stage of any theater or concert hall, or in any connection with any theatrical performance or other exhibition or show"
<b>ALASKA</b> [No provisions]			
<b>ARIZONA</b> Revised Statutes 1913 Penal Code pt 1 title 9 C 2 s 252, 253	A 16		The following in public street or highway: Singing Playing on any musical instrument Rope walking Dancing
R S 1913 Pen C pt 1 t 9 C 2 s 254	B Any minor Girl of any age		Singing, reciting, dancing, playing on musical instruments in a saloon, or giving theatrical or other exhibition therein, for hire or otherwise
R S 1913 Civil Code t 14 C 2 s 3113, 3134, 3135 [The provisions tabulated in C, which are given also in Table 1, appear to apply to employment in public exhibitions, since all employment in theater, etc., is prohibited]	C 16		Theater Concert hall Place of amusement
<b>ARKANSAS</b> 1909 A 170 s 1, 2, 4-6 1913 A 322 s 12 1914 A 1 s 2, 6, 11, 13 [The provisions tabulated in A appear to be at least partially superseded by those tabulated in B, which belong to a later law]	A 14		Actor or performer in any concert hall or room where intoxicating liquors are sold or given away Any exhibition injurious to the health or dangerous to the life or limb of child under 14 Any immoral, etc., exhibition  <i>Exemptions:</i> Provision does not apply to: Singer or musician in church or school, or at any respectable entertainment Teaching or learning music

## EXHIBITIONS

notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Regulations V	Night work prohibited VI	Enforcement 1. Enforcing authorities—Duty; Power only 2. Penalty for employer, etc. VII	
		1. Duty State factory inspector and his deputies  2. First offense Minimum—\$10 Maximum—\$100 2. Subsequent offense Minimum—\$100 Maximum—\$500	A
		1. [No specific provision]  2. Any offense Equivalent to a misdemeanor (Penalty incurred by person having custody of child, for endangering its life, health, or morals, maximum—\$300 or imprisonment for 2 months, or both)	A
		1. [No specific provision]  2. Any offense Minimum—\$50 or imprisonment for 30 days, or both Maximum—\$300 or imprisonment for 180 days, or both	B
		1. Duty Factory inspector [there is no law providing for factory inspection], other authorized inspectors, and school-attendance officers: Shall make complaints for offenses and prosecute violations; Have power of inspection State superintendent of public instruction, other authorized inspectors, or school-attendance officers: Shall demand proof of age of child apparently under 16 without employment certificate, and order child discharged if not over 16 1. Power only Any person: May prosecute  2. Any offense Minimum—\$5 or imprisonment for 10 days, or both Maximum—\$200 or imprisonment for 30 days, or both	C
		1. Power only State commissioner of labor and statistics Justices of the peace Incorporated societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals  2. First offense Maximum—\$100 or imprisonment for 3 months, or both 2. Subsequent offense Maximum—\$200 or imprisonment for 6 months	A

TABLE 7.—P

[In reading this analysis, the ex]

State References  I	Minimum age  II	Regulated age  III	Occupations  <i>Exemptions</i>  IV
<b>ARKANSAS—Continued</b>  [Any child under 10 who is found singing or playing any musical instrument for gain upon the streets, or accompanies or is used in the aid of any person so doing, is deemed dependent and neglected and may be declared a ward of the court—1911 A 215 s 1]	B 16		Employment upon the stage theater or concert hall or in tion with any theatrical perf or other exhibition or show
	C	Under 18	Any occupation [Apparentl cludes public exhibitions, are not specifically exempte
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>  Deering's General Laws 1909 A 1611 (as amended by 1915 C 625) s 7, 13, 14 D G L 1909 A 1611 s 16-17 (as added by 1915 C 625)  [For minimum age and re- quirement of certificate for employment in any "place of amusement," see Table 1, A, and Tables 2 and 3, A to D inclusive. Those provisions, however, are applicable to employment in public exhibitions only in so far as it is not covered by the provisions here tab- ulated]  [For provision fixing maxi- mum hours 8 per day, 48 per week, for employment of child under 18 in any place of labor and of girl of any age in place of amuse- ment, see Table 4, A and E]  [The provisions tabulated in A shall not be construed to permit the use of a minor in any occupation prohib- ited by the provisions given in D, below]	A	Any minor	Employment in presentation c or dramatic play, including duction of motion-picture p
	B	Under 18  [For exemp- tion of child 15 to 18 under certain c o n d i- tions, see p r o v i- sions in C, below]	Any place of labor [This p applies to public exhibitions  <i>Exemptions:</i> [Employment in presenta drama or dramatic play, in child over 15, allowed on ] See provisions in C, below]
	C	15 to 18	Employment in presentation c or dramatic play, including duction of motion-picture p

BITIONS—Continued

pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Regulations  V	Night work pro- hibited  VI	Enforcement  1. Enforcing authorities—Duty; Power only 2. Penalty for employer, etc.  VII	
		1. Duty State commissioner of labor and statistics Factory inspectors Agents of humane society Probation officers Truant officers "Other authorized inspectors" 1. Power only Any person: May make and prosecute complaints  2. Any offense Minimum—\$5 Maximum—\$100	B
	10 p. m. to 6 a. m.	1. Same as in B, above 2. Same as in B, above	C
n consent of the commissioner e bureau of labor statistics is re- d, to be given only if he is satis- hat: Environment of play is proper onment for child; Conditions of employment are etrimental to health of child; Child's education will not be ected or hampered by partici- n in play consent shall specify dates and theaters or other places of ement in which child is per- ed to participate it revocable at will of issuing r g officer may require the person ged with the issuance of age chooling certificates (see Table -V) to make the necessary in- gations into above conditions)		1. Duty State bureau of labor statistics 1. Power only Attendance officers Probation officers  2. Any offense Maximum—\$50 or imprisonment for 60 days, or both	A
	10 p. m. to 5 a. m.	1. Same as in A, above  2. Each offense Minimum—\$50 or imprisonment, or both Maximum—\$200 or imprisonment for 60 days, or both (The above penalty is found in D G L 1909 A 1611, as amended by 1915 C 625, s 13; the following penalty is given in section 16 of the same law) 2. Any offense Maximum—\$50 or imprisonment for 60 days, or both	B
permitted by law (see provisions , above) to be employed as actor, tress, or performer in a theater or r place of amusement in presenta- of a performance, play, or drama inning until after 10 p. m., may lue until 12 midnight on con- of commissioner of labor statis-	[See column V]	1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	C

TABLE 7.—]

[In reading this analysis, the ex

State References  I	Minimum age  II	Regulated age  III	Occupations Exemptions  IV
<b>CALIFORNIA</b> —Continued Deering's Penal Code 1909 s 272, 273	D 16		Any exhibition injurious to dangerous to life or limb under 16 Singing Playing on musical instrume Rope or wire walking Dancing Gymnast, acrobat, contorti rider Any immoral, etc., exhibitk  <i>Exemptions:</i> Provision does not apply Singer or musician in church Teaching or learning music [Employment as musician s or other musical entertain lowed on permit—See prov E, below]
	E	Under 16	Musician at concert or other entertainment
<b>COLOBADO</b>  Mills' Annotated Statutes re- vised edition 1912 s 537, 657, 658, 667, 670-673 1915 C 180 s 11  [For minimum age of 14 for employment in "any gain- able occupation in theater, concert hall or place of amusement where intoxi- cating liquors are sold," see Table 1, A]	A	Under 16	Employment in concert or t exhibition or performance place where intoxicating liq not sold Taking part in concert or t exhibition given for profit
	B 16		Actor or performer in concer room where intoxicating liq sold or given away Actor or performer in variety Any exhibition injurious to n health or dangerous to life o child under 16 Any illegal or immoral, etc., tion  <i>Exemptions:</i> Provision does not apply Singer or musician in church Teaching or learning music Physical development in res gymnasium or natatorium Amateur entertainments or cals for charity or not for schools, churches, se houses, or boys' or girls' clu [Taking part in concert or t exhibition given for profit al permit—See provisions in A

BITIONS—Continued

[ pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Regulations  V	Night work pro- hibited  VI	Enforcement  1. Enforcing authorities—Duty; Power only 2. Penalty for employer, etc.  VII	
		1. [No specific provision]  2. Any offense Minimum—\$50 or imprisonment, or both Maximum—\$250 or imprisonment for 6 months, or both	D
in consent of mayor of city or dent of board of trustees of city wn where concert or entertain- t takes place		1. [No specific provision] 2. Same as in D, above	E
required, subject to the follow- onditions: Issued by city or county super- ident of schools or deputy of r, his refusal to grant being sub- to final decision of county or alle court upon appeal; Granted only if employer has a suitable provisions for protec- of child's moral and physical h and education; such reason- terms and conditions as shall necessary and proper for safe- ding same may be made by ng officer; written promise to ply with such conditions, under l of not over \$2,000, may be re- ed of employer; Kept on file at box office and et to inspection of humane ty, probation officers, and fac- inspectors; Subject to revocation by ty juvenile court upon com- it of any person showing viola- of conditions, etc.		1. Duty Deputy State labor commissioner [factory inspector] School board or local school authori- ties: Must report to enforcing officer complaints made to them of viola- tions in theater, concert hall, or place of amusement State industrial commission: Shall "inquire into and supervise the enforcement * * * of the laws relating to child labor" 1. Power only [For authorities who may inspect per- mits, see column V]  2 First offense Minimum—\$5 Maximum—\$100 2. Second offense Minimum—\$100 or imprisonment, or both Maximum—\$500 or imprisonment for 90 days, or both	A
		1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	B

TABLE 7.—PUBLIC

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References  I	Minimum age  II	Regulated age  III	Occupations Exemptions  IV
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>  General Statutes revision 1902 s 1163 (as amended by 1915 C 175	A 16		Rope or wire walking Dancing Skating Bicycling Gymnast, contortionist, rider, or acrobat Any immoral, etc., exhibition Any exhibition injurious to the health or dangerous to the life or limb of child under 16
<b>DELAWARE</b>  Revised Code 1915 C 90 s 3148, 3177, 3180  [Employment on stage of the- ater or concert hall or in connection with theatrical performance or other exhibi- tion or show is prohibt- ed under 16 except by per- mit tabulated in A-V]	A	Under 16	Appearance in connection with the- atrical performance or other exhibi- tion or show
R C 1915 C 70 s 2223, 2224	B 15		Rope or wire walking Dancing Acrobat or gymnast
	C "Minor child"		Any illegal or immoral, etc., exhibition
<b>DISTRICT OF COLUM- BIA</b>  Code 1911 p 443 s 7, 10; p 445 s 16; p 214 s 814 36 United States Statutes at Large p 990  [For regulations applying to employment "in theater" (minimum age 12; permit or certificate required 12 to 16; maximum hours 8 per day, 48 per week, and night work prohibited 7 p. m. to 6 a. m., under 16), see Table 1, A; Tables 2 and 3; Table 4, B. Those provisions are applicable, however, only when exemption therefrom is not obtained in accord- ance with provisions tabu- lated in A]	A	Under 16	Theatrical exhibition
	B 14		Acrobat, gymnast, contortionist, cir- cus rider, rope walker, or in any ex- hibition of like dangerous character Street singer or street musician

ONS—Continued

-475 should be borne in mind]

Regulations	Night work prohibited	Enforcement	
V	VI	VII	
		1. Enforcing authorities—Duty; Power only 2. Penalty for employer, etc.	
		1. [No specific provision]  2. Any offense Maximum—\$250 or imprisonment for 1 year, or both	A
ed, subject to the follow- is: by State child labor in- d to period not exceed- evidence must be pre- opinion of issuing officer nit		1. Duty State child labor inspector 1. Power only Any person: May make and prosecute com- plaints  2. First offense Minimum—\$5 Maximum—\$50 2. Second offense Minimum—\$50 or imprisonment, or both Maximum—\$200 or imprisonment for 30 days, or both 2. Third offense Minimum—\$200 or imprisonment, or both Maximum—Fine or imprisonment for 60 days, or both	A
		1. Duty Justice of the peace: On complaint 1. Power only Any person: May make complaint which must be investigated  2. Each offense Minimum—\$20 Maximum—\$100	B
		1. Same as in B, above 2. Same as in B, above	C
nt of one of the commis- e District of Columbia, from provisions of the act [C 1911 pp 441-445 s ired; this permit speci- child, age, names and parents or guardian, d character of exhibition		1. Duty Child labor inspectors [2 detailed pri- vates of police force] Truant officers: "Shall visit the establishments named" [in C 1911 p 441 s 1—including theater, hotel, restaurant, club] and ascertain violations; Shall report violations to superin- tendent of schools and to the cor- poration counsel of the District of Columbia  2. Any offense Maximum—\$50	A
		1. [No specific provision]  2. Any offense Maximum—\$250 or imprisonment for 2 years, or both	B



TABLE 7.-

[In reading this analysis, the

State References  I	Minimum age  II	Regulated age  III	Occupations Exemptions  IV
<b>FLORIDA</b>  Compiled Laws 1914 s 3237  [Any child under 12 who is found singing or playing on a musical instrument upon the street, or giving any public entertainment for gain, or who accompanies or is used in the aid of any person so doing, is deemed dependent and may be declared a ward of the court—C L 1914 s 1208a]	A 14		Singing Playing on any musical in Rope or wire walking Dancing Contortionist, acrobat, or r Any exhibition injurious to or dangerous to life or li under 14 Any immoral, etc., exhibit  Exemptions: Provision does not app Singer or musician in churc or at any amateur conce tainment Learning music and social
1913 C 6483 s 3, 9, 12, 13, 19, 21  [The provisions tabulated in B apply to all employment on stage of theater and are therefore given also in Tables 1 and 4. The night-work prohibition would appear to exclude children under 16 from employment in theatrical exhibitions taking place at night]	B 14	14 to 16	Employment on stage of tl
<b>GEORGIA</b>  [The certificates tabulated in C and D are alternative 14 to 14½]  Code 1914 Political s 2141 C 1914 Penal s 756, 757, 1065	A 12		Rope or wire walking Gymnast, contortionist, cl acrobat, or clown Any immoral, etc., exhibit
C 1914 Civil s 3149 (a), 3149 (b), 3149 (d), 3149 (e), 3149 (g) C 1914 Pen s 1065  [The provisions in B to D (tabulated also in Tables 1 to 4) apply apparently to all employment in any place of amusement and would therefore include public exhibitions provided the term "place of amusement" is interpreted to cover theaters, etc. In that case the night-work prohibition would appear to exclude children under 14½ from employment in public exhibitions taking place at night]	B 12		Place of amusement
	C [See columns III and VI]	14 to 14½	Same as in B, above
	D [See columns III and VI]	12 to 14½	Same as in B, above

## EXHIBITIONS—Continued

notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Regulations V	Night work prohibited VI	Enforcement 1. Enforcing authorities—Duty; Power only 2. Penalty for employer, etc. VII	
		1. [No specific provision] 2. Any offense Maximum—\$500 or imprisonment for 6 months	A
Maximum hours: 9 per day, 54 per week; employment for more than 6 days per week prohibited	8 p. m. to 5 a. m.	1. Duty State labor inspector Grand juries: Shall be charged by county and circuit judges, at beginning of each term of the court, to investigate violations 1. Power only Grand juries and county solicitors of criminal courts of record: "Have inquisitorial powers to investigate violations" Any person: May make complaint 2. Any offense Maximum—\$50	B
		1. Duty State commissioner of commerce and labor: "Shall make investigation concerning the operation of the various laws relating to the safety of the life and limb of employees, especially those concerning the employment of child labor, and of women, and he shall take legal steps looking to the proper enforcement and due observance of such laws" 2. Any offense Maximum—\$1,000, imprisonment for 6 months, or work in chain gang for 12 months—any one or more of these punishments	A
		1. Duty State commissioner of [commerce and] labor and his authorized assistants 2. Same as in A, above	B
Employment certificate required [For details, see Tables 2 and 3, A]	7 p. m. to 6 a. m.	1. Same as in B, above 2. Same as in A, above	C
Employment is permitted on temporary poverty certificate [For details, see Tables 2 and 3, B]	7 p. m. to 6 a. m.	1. Same as in B, above 2. Same as in A, above	D

TABLE 7.—PUBLIC

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References  I	Minimum age  II	Regulated age  III	Occupations Exemptions  IV
<b>ILLINOIS—Continued</b> H R S 1913 C 48 s 20b, 20c, 20h, 20l, 20m [See provisions in D, below, which might be interpreted as fixing a minimum age of 16 for employment in any theater or concert hall]	C	14 to 16 [See note in column I]	Employment in any "theater, concert hall, or place of amusement"
H R S 1913 C 48 s 20h, 20j, 20l, 20m [For minimum age of 14 for employment at "any gain- ful occupation" in any "theater, concert hall or place of amusement where intoxicating liquors are sold," see H R S 1913 C 48 s 20]	D 16		Employment in any "theater, concert hall, or place of amusement wherein intoxicating liquors are sold"
H R S 1913 C 48 s 20h, 20i, 20l [The provisions tabulated in E, while not specifically re- ferring to minimum age, would appear to exclude child under 16 from employ- ment in public exhibitions taking place at night] [For maximum hours 8 per day and night work pro- hibited 6 p. m. to 7 a. m. under 14 in employment in any work, see H R S 1913 C 48 s 20]	E [See column VI]	Under 16	Any gainful occupation [Apparently includes public exhibitions, as they are not specifically exempted]
H R S 1913 C 48 s 121-123	F	Girl of any age [Over 16— See provi- sions in E, above]	Place of amusement
<b>INDIANA</b> Burns' Annotated Statutes 1914 s 2623, 2625, 2627, 8042	A 15		Rope or wire walking Acrobat, gymnast, contortionist, or rider Employment to sing, dance, act, or in any manner exhibit in dance house, concert saloon, theater, or place of entertainment where liquors are sold or given away, or with which any place for the sale of liquors is connected

EXHIBITIONS—Continued

See on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Regulations	Night work prohibited	Enforcement	
V	VI	1. Enforcing authorities—Duty; Power only 2. Penalty for employer, etc. VII	
		1. Duty State board of education (in cooperation with other departments of the State government) Probation officers or school trustees [or truant officers]: Shall visit "places of employment mentioned" [in 1911 C 159 s 166, 172] and ascertain violations therein, "and they shall bring complaint for offenses under this act to the attention of the prosecuting attorney for prosecution" 1. Power only Any reputable citizen: May bring complaint 2. Any offense Minimum—\$50 or imprisonment, or both Maximum—\$250 or imprisonment for 6 months, or both	A
		1. [No specific provision. Justices of the peace, police justices, or police magistrates have original jurisdiction] 2. Any offense Minimum—\$5 Maximum—\$200	A
		1. Duty State factory inspector and his assistants and deputies under his supervision Local school board or school authorities: Must report to State factory inspector complaints made to them of violations in most regulated employments [For list, see H R S 1913 C 48 s 20h] 2. Each offense Minimum—\$5 Maximum—\$100	B

### TABLE 7.—PUBLIC

**[In reading this analysis, the explanatory**

State References  I	Minimum age  II	Regulated age  III	Occupations <i>Exemptions</i>  IV
<b>INDIANA—Continued</b>  B A S 1914 s 8022d, 8022f, 8042  [The provisions tabulated in B, which are also given in Table 1, would appear to cover employment in public exhibitions, since all employment in theater or place of amusement is prohibited]	B 16		Theater Place of amusement [Employment of boy under 16 or girl under 18 in concert hall is also apparently prohibited]
B A S 1914 s 2624, 2627, 8042	C 18		Singing, playing on musical instruments, or any mendicant business whatever, in streets, roads, or other highways
B A S 1911 s 2623, 2627, 8042	D Minor child		Employment for any illegal or immoral, etc., exhibition, or in any place where such exhibition takes place
<b>IOWA</b>  Code 1897 Supplement 1913 s 2477-e, 2477-f C 1897 Supplemental Supplement 1915 s 2477-a, 2477-c, 2477-d  [The provisions tabulated in A, which are given also in Tables 1 to 4, inclusive, appear to apply to public exhibitions, since all employment in places of amusement is regulated. The night-work prohibition would appear to exclude child under 16 from employment in performances in places of amusement taking place at night]  [Any child under 10 who is found giving any public entertainment upon the street for pecuniary gain for self or another, or who accompanies or is used in the aid of any person so doing, is deemed dependent or neglected and may be declared a ward of the court—C 1897 Supp 1913 s 254-a14]	A 14	14 to 16	Place of amusement  <i>Exemptions:</i> [The minimum age provision does not apply to child working in establishment or occupation owned or operated by parent]

<sup>1</sup> County attorneys, mayors, chiefs of police and their deputies, city and town marshals, sheriffs and their deputies, or any person authorized by judge of court of record

EXHIBITIONS—Continued

notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Regulations  V	Night work pro- hibited  VI	Enforcement 1. Enforcing authorities—Duty; Power only 2. Penalty for employer, etc.  VII	
		1. Duty State industrial board  2. First offense Minimum—\$5 or \$5 and imprison- ment Maximum—\$200 or \$200 and imprison- ment for 10 days 2. Subsequent offense Minimum—Imprisonment for 10 days Maximum—Imprisonment for 30 days [It may be that the penalty for "subse- quent offense" would include also a fine of from \$5 to \$200, but the law is not clear]	B
		1. Same as in A, above  2. Any offense Minimum—\$5 or \$5 and imprison- ment Maximum—\$100 or \$100 and imprison- ment for 30 days	C
		1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	D
Work permit required [For details, see Tables 2 and 3, A] Maximum hours: 8 per day, 48 per week	6 p. m. to 7 a. m.	1. Duty Commissioner of State bureau of labor statistics 1. Power only Deputies of commissioner of State bureau of labor statistics (including factory inspectors), and certain other officials: 1 May inspect Any person: May make complaint  2(a). Any offense Maximum—\$100 or imprisonment for 30 days	A

TABLE 7.—P

[In reading this analysis, the expl

State References  I	Minimum age  II	Regulated age  III	Occupations Exemptions  IV
<b>KANSAS</b>  General Statutes 1909 s 5094-5098, 8017, 8020 1913 C 217 s 3  [The provisions tabulated in A, which are given also in Tables 1 to 4, inclusive, appear to apply to public exhibitions, since all employment in theater is regulated. The night-work prohibition would appear to exclude child under 16 from employment in theatrical exhibitions taking place at night]	A 14	14 to 16	Theater
G S 1909 s 5136, 5138, 5139, 8017, 8020 1913 C 217 s 3	B 14		Acrobat, gymnast, contortion circus rider Rope walking Any exhibition of like dangerous actor Street singer Street musician
[See column V]	C		
<b>KENTUCKY</b>  Statutes 1915 s 33a.2, 331a.1, 331a.7, 331a.8, 331a.16, 2978c.7  [The provisions tabulated in B, which are also given in Tables 1 to 4, inclusive, appear to apply to public exhibitions, since all employment in theater, etc., is regulated. The night-work prohibition would appear to exclude child under 16 from employment in theatrical exhibitions taking place at night]  [For prohibition of employment under 16 in certain immoral, etc., exhibitions, see St 1915 s 326, 330, 331]  [For minimum age of 16 for employment in theater, etc., where intoxicating liquors are sold, see Table 1, B]	A 14		Performing or appearing upon stage in theater, motion-picture establishment, or other place of public amusement, "whether for or not"
	B 14	14 to 16	Theater Motion-picture establishment

## EXHIBITIONS—Continued

notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Regulations V	Night work prohibited VI	Enforcement 1. Enforcing authorities—Duty; Power only 2. Penalty for employer, etc. VII	
Certificate of age required [For details, see Tables 2 and 3, A] Maximum hours: 8 per day, 48 per week	6 p. m. to 7 a. m.	<p>1. Duty State commissioner of labor and industry: Shall "cause to be enforced all laws regulating the employment of children, minors and women"</p> <p>2. Any offense Minimum—\$25 or imprisonment for 30 days Maximum—\$100 or imprisonment for 90 days</p>	A
		<p>1. Duty Same as in A, above, and also Sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, constables, and police officers: Shall aid any duly incorporated society having for its object the protection of children "in enforcement of all laws relating to the protection of children"</p> <p>2. Any offense Maximum—\$250 or imprisonment for 1 year, or both</p>	B
[Any child under 10 who is found singing or playing any musical instrument upon the street, or who accompanies or is used in the aid of any person so doing, is deemed dependent and neglected and may be declared a ward of the court—G S 1909 s 5100]			C
		<p>1. Duty State labor inspectors, under the direction of the commissioner of agriculture, labor, and statistics: Shall report to State and to county attorney any violations occurring Truant officers: May inspect theaters and motion-picture establishments; Shall report violations to superintendent of schools, State labor inspector, or other authorized officer</p> <p>2. First offense Minimum—\$15 Maximum—\$50 2. Second offense Minimum—\$15 or imprisonment, or both Maximum—\$100 or imprisonment for 30 days, or both 2. Subsequent offense Minimum—\$200 or imprisonment for 30 days, or both</p>	A
Employment certificate required [For details, see Tables 2 and 3, A] Maximum hours: 8 per day, 48 per week; employment for more than 6 days per week prohibited	6 p. m. to 7 a. m.	<p>1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above</p>	B



### TABLE 7.—PUBI

**[In reading this analysis, the explanation**

State References  I	Minimum age  II	Regulated age  III	Occupations Exemptions  IV
<b>KENTUCKY</b> —Continued [See Column V]	C		
<b>LOUISIANA</b>  Wolff's Revised Laws Sup- plement 1904-1908 v 3 p 412; 1908 A 155 s 2-3 (as amended by 1914 A 186) 1912 A 184 s 1  [For minimum age 14 and certificates 14 to 16 for em- ployment in theater or con- cert hall, or in or about place of amusement where intoxicating liquors are made or sold, see provi- sions in Table 1, A, and Table 2, A and B. Those provisions, however, ap- pear to be applicable to pub- lic exhibitions only in so far as they are not covered by the later law tabulated here]  [Any child 17 years of age or under who is found singing or playing any musical in- strument in any street, road, or public place, for alms, or who accompanies or is used in the aid of any person so doing, is deemed delinquent and may be de- clared a ward of the court— W R L Supp 1904-1908 v 3 p 393; 1908 A 83 s 9]  [For maximum hours, 10 per day, 60 per week, for employment in theater or concert hall or in or about place of amusement where intoxicating liquors are made or sold, for boy under 18 or girl of any age, see provisions in Table 4, B]	A 16 (actually or apparently)		Rope or wire walking Gymnast, wrestler, contortion- rider, acrobat, or actor upon bky or similar mechanical vehicle or c trivance Singing Dancing Playing upon musical instrument Theatrical exhibition Any wandering occupation Any illegal or immoral, etc., exh tion Exhibition of child when insa idiotic, or deformed Any exhibition dangerous or inj ous to the life, limb, health, morals of child under 16  <i>Exemptions:</i> Provision does not apply to: Singer or musician in church or sch Teaching or learning music [Employment in] theatrical exh tion or as musician in concert on mit—See provisions in B, below
	B	Under 16	[Employment in] theatrical exh tion or as musician in concert  <i>Exemptions:</i> Permit shall not be deemed authorize: Employment in acrobatic, etc., or dangerous, injurious, or immo etc., exhibitions—See provisions A, above
<b>MAINE</b>  1905 C 123 s 1 (as amended by 1915 C 320 s 1), 2 (as amended by 1915 C 320 s 4), 9 1911 C 65 s 2, 11	A 16		Any illegal or immoral, etc., exh tion Any exhibition of child if insa idiotic, or deformed Any exhibition dangerous or li rious to the life, limb, health, morals of child under 16

IONS—Continued

467-475 should be borne in mind]

Regulations  V	Night work prohibited  VI	Enforcement 1. Enforcing authorities—Duty; Power only 2. Penalty for employer, etc.  VII	
7 years of age or under, or 18 years of age or under, and singing or playing any instrument for gain upon or in any public place, is dependent or neglected and declared a ward of the 1915 s 331.e)			C
		1. Duty State commissioner of labor and assist- ant commissioners  2. Any offense Minimum—\$25 or imprisonment, or both Maximum—\$250 or imprisonment for 2 years, or both (In addition to above penalty, per- son, etc., holding license for theater shall forfeit same)	A
quired, subject to the fol- nditions: ed by judge of juvenile district court acting as a ourt; resident child must be ac- ed by parent or guardian; must be shown to satisfac- e court that child is receiv- will receive proper teaching on school studies; nd, not to exceed \$2,000 and ed to guarantee proper tul- moral and physical health may be required of em-  lety for prevention of children must be notified ation and has privilege of a  vocable at will and discre- ing officer; ll specify nature, time, , and number of perform- mitted and place and char- xhibition		1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	B
		1. Duty State commissioner of labor [and in- dustry] “Agents for the protection of chil- dren,” sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, po- lice officers, and constables: Shall enforce any act concerning the protection of children  2. Any offense Maximum—\$100 or imprisonment for 60 days	A

TABLE 7.—PUBLIC

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References  I	Minimum age  II	Regulated age  III	Occupations <i>Exemptions</i>  IV
<b>MARYLAND</b>  Annotated Code 1911 v 3 (1914) art 27 s 344, 476; art 77 s 166; art 100 s 8, 34, 37, 48  [Employment on stage of theater or concert hall or in connection with theatri- cal performance or other exhibition or show is pro- hibited under 16 except by permit tabulated in A-V]  [For minimum age and cer- tificate provisions for em- ployment in place of amusement, which, how- ever, would appear to be applicable to employment in public exhibitions only in so far as it is not covered by those tabulated in A, see Table 1, A, and provi- sions in A and B, Tables 2 and 3. See also Table 1, G, for prohibition of em- ployment under 18 to serve liquors in theater, etc.]	A	Under 16	Appearance in connection with theat- rical performance or other exhibition or show
	B 14		Rope walking [See provisions in C, below] Acrobat, gymnast, contortionist, or circus rider "Exhibition of like dangerous char- acter" Street singer Street musician
	C 16		Singing Dancing Playing on musical instrument Rope walking
<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>  Revised Laws 1902 C 46 s 13 (as amended by 1913 C 779 s 12) 1909 C 511 s 62 (as amended by 1913 C 779 s 20), 63 (as amended by 1913 C 779 s 21), 76, 77  [For prohibition of employ- ment under 18 in that part of theater, etc., where in- toxicating liquors are sold, see provisions in Table 1, F]  [The provisions tabulated in Table 4, A, while not spe- cifically referring to mini- mum age, would appar- ently, by prohibiting em- ployment of child under 14 in any occupation between 6 p. m. and 6.30 a. m., pre- vent the employment of such child in theatrical exhibitions when such em- ployment occurs after 6 p. m.]	A 15		Singing Dancing on stage Playing on musical instrument Rope or wire walking Riding or performing as gymnast, con- tortionist, or acrobat in circus, theatrical exhibition, or public show  <i>Exemptions:</i> Provision does not apply to: Education in vocal or instrumental music or dancing Musician in church, chapel, school, or school exhibition [Festival, concert, or musical exhibi- tion, on permit—See provisions in D, below]
	B 15		Employment in theatrical exhibition or public show as acrobat or con- tortionist or in feats of gymnastics or equestrianism, or in such a man- ner as (in the opinion of the board authorized to grant licenses) would corrupt the morals [of said children] or injure their health  <i>Exemptions:</i> [See provisions in D, below]
	C 15 (if they "be- long to the p u b l i c schools")		Performer on the stage in any capac- ity in theatrical exhibition  <i>Exemptions:</i> [See provisions in D, below]
	D	Under 15	Festival, concert, or musical exhibi- tion

## EXHIBITIONS—Continued

notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Regulations V	Night work prohibited VI	Enforcement 1. Enforcing authorities—Duty; Power only 2. Penalty for employer, etc. VII	
Permit required, subject to the following conditions: (1) Issued by the chief of the State bureau of statistics and information; (2) Limited to period not exceeding 2 weeks; (3) Such evidence must be presented as in opinion of issuing officer justifies permit		1. Duty Chief of State bureau of statistics and information Inspectors of factories, attendance officers, and other authorized officers 1. Power only Any person: May make and prosecute complaints 2. First offense Maximum—\$50 2. Second offense Maximum—\$200 or imprisonment for 30 days, or both	A
		1. [No specific provision] 2. Any offense Maximum—\$100 or imprisonment for 90 days, or both	B
		1. [No specific provision] 2. Any offense Minimum—\$50 or imprisonment for 30 days, or both Maximum—\$250 or imprisonment for 1 year, or both	C
		1. Duty Attendance officers: "Shall inquire into" all cases of children out of school and without permits; shall apprehend and take to school child under 21 illegally employed; shall make complaint May inspect theaters and places of public exhibition 2. Any offense Maximum—\$200 or imprisonment for 6 months	A
		1. Same as in A, above [License shall not be granted to theatrical exhibition or public show employing such children in such manner] 2. [No specific provision]	B
		1. Same as in B, above, including bracketed note 2. [No specific provision]	C
Special written permission of the mayor and alderman of a city, or of the selectmen of a town, required		1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	D

TABLE 7.—PUBLIC

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References  I	Minimum age  II	Regulated age  III	Occupations  <i>Exemptions</i>  IV
<b>MICHIGAN</b>  Howell's Annotated Statutes 1913 s 4019 (as amended by 1915 No 255), 4026, 4029, 4062  [The provision tabulated in A is the same as that given in Table 1, C, and applies only to such employment in public exhibitions as is not covered by " <i>Exemptions</i> <i>tions</i> " in column IV]  [A preceding section of the same act — H A S 1913 s 4018 (as amended by 1915 No 255)—fixes a minimum age of 15 and may require an employment certificate 15-16 for employment "in or in connection with" any theater, but, since it is sub- ject to the same exemption as that tabulated in column IV, it would appear to be made inoperative, in so far as it applies to public ex- hibitions, by the provision tabulated in A]	A 16		<p>"In or about" the following:</p> Theater Variety or burlesque show Moving-picture show Other kind of playhouse Music or dance hall  <i>Exemptions:</i> Employment by any traveling theatri- cal company in "acting a part in the productions of such company"
H A S 1913 s 3921, 14744	B 16		Rope or wire walking Gymnast, contortionist, rider, or acrobat Dancing Any immoral, etc., exhibition Any exhibition injurious to the health or dangerous to the life or limb of child under 16
H A S 1913 s 4018, 4026, 4029, 4062	C 21		"Theater, concert hall, or place of amusement where intoxicating liquors are sold"
H A S 1913 s 4026, 4029, 4033, 4062	D Girl of any age		Dancing or furnishing music in saloon or barroom where spirituous or in- toxicating liquors or malt, brewed, or fermented liquors are sold or kept for sale
[See column V]	E		

**EXHIBITIONS—Continued**

notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

<b>Regulations</b>  <b>V</b>	<b>Night work pro- hibited</b>  <b>VI</b>	<b>Enforcement</b> 1. Enforcing authorities—Duty; Power only 2. Penalty for employer, etc.  <b>VII</b>	
		1. Duty State factory inspectors 1. Power only Any citizen: May make complaint  2. Any offense Minimum—\$10 or imprisonment for 10 days, or both Maximum—\$100 or imprisonment for 90 days, or both	<b>A</b>
		1. [No specific provision]  2. Any offense Maximum—\$250 or imprisonment for 1 year, or both	<b>B</b>
		1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	<b>C</b>
		1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	<b>D</b>
[Any child under 12 who is found sing- ing or playing any musical instru- ment as a business, or who accompa- nies or is used in the aid of any person so doing, shall be deemed dependent and neglected and may be declared a ward of the court—11 A S 1913 s 11644 (as amended by 1915 No 308 s 1)]			<b>E</b>



## EXHIBITIONS—Continued

notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Regulations V	Night work prohibited VI	Enforcement 1. Enforcing authorities—Duty; Power only 2. Penalty for employer, etc. VII	
<p>Permit required, subject to the following conditions:</p> <p>(1) Application must be made 72 hours previous to performance;</p> <p>(2) Issued by mayor of city or president of council of village, in his discretion, and notice of application and consent forwarded by him to State commissioner of labor and to secretary of State child labor committee 48 hours previous to performance;</p> <p>(3) May be revoked by State commissioner of labor if it appears to him, or to secretary of above committee, or their assistants, that such consent is in violation of any existing law or that the character of the performance is such as to be dangerous to the life or limb, or injurious to the health or morals. If said revocation is for any other reason than the unsuitableness of proposed place, it bars child from appearance in proposed exhibition within State for 1 year</p>	.	<p>1. Duty State department of labor and industries</p> <p>1. Power only Truant officers: Have power of inspection and shall report violations to school authorities and to State commissioner of labor</p> <p>2. Any offense Maximum—\$100 or imprisonment for 3 months</p>	A
		<p>1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above</p>	B
		<p>1. Duty State department of labor and industries: "Shall enforce all laws regulating the employment of minors"</p> <p>2. Any offense Minimum—\$50 or imprisonment for 30 days, or both [See G S 1913 s 8482 for maximum penalty for misdemeanor which might be applicable]</p>	C
<p>[Any child under 10 who is found singing or playing any musical instrument on the street, or giving any public entertainment, or who accompanies or is used in the aid of any person so doing, is deemed dependent and neglected and may be declared a ward of the court—G S 1913 s 7162, 7178]</p>		.	D
<p>Maximum hours: 10 hours per day, 60 per week, except in case of emergency or where public necessity requires</p>		<p>1. Duty State factory inspector</p> <p>2. Each offense Minimum—\$10 or imprisonment for 5 days, or both Maximum—\$50 or imprisonment for 30 days, or both (Each day's violation a separate offense)</p>	A



TABLE 7.—PUBLIC

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References  I	Minimum age  II	Regulated age  III	Occupations  Exemptions  IV
<b>MISSOURI</b>  Revised Statutes 1909 v 2 s 4741-4743, 7824, 7825  [For laws requiring certificate for employment of children 14 to 16 in all occupations, and prohibiting employment of child under 16 in any gainful occupation between 7 p. m. and 7 a. m., or more than 8 hours per day, 48 per week, see Table 2, Table 3, and Table 4, A]	A 14  [See provisions in B and D, below]	.	Singing Playing on musical instrument Rope or wire walking Dancing Gymnast, contortionist, rider, or acrobat Any immoral, etc., exhibition Any exhibition injurious to the health or dangerous to life or limb of child under 14  <i>Exemptions:</i> Provision does not apply to: Singer or musician in church or school or at any respectable entertainment Teaching or learning music
R S 1909 v 1 s 1726c-d (as added by 1911 p 132) R S 1909 v 2 s 7824, 7825  [The provisions tabulated in B, which are also given in Table 1, would appear to apply to public exhibitions, since all employment in places listed is prohibited]	B 16		Concert hall Moving-picture show Place of amusement
R S 1909 v 2 s 4740	C Girl of any age		Dancer or singer in dramshop, saloon, or place where spirituous, malt, or vinous liquors are sold at retail
R S 1909 v 1 s 1716 (as amended by 1911 p 132), 1726d (as added by 1911 p 132) R S 1909 v 2 s 7824, 7825  [See note in A, above]  [The provision given in D, which is also tabulated in Table 4, is not specifically a minimum age provision, but it would appear to exclude children under 16 from employment in public exhibitions taking place at night. See also B, above]	D [See columns III and VI]	Under 16	Any gainful occupation [Apparently includes public exhibitions, as they are not specifically exempted]
R S 1909 v 2 s 7815 (as reenacted by 1913 p 400), 7816 (as reenacted by 1911 p 311), 7816a (as added by 1913 p 401)	E [See provisions in B, above]	Girl of any age	Place of amusement
[See column V]	F		

## TONS—Continued

167-475 should be borne in mind]

Regulations  V	Night work prohibited  VI	Enforcement 1. Enforcing authorities—Duty; Power only 2. Penalty for employer, etc.  VII	
		<p>1. Duty State factory inspector: In cities of 10,000 or over "shall enforce all laws relating to the inspection" of certain establishments, among which are specified theaters, concert halls, or places of public amusement [For list, see R S 1909 v 2 s 7824]</p> <p>2. First offense Maximum—\$100 or imprisonment for 3 months, or both</p> <p>2. Subsequent offense Maximum—\$500 or imprisonment for 2 years, or both</p>	A
		<p>1. Same as in A, above</p> <p>2. Any offense Maximum—\$100 or imprisonment for 1 year, or both (Each day's violation a separate offense)</p>	B
		<p>1. [No specific provision]</p> <p>2. Any offense Minimum—\$50 or imprisonment for 3 months, or both Maximum—\$500 or imprisonment for 12 months, or both (In addition to above penalty, license shall be revoked and no license shall be issued to violator for 2 years thereafter)</p>	C
	7 p. m. to 7 a. m.	<p>1. Same as in A, above</p> <p>2. Same as in B, above</p>	D
hours: 9 per day, 54 per		<p>1. Duty Department of factory inspection</p> <p>2. Each offense Minimum—\$25 Maximum—\$100</p>	E
under 10 who is found singing any musical instrument upon the street or any public entertainment, or employed in the aid of any person is deemed neglected and declared a ward of the [13 p 148 s 2]			F

TABLE 7.—P

[In reading this analysis, the exp

State References  I	Minimum age  II	Regulated age  III	Occupations Exemptions  IV
<b>MONTANA</b>  Revised Codes 1907 s 1660, 1669, 8111, 8347	A 16		Singing Playing on musical instrumen Rope walking Dancing Any mendicant or wandering t (All above on public street o way)
R C 1907 s 1660, 1669, 8376	B Girl of any age		Playing on muskal instr dancing, promenading, or ot exhibiting herself in any d saloon, dance cellar, ballroom lic garden, public highway, mon park or street," or in any boat, or railroad car, or in ar whatsoever, if in such place connected therewith the sale as a beverage of any intox spirituuous, vinous, or malt l
[See column V]	C		
<b>NEBRASKA</b>  Revised Statutes 1913 s 3575- 3578, 3580, 3582-3586  [The provisions tabulated in A, which are given also in Tables 2, 3, and 4, appear to apply to public exhibi- tions, since all "work in" places listed is regulated]	A 14  [The night-work prohibition ap- parently raises this minimum age to 16 for evening per- formances]	14 to 16	Theater Concert hall Place of amusement
[See column V]	B		

EXHIBITIONS—Continued

notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Regulations  V	Night work pro- hibited  VI	Enforcement  1. Enforcing authorities—Duty; Power only 2. Penalty for employer, etc.  VII	
		1. Duty State bureau of child and animal pro- tection: Was created "for the purpose of enforcing the laws * * * pertain- ing to children"; Has powers of inspection 1. Power only Any reputable citizen: May make complaint  2. Each offense Maximum—\$500 or imprisonment for 6 months, or both	A
		1. Duty State bureau of child and animal pro- tection: Has duties and powers as speci- fied in A, above  2. Any offense Minimum—\$50 or imprisonment, or both Maximum—\$500 or imprisonment for 3 months, or both	B
[See Tables 1, 2, and 3 for laws regulat- ing employment of child under 16 in any occupation during school term and Table 5 for compulsory school- attendance provisions which might affect employment in public ex- hibitions]			C
Employment certificate required [For details, see provisions in A and B, Tables 2 and 3] Any member of the State board of in- spection may demand the examina- tion, by some regularly licensed physician to be selected by the board, of any child under 16 who may seem physically unable to do the work at which it may be em- ployed, and no child under 16 shall be employed who can not obtain a certificate of fitness from such phy- sician	8 p. m. to 6 a. m.	1. Duty State deputy commissioner of labor Truant officers 1. Power only Any person: May cause enforcement  2. Each offense Maximum—\$50	A
[Any child under 10 who is found sing- ing or playing any musical instru- ment upon the street, or giving any public entertainment, or who accom- panies or is used in aid of any per- son so doing, is deemed dependent and neglected and may be declared a ward of the court—R S 1913 s 1244]			B

TABLE 7.—P

[In reading this analysis, the exp

State References  I	Minimum age  II	Regulated age  III	Occupations  <i>Exemptions</i>  IV
NEVADA  Revised Laws 1912 s 6823, 6285	A 18		Any immoral, etc.. exhibition Any exhibition dangerous or in to life, limb, health, or more
R L 1912 s 6824, 6285  The provisions tabulated in B, which are given also in Table 2, A, would appear to apply to employment in public exhibitions, since they are not specifically ex- empted, as would also the 8-hour day, 48-hour week, prescribed by 1913 C 232 s 8, 9, for boys under 16 and girls under 18 in any gainful occupation—See Table 4, A]	B  [For minimum age of 14 for employ- ment in any business or serv- ice during school hours, see Table 1, A]	Boy under 14 Girl under 16	Any inside employment [See column I]  <i>Exemptions:</i> [There are certain exemptions plicable to employment in exhibitions]
[See column V]	C		
NEW HAMPSHIRE  Public Statutes 1901 C 92 s 18 P S 1901 C 93 s 15 (as amended by 1901 C 61) P S 1901 C 265 s 3 1911 C 198 s 2	A 14		Dancing Playing on musical instrument Singing Walking on a wire or rope Riding or performing as a gy contortionist, or acrobat (Above in circus or theatrical tion or in any public place over)  <i>Exemptions:</i> Provision does not apply to Education in vocal or instru music Musician in church or school or exhibition Concert or musical exhibition
P S 1901 C 93 s 15 (as amended by 1901 C 61) 1911 C 162 s 6 (as amended by 1913 C 224 s 2), 16, 17, 20 1911 C 198 s 2  [The provisions tabulated in B, which are also given in Table 4, A, apparently ap- ply to employment in pub- lic exhibitions, since they are not specifically exempt- ed, and would appear to exclude boys under 16 and girls under 18 from employ- ment in public exhibitions taking place at night]	B [See columns III and VI]	Boy under 16 Girl under 18	Any gainful occupation [See column I]  <i>Exemptions:</i> [There are certain exemptions plicable to employment in exhibitions]

3ITIONS—Continued

pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Regulations  V	Night work pro- hibited  VI	Enforcement  1. Enforcing authorities—Duty; Power only 2. Penalty for employer, etc.  VII	
		1. [No specific provision]  2. Any offense Maximum—\$500 or imprisonment for 6 months, or both	A
in permit" of judge of district required [For details, see s 2 and 3]		1. [No specific provision] 2. Same as in A, above	B
ild under 10 who is found sing- playing any musical instru- for gain or giving any public ainment upon the street, or companies or is used in the any person so doing, is deemed dent and neglected and may lared a ward of the court—R L 728]			C
		1. Duty State labor commissioner: Shall, "whenever he shall deem it necessary," prosecute violations of laws "regulating the employment of help" Truant officers: As to employment during school hours 1. Power only State superintendent of public in- struction or his deputy  2. Any offense Maximum—\$100	A
m hours: 11 per day, 58 per	7 p. m. to 6.30 a. m.  [There are certain exceptions not applicable to employment in public exhibi- tions]	1. Duty State labor commissioner: Has duties as specified in A, above Truant officers State superintendent of public in- struction and State inspectors ap- pointed by him and under his su- pervision  2. Any offense Minimum—\$5 or imprisonment for 10 days, or both Maximum—\$200 or imprisonment for 30 days, or both	B

TABLE 7.—

[In reading this analysis, the e

State References  I	Minimum age  II	Regulated age  III	Occupations Exemptions  IV
NEW JERSEY  Compiled Statutes 1910 v 2 Infants s 47-49 p 2816	A 15		Rope or wire walking [See tabulated in D, below] Acrobat, gymnast, contort rider Singing, dancing, acting, c manner exhibiting in danc in "concert saloon, theate of entertainment where spirituous or malt liquor or given away" or with v place for the sale of wines ous or malt liquors is dire directly connected by pass entrance [See later law in D, below]
	B 18		"Singing, playing on a musi ment, * * * in the stre or other highways of th [See later law tabulated in
	C "Minor child"		Any illegal or immoral, etc.,
C S 1910 v 2 Crimes s 56 p 1763, s 218 p 1812	D 18		"Singing and playing on m struments, rope walking, * * * in the streets, i other highways or public this State"
NEW MEXICO  1909 C 101 s 1, 3, 4	A Girl of any age		Singing, reciting, dancing, p musical instrument, or g theatrical or other exhi saloon
NEW YORK  Consolidated Laws 1909 v 4 Penal C 40: Art 44 s 485; Art 174 s 1937  [For minimum age of 14 and regulations 14 to 16 for em- ployment in theater or place of amusement, which, however, apparently apply to employment in public exhibitions only in so far as such employment is not covered by the provisions tabulated in A and B, see provisions in A, Tables 1-4]	A 16		Rope or wire walking Gymnast, wrestler, con rider, or acrobat, or actor bicycle or similar mechan or contrivance Illegal or immoral, etc., exh Exhibition of child when h otic, or deformed Exhibition dangerous or in the life, limb, health, or child under 16 The following occupa cept when employment authorized by permit tat B, below: Singing Dancing Playing upon a musical inst Theatrical exhibition Wandering occupation  Exemptions: Provision does not appl Singer or musician in churc or academy Teaching or learning musc [See provisions in B, below]

## EXHIBITIONS—Continued

notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Regulations V	Night work prohibited VI	Enforcement 1. Enforcing authorities—Duty; Power only 2. Penalty for employer, etc. VII	
		1. [No specific provision] 2. Each offense Minimum—\$50 Maximum—\$100 (Person employing child contrary to laws of State incurs maximum penalty of fine of \$100 or imprisonment for 1 year, or both—1915 C 246 s 1, 2)	A
		1. [No specific provision] 2. Same as in A, above	B
		1. [No specific provision] 2. Same as in A, above	C
		1. [No specific provision] 2. Any offense Maximum—\$1,000 or imprisonment for 3 years, or both	D
		1. Duty Sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable, city marshal, and police officers: Are penalized upon failure to arrest offenders for violations of which they have knowledge 2. Any offense Maximum—\$100 or imprisonment for 6 months, or both	A
		1. [No specific provision] 2. Any offense Maximum—\$500 or imprisonment for 1 year, or both	A



TABLE 7.—PUBLIC

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References  I	Minimum age  II	Regulated age  III	Occupations  <i>Exemptions</i>  IV
NEW YORK—Continued	B	Under 16	Musician in concert Employment in theatrical exhibitions
NORTH CAROLINA [No provisions]			
NORTH DAKOTA Compiled Laws 1913 s 1411-1413	A 16		"Theater, concert hall, or place of amusement wherein intoxicating liquors are sold"
[See column V]	B		
OHIO  Page and Adams' Annotated General Code 1912 s 871-22 (as added by 1913 p 95), 12993-12996 (as amended by 1913 p 864), 13007-7 to 13007-11 (as added by 1913 p 864)  [The provisions tabulated in A, which are given also in Tables 1, 2, 3, and 4, would appear to apply to employment on the stage in places of amusement, since such employment is not specifically exempted. The night-work prohibition would appear to exclude boys under 16 and girls under 18 from such employment at night. Section 13007-3 (as added by 1913 p 864) fixes a minimum age of 16 for boys and 18 for girls in "theater and other place of amusement" except on the stage "when not otherwise prohibited by law"]  [For hours of labor regulations for boy 16 to 18 and girl 18 to 21, for employment in place of amusement, see Table 4, B]	A Boy 15 Girl 16  [See columns III and VI]	Boy 15 to 16 Girl 16 to 18	Place of amusement

EXHIBITIONS—Continued

note on pp. 457-475 should be borne in mind]

-



## EXHIBITIONS—Continued

notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Regulations  V	Night work prohibited  VI	Enforcement 1. Enforcing authorities—Duty; Power only 2. Penalty for employer, etc.  VII	
		1. Duty State industrial commission Truant officers  2. Any offense Maximum—\$200 or imprisonment for 6 months, or both (Any person convicted of a violation of any law relating to employment of minors, who again violates any such law, shall be imprisoned for not less than 10 nor more than 30 days)	B
<b>A</b> ge and schooling certificate required [For details, see provisions in A and B, Tables 2 and 3]  <b>[F</b> or provision fixing maximum of 8 hours per day, 48 per week, and requiring 1 hour mealtime, for children under 16 in any gainful occupation, which would appear to be applicable here, see Table 4, A]		1. Duty State commissioner of labor  2. Any offense Minimum—\$10 or imprisonment for 10 days, or both Maximum—\$50 or imprisonment for 30 days, or both	A
	6 p. m. to 7 a. m	1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	B
<b>[A</b> ny child under 8 who is found singing or playing any musical instrument upon the street or giving any public entertainment, or who accompanies or is used in the aid of any person so doing, is deemed dependent and neglected and may be declared a ward of the court—R. L. 1910 v 1 s 4412]			O
<b>W</b> ritten permission of the judge of the juvenile court to child, parent, or guardian, or manager of the place of amusement or public entertainment in which child is to take part		1. Duty State commissioner of labor statistics and inspector of factories and workshops: Shall cause enforcement of all laws regulating the employment of children, minors, and women Truant officers (in counties of less than 100,000): Shall see that the child labor law is enforced  2. [There appears to be no specific provision for penalty for employer, but child participating without permission is deemed dependent and may be declared a ward of the court]	A

TABLE 7.—PUBL

[In reading this analysis, the explanation

State References  I	Minimum age  II	Regulated age  III	Occupations Exemptions  IV
<b>OREGON—Continued</b> [See column V]	B		
<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>  1879 Pamphlet Laws 73 s 3; Stewart's Purdon's Digest 1903 v 1 p 316 1879 P L 142 s 2; S P D 1903 v 2 p 1875 1879 P L 142 s 3; S P D 1903 v 2 p 1875 1879 P L 142 s 4; S P D 1903 v 2 p 1875 1879 P L 142 s 6; S P D 1903 v 2 p 1877 1879 P L 142 s 8; S P D 1903 v 2 p 1877 1901 P L 220 s 1; S P D 1903 v 1 p 318  [See Table 1, A, for minimum age of 14 for employment in any occupation or estab- lishment, which would ap- parently include employ- ment in public exhibitions since they are not specif- ically exempted—1915 P L 286]	A 15		Singing [See provisions in C and D, below] Dancing Exhibiting (All above in dance house, concert saloon, theater, or place of entertain- ment, where wines or spirituous or malt liquors are sold or given away, or with which any place for sale of wines, etc., is connected)
	B 15		Rope or wire walking Acrobat, gymnast, contortionist, or rider
	C 13		Singing or playing on musical instru- ment in street, road, or other high- way
	D 18		The following without consent of parent or guardian: Performing in theater or athletic exhi- bition Singing Playing upon musical instrument
	E Any minor		Any illegal or immoral, etc., exhibi- tion, or employment where any such exhibition takes place
<b>PHILIPPINE ISLANDS</b>  1908 No 1868 s 2 (as amended by 1913 No 2258), 4 Penal Code 1911 art 489 p 117	A 12 (if employ- er's own child or de- scendant) 16 (if not em- ployer's own child or de- scendant)		Employment by professional acrobat, gymnast, ropewalker, diver, animal tamer, bull fighter, circus manager, etc., in any exhibition of this kind
	B 16		Performing any dangerous feat of bal- ancing, of strength, or of contortion

EXHIBITIONS—Continued

notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Regulations  V	Night work pro- hibited  VI	Enforcement  1. Enforcing authorities—Duty; Power only 2. Penalty for employer, etc.  VII	
[Any child under 14 who is found sing- ing or playing any musical instru- ment upon the street or giving any public entertainment, or who ac- companies or is used in the aid of any person so doing, is deemed depend- ent and may be declared a ward of the court—L. O. L. 1910 s 4106]			B
		1. Duty Constables and policemen: Shall aid in bringing offenders before magistrate or justice of the peace, who shall issue warrant 1. Power only Mayors (in cities of the first class): May enforce provisions of act and annul license for holding exhibition Agents of any humane society: May, when so authorized, act as police officers or constables, with power to arrest offenders Any person: May make complaint  2. Each offense Minimum—\$50 Maximum—\$100	A
		1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	B
		1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	C
		1. Power only Mayors (in cities of the first class): Have powers as specified in A, above  2. First offense Minimum—\$50 Maximum—\$100 2. Second offense Minimum—Imprisonment for 1 year Maximum—Imprisonment for 3 years	D
		1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	E
		1. Duty Philippine Bureau of Labor  2. Any offense Minimum—125 pesetas and the pen- alty of prisión correccional in its minimum and medium degrees Maximum—1,250 pesetas and the pen- alty of prisión correccional in its minimum and medium degrees	A
		1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	B

TABLE 7.—I

[In reading this analysis, the ex

State References  I	Minimum age  II	Regulated age  III	Occupations  <i>Exemptions</i>  IV
<b>PORTO RICO</b>  1913 No 42 s 8 (as amended by 1913 Extraordinary Session No 139), 12, 14	A 14		Exhibition dangerous or inju health and morals
Revised Statutes and Codes 1911 s 1777	B 16		Exhibition in acrobatic feat e ing life of child under 16
<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>  General Laws 1909 C 139 s 4-6	A 16		Rope or wire walking Gymnast, wrestler, cont equestrian performer, or aci Rider upon bicycle or mechan trivance Any illegal or immoral, etc. tion Any exhibition injurious to th or morals or dangerous to t limb of child under 16
	B	Under 16	Dancing, theatrical, or musi bition  <i>Exemptions:</i> Dancing, theatrical, or musi bition in connection with c schools, or private instru dancing or music, or under of a Rhode Island society o for religious, charitable, lite cial, musical, etc., purposes
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>  [No provisions]			
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>  1903 C 88 s 1, 3 1913 C 240 s 4	A 14		Actor, performer, or singer streets Concert hall or room where i ing liquors are sold or given Variety theater Any illegal or immoral, etc., tion Any exhibition injurious to th or morals or dangerous to or limb of child under 14
1907 C 135 art 7 s 150 1913 C 240 s 4	B 15		Any gainful occupatio following during school hou "Theater, concert hall or amusement where intoxica uors are sold"
[See column V]	C		

## EXHIBITIONS—Continued

notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Regulations  V	Night work prohibited  VI	Enforcement 1. Enforcing authorities—Duty; Power only 2. Penalty for employer, etc.  VII	
		1. Duty Porto Rican Bureau of Labor  2. First offense Minimum—\$25 Maximum—\$100 2. Subsequent offense Minimum—\$100 Maximum—\$1,000	A
		1. [No specific provision]  2. Each offense Minimum—\$5 or imprisonment Maximum—\$15 or imprisonment for 30 days	B
		1. Power only Town sergeant, city chief of police, or any agent of the Rhode Island Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children: May enter any place where child may be detained or employed in violation of these provisions, and hold child as witness to testify upon trial of violator [See also G L 1909 C 139 s 1]  2. Each offense Maximum—\$250 or imprisonment for 1 year, or both	A
Permit required, consisting of written consent, revocable at will, of mayor of city or president of town council where child is to be employed		1. Same as in A, above 2. Same as in A, above	B
		1. ["Every * * * place in or in connection with which children are engaged at labor of any kind, shall at all times be subject to visitation by the county superintendent of schools"]  2. First offense Maximum—\$100 or imprisonment for 30 days, or both 2. Subsequent offense Maximum—\$200 or imprisonment for 6 months	A
		1. Same as in A, above  2. Any offense Minimum—\$10 Maximum—\$50	B
[Any child under 18 who is found playing any instrument of music or singing on the streets or public highways is deemed dependent or neglected and may be declared a ward of the court—1915 C 119 s 1, 10]			C



TABLE 7.—PUBL. IC

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References  I	Minimum age  II	Regulated age  III	Occupations <i>Exemptions</i>  IV
<b>TENNESSEE</b> [See column V]	A		
<b>TEXAS</b> [No provisions]			
<b>UTAH</b> 1911 C 113 s 4 (as amended by 1913 C 76) 1911 C 144 s 1, 5, 13, 14  [The provisions tabulated in A, which are given also in Table 1, apparently apply to public exhibi- tions, since all employment in theater and concert hall is regulated]	A 14	[See column V]	Theater Concert hall
Compiled Laws 1907 s 4243, 4244 1911 C 113 s 4 (as amended by 1913 C 76)	B Girl of any age		Dancing, promenading, or otherwise exhibiting herself in any drinking saloon, dance room or cellar, public garden, public highway, or in any place whatsoever  <i>Exemptions:</i> Above occupations in theater [See provisions in A, above]
	C Girl of any age		Playing upon any musical instrument in any drinking saloon, dance room or cellar, public garden, public high- way, common, or street, or on a ves- sel, steamboat, or railway car, or in any immoral, etc., place
<b>VERMONT</b> [No provisions]			
<b>VIRGINIA</b> Code 1904 s 1790c(7) (as added by 1914 C 321) C 1901 s 3795a(2), 3795a(3), 3795a(7), 3795a(8)	A 14		Rope or wire walking Gymnast, contortionist, rider, or acro- bat Any immoral, etc., exhibition Any exhibition injurious to the health or morals or dangerous to the life or limb of child under 14

EXHIBITIONS—Continued

notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Regulations  V	Night work pro- hibited  VI	Enforcement  1. Enforcing authorities—Duty; Power only 2. Penalty for employer, etc.  VII	
[There are no specific provisions. Any child under 14 who is found singing or playing any musical instrument upon the streets or giving any public entertainment, or who accompanies or is used in aid of any person so doing, is deemed dependent and may be declared a ward of the court—1911 C 58 p 111 s 1]			A
[It may be inferred, though it is not clear from the law, that an employment certificate is required for employment of child over 14 in these occupations—See Table 2, A-III. For regulations governing employment certificates, see Tables 2 and 3, A]		1. Duty State commissioner of immigration, labor, and statistics: Must “investigate and report to the proper authorities all violations of law regarding the conditions surrounding the employment of children, minors and women and the laws established for the protection of all employees in factories, mines, mills, and other institutions where labor is employed” “Any authorized inspector” [State commissioner of immigration, labor, and statistics] or truant officer: Shall demand from “any employer” proof of age of child apparently under 14, and forbid employment if such proof be not produced  2. Any offense Minimum—\$25 or imprisonment for 10 days, or both Maximum—\$200 or imprisonment for 30 days, or both	A
		1. Duty State commissioner of immigration, labor, and statistics: Has duties as specified in A, above  2. Any offense Maximum—\$300 or imprisonment for 3 months, or both	B
		1. Same as in B, above 2. Same as in B, above	C
		1. Duty State commissioner of labor (chief factory inspector): “Shall secure the enforcement of all laws * * * relating to the inspection of factories, mercantile establishments, mills, workshops, and commercial institutions”  2. Any offense Maximum—\$200 or imprisonment for 12 months, or both	A

TABLE 7.—PUBLIC

[In reading this analysis, the explanation

State References  I	Minimum age  II	Regulated age  III	Occupations Exemptions  IV
<b>WASHINGTON</b>  Pierce's Code 1912 title 135 s 27, 387 P C t 291 s 101	A 18		Any immoral, etc., exhibition Any exhibition dangerous or inju- rious to life, limb, health, or morals
P C t 135 s 1495 P C t 291 s 101	B Girl of any age		"Theater, or place of amusement, where intoxicating liquors are sold as a beverage"
[See column V]	C		
<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>  Hogg's Code 1913 C 144 s 5176, 5177, 5178  [Any child under 10 who is found singing or playing any musical instrument for gain upon the streets or giving any public enter- tainment, or who accom- panies or is used in the aid of any person so doing, is deemed dependent and neglected and may be de- clared a ward of the court— 1915 c 70 s 1]	A 15		Rope or wire walking Acrobat, gymnast, contortionist, or rider Singing, dancing, acting, or being ex- hibited in any manner in any dance house, concert saloon, theater, or place of entertainment where wines or spirituous or malt liquors are sold or given away, or with which any place for the sale of wines or spiritu- ous or malt liquors is directly or in- directly connected by passageway or entrance
	B 18		Singing or playing on musical instru- ment in streets, roads, or other highways
	C Any minor		Any illegal or immoral, etc., ex- hibition, or in place where same occurs
<b>WISCONSIN</b>  Statutes C 83 s 1728d.1 St C 110a s 2394-52 St C 188 s 4587a  [See Table 1, C, for provision fixing minimum age of 16 for employment in immor- al, etc., occupations]	A 14  [See note in col- umn I]		Any immoral, etc., exhibition Any exhibition injurious to the health or dangerous to the life or limb of child under 14
St C 83 s 1728d.1, 1728o, 1728o-1 St C 110a s 2394-52  [The provision tabulated in B forbids merely the grant- ing of license for theatrical exhibitions under condi- tions specified]	B 15		Employment in theatrical exhibition or public show as acrobat, contor- tionist, or in any feat of gymnastics or equestrianism, when, in the opin- ion of the board of officers author- ized to grant licenses, such children [under 15] are employed in such man- ner as to corrupt their morals or im- pair their physical health [See note in column I]

**EXHIBITIONS—Continued**

notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Regulations V	Night work prohibited VI	Enforcement 1. Enforcing authorities—Duty; Power only 2. Penalty for employer, etc. VII	
		1. Duty State commissioner of labor and his assistants  2. Any offense Maximum—\$250 or imprisonment for 90 days	A
		1. Same as in A, above  2. Any offense Minimum—\$500 or \$500 and imprisonment for 6 months	B
[For school exemption certificate required for employment under 15 in any occupation during school hours which would apparently apply to employment in public exhibitions, see provisions in D, Tables 2 and 3. Any child under 12 who is found singing or playing on any musical instrument for gain upon the public street or giving any public entertainment, or who accompanies or is used in the aid of any person so doing, is deemed dependent and may be declared a ward of the court—1913 C 160 s 1 subdivision 18]			C
		1. [No specific provision]  2. Each offense Minimum—\$5 Maximum—\$100	A
		1. [No specific provision] 2. Same as in A, above	B
		1. [No specific provision] 2. Same as in A, above	C
		1. Duty State industrial commission: Has duty of enforcing "all the provisions of the statutes regulating or relative to child labor"  2. Any offense Maximum—\$100 or imprisonment for 6 months, or both	A
		1. Same as in A, above [Board of officers authorized to grant licenses shall not grant license for exhibition under these conditions]  2. [Law does not mention employer; person violating provision (see note in column I) is liable to maximum penalty of \$100 for any offense]	B

TABLE 7.—PUBLIC

[In reading this analysis, the explanatory

State References  I	Minimum age  II	Regulated age  III	Occupations  <i>Exemptions</i>  IV
<b>WISCONSIN—Continued</b> St C 27 s 439ca St C 83 s 1728a.2, 1728a-1, 1728a-4.1, 1728a-4.2, 1728d.1 St C 110a s 2394-52, 2394-70 [See Table 1, C, for provision prohibiting employment under 16 in theater or con- cert hall, which is appli- cable, however, to employ- ment in public exhibitions only in so far as such em- ployment is not covered by the provisions tabulated in C] [Any child under 8 who is found singing or playing any musical instrument upon the street for gain, or who is used in the aid of any person so doing, is deemed dependent and neglected and may be declared a ward of the court—St s 573-1]	C	Under 16	Employment "to play on any musi- cal instrument, or to sing or perform in a circus, theatrical or musical ex- hibition, concert or festival, or in any public place"  <i>Exemptions:</i> Provision does not apply to: Musician or participant in church or school or school exhibition or local home-talent exhibition
<b>WYOMING</b> Compiled Statutes 1910s 3101, 3105, 3106	A 14		Singing Playing on musical instrument Dancing Rope or wire walking Gymnast, contortionist, rider, or acro- bat Variety theater  <i>Exemptions:</i> Provision does not apply to: Singer or musician in church or school or at any respectable entertainment Teaching or learning music
1915 C 77 s 1, 2, 6 [For earlier law fixing mini- mum age of 14 for employ- ment in dangerous or im- moral, etc., exhibitions, with different penalty, see C S 1910 s 3101, 3105, 3106]	B 16		Actor or performer in any concert hall or room where intoxicating liquors are sold or given away [See provi- sions in C, below] Any illegal or immoral, etc., exhibi- tion [See provisions in D, below] Any exhibition injurious to the morals or health or dangerous to the life or limb of child under 16  <i>Exemptions:</i> Provision does not apply to: Amateur entertainments or theatri- cals for charity, or not for profit, in schools, churches, settlement houses, or boys' or girls' clubs Singer or musician in church or school Teaching or learning music Physical development in respectable gymnasium or natatorium
	C 18		Employment in concert hall or other establishment where malt or alco- holic liquors are sold
C S 1910 s 3102	D 18		Employment in place where illegal or immoral, etc., exhibition takes place

## EXHIBITIONS—Continued

notes on pp. 467-475 should be borne in mind]

Regulations  V	Night work prohibited  VI	Enforcement  1. Enforcing authorities—Duty; Power only 2. Penalty for employer, etc.  VII	
Permit required, subject to the following conditions: (1) Issued by industrial commission, county or municipal judge, or judge of juvenile court; (2) Issuing officer must be satisfied that appearance of child will not be detrimental to its morals, health, safety, welfare, or opportunities for education equivalent to that of the common schools; (3) Child if under 14 must be accompanied by parent or guardian approved by issuing officer		1. Duty State industrial commission Truant officers: Must inspect places covered by act and report cases of illegal employment of minors to school authorities and to State industrial commission; May make complaint 1. Power only Police officers and citizens: May make complaint  2. Each offense Minimum—Forfeiture of \$10 to State Maximum—Forfeiture of \$100 to State [A civil suit may be brought for violation]	C
		1. Power only Justices of the peace  2. First offense Maximum—\$100 or imprisonment for 3 months, or both 2. Subsequent offense Maximum—\$200 or imprisonment for 6 months	A
		1. [No specific provision]  2. Any offense Minimum—\$25 or imprisonment for 30 days, or both Maximum—\$100 or imprisonment for 90 days, or both	B
		1. [No specific provision] 2. Same as in B, above	C
		1. [Justices of the peace have jurisdiction] 2. Any offense Minimum—\$100 or \$100 and imprisonment Maximum—\$500 or \$500 and imprisonment for 12 months	D







appears to be a determining factor. Reference is made to constitutional provisions in this column, but unless they contain positive regulations not covered by legislative enactments, such provisions are omitted from the text of the tabulation.

Column II defines the person to whom the provisions of each law are applicable. "Any minor" or "Girl of any age" under the heading "Minimum age" or "Regulated age" indicates that the employment of any minor<sup>1</sup> or of any girl or woman is forbidden or is regulated in the occupations specified. "Girl of any age" is used where the law specifies "female." The word "to" between two ages includes the lower but not the higher age, for instance, "14 to 16" means over 14 and less than 16 years of age. In determining the ages affected by different legal provisions, it must be remembered that no one regulation can be considered separately and without noting the effect of other laws upon it. A law fixing an 8-hour day for children under 16, for instance, would, of course, make one fixing a 10-hour day for "all females" apply only to females over 16.

Under the headings, "Occupations or establishments—*Exemptions*," usually in Column III, are given the lists of employments to which the law applies, and those exempted from its operation. These lists are given in full except as specified in the explanatory notes on Table I. The wording and order of the law is followed, with little attempt at classification, except that manufacturing, mechanical, and mercantile establishments are put first. Definitions of terms, if given in the law, are included wherever practicable, and in every case a reference to the defining section is given. The provisions tabulated, except those in Table 6, apply in general to employment in the occupation or places mentioned, but it was impossible to give in detail the introductory clauses, such as "employed, permitted, or suffered to work, in, about, or in connection with," or to interpret them with certainty, and the exact extent of the employer's responsibility can be determined only by consulting the text of the law.

In the last column of each table (except in the case of Table 3, when it is unnecessary) are given the provisions for the enforcement of each law. These provisions are necessarily tabulated only in brief. Under "Duty" or "Power only" is given the name of the board or official having the duty or power, as the case may be, of enforcing the law, and the limitations, if any are specified, placed upon said board or official in that enforcement. No note is made in the tables of the details of the process of enforcement, such as the courts<sup>2</sup> having jurisdiction, the person who brings prosecution,<sup>2</sup> what is evidence of illegal employment, and the like. However, if a prosecuting attorney is given the specific power or duty to enforce the law he is included as an enforcing official. The power to inspect estab-

<sup>1</sup> See page 8 (Introduction).

<sup>2</sup> See page 19 (Introduction).



mean a transcript of the birth or baptismal record. Brackets are used to indicate inferences from the law not directly stated and provisions which, though given for the sake of clearness, are not directly applicable to the heading under which they are tabulated. Brackets are also used to inclose cross references from one table to another, and notes in the reference columns.

Decisions and rulings by attorneys general, etc., and court decisions as to constitutionality are not considered in the tabulation. An exception is made in that rulings of commissions are included in Table 4 and that certain decisions necessary to the understanding of a few obscurely worded compulsory school-attendance laws are noted in Table 5. It must be remembered that it was possible to tabulate only specific regulations, and that in order to have a complete understanding of the actual effect of the laws governing children in any given occupation, all the tables must be considered in their relation to each other. For instance, the effect of the compulsory school-attendance law of a State upon the minimum age law is often to raise the age limit for employment in all occupations during school hours. Likewise a provision requiring a child to attend school until he has graduated from the common schools might in effect raise the educational requirements for entering employment. When possible, cross references have been made from one table to another showing the effect of the provisions of one law upon those of another, but since such effect often becomes a matter of legal interpretation, it could not always be indicated. Moreover, the actual effect of one law upon another is often determined largely by the methods of administration, which could not of course be considered in a compilation based on laws.

**TABLE 1.—MINIMUM AGE.**

Table 1 contains practically all the minimum age laws except those relating to employment in public exhibitions<sup>1</sup> and work in street trades,<sup>2</sup> as defined later. Laws prohibiting enticing children to leave home for employment are omitted when the occupation in which the child is to engage is not specified, and those forbidding employment agencies to send minors into immoral and illegal occupations are omitted, but those prohibiting employers to send minors to immoral places are included, as being applicable to employment in messenger service. The power of a minimum wage commission or other such body to "fix standard conditions of labor" is given, since such power might be interpreted to include age regulations. All laws regulating employment of minors in connection with the sale or manufacture of intoxicating liquors are included, even in prohi-

<sup>1</sup> Table 7.

<sup>2</sup> Table 6.



a complete picture of all the requirements. Wherever it could be done without burdening the tables with too great a mass of detail, cross references have been used to call attention to these interrelations. Columns IV to VIII of Table 2 contain the prerequisites for obtaining the working paper or document named in column II. Quotation marks are used to indicate a name given in the text of the law. The subordinate documents required for the issuance of the certificate proper are noted in the appropriate columns. In entries indicating educational qualifications, the minimum requirements are given.

In Table 3 are tabulated the more important details concerning the working paper itself. An entry is made under "time limit" only when the certificate is issued for a definite time, as "during vacation," or "for 6 months." Under "authority issuing" is specified the person who approves the certificate named in column II, and another person's power to revoke such certificate is given in a parenthetical note. Under "accessible to inspection of whom" are tabulated all the persons who are specifically given the right to demand of the employer the certificate required for the child's employment, whether or not it is their duty to enforce the law or to make such demand. "Notification of termination of employment" refers to the employer's notification sent to the school authorities, the issuing officer, etc. Sometimes this notification is made by returning the certificate, in which case the entry "return of certificate" is made. No entry is made here unless some direct notification must be made in the case of every child. The return of the certificate "to the issuing officer, if not claimed by the child within 30 days" is not considered to constitute a notification.

It should be remembered that there may be in the actual administration of the certificate law, particularly where much discretionary authority is given to the issuing officer, many details not specified in the text and therefore impossible to show in the tables. Moreover, the indirect effect of even specific provisions can not be estimated exactly; for instance, a law which specifies that the certificate be made out to a specific employer, or contain the employer's name, may have practically the same effect as one requiring the return of the certificate, since the child must return to the issuing officer before he can obtain a new certificate.

The administrative details of the law, such as those which concern the making and filing of duplicate copies of certificates, reports to State officials, or the keeping of lists of children to whom certificates have been refused, as well as provisions specifying the exact procedure for obtaining certificates, for instance those demanding the signature or appearance of parent or child, are in general omitted. *Certain details in regard to the duties of employers, such as pro-*



are omitted on the ground that they imply that the child is receiving equivalent instruction. Definitions of "regular attendance," and provisions stipulating the standard of "equivalent instruction," or requiring private or parochial schools to conform to certain regulations before attendance therein will be accepted as compliance with the law, are omitted.

**TABLE 6.—STREET TRADES; TABLE 7.—PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS.**

The laws applying to children engaging in street trades on their own account and those employed to take part in public exhibitions are in many cases very different in detail from regulations applying to other occupations, and for that reason, as well as because it seemed of interest to consider them apart from the others, they have been tabulated separately in Tables 6 and 7. No note is taken of them in Tables 1, 2, 3, and 4, even though they constitute exemptions from certain general employment regulations, and none of the provisions in that group of tables should be interpreted as applying to the occupations treated in Tables 6 and 7 unless they are repeated in the latter tables. However, cross references are made from the first four tables whenever there are any corresponding provisions in Tables 6 and 7.

So far as practicable, laws relating only to employment in street occupations, including employment as messenger boys, are tabulated in Tables 1, 2, 3, and 4, while those relating to children working on their own account are given in detail in Table 6. Where the application of the law is so indefinite that a distinction could not be made between the two classes of children, its provisions are given in Table 6 only. Laws applying both to employment of children in street trades and to children working on their own account are detailed in Table 6, and referred to by a note in the other tables. The locality is given only when the provision is made to apply to specified cities or towns; otherwise the law is of general application.

Provisions fixing maximum hours of labor in all occupations are noted in Column I of Table 7, and a general night-work prohibition for children, from which employment in public exhibitions is apparently not exempted, is given in the tabulation, since, if evening hours are included, it practically fixes a minimum age for employment in night performances in theaters and places of amusement. Only laws specifically referring to public exhibitions of some kind are given in this table, though general clauses prohibiting employment in dangerous occupations might be interpreted to include many such occupations, as ropewalker, etc., mentioned in Table 7.

Juvenile court laws, declaring dependent, neglected, or delinquent a child found peddling or selling articles or singing or playing on

musical instruments on the streets, are noted in Tables 6 and 7, either in Column I or in Column VI. It should be remembered that many cities have local ordinances governing children in street trades which, of course, could not be included here. As a rule no attempt has been made to show the effect of compulsory school-attendance regulations on the laws governing employment, but in the case of work in street trades the compulsory school-attendance law has so positive an effect upon the possibility of the child's being allowed to be on the street, that where there were no specific regulations a note has been made in Table 6 referring to the school law.









U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
CHILDREN'S BUREAU

JULIA C. LATHROP, Chief

# INFANT MORTALITY

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

A STUDY OF INFANT MORTALITY  
IN A SUBURBAN COMMUNITY



INFANT MORTALITY SERIES No. 4

Bureau Publication No. 11



WASHINGTON  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
1915











case before the baby was visited; i. e., a baby born in November, 1912, was not visited until after November, 1913, in order that the first 12 months of life might have been completed. Births (numbering 53) to nonresident parents at the Mountainside Hospital and stillbirths (20) were excluded from the study.<sup>1</sup>

The mothers of the babies, located from the addresses on the birth certificates, were interviewed and questioned as to the care and home environment of the babies during the first year. The investigation was entirely democratic. All mothers who could be found, whether rich or poor, native or foreign, were visited. Notwithstanding the personal nature of the schedule questions only 8 mothers refused to give the information. From the 518 birth certificates, complete schedules relating to 402 babies were secured and are included in the statistics of this report. Information relating to 116 births could not be obtained for the following reasons: Seventy-three mothers had moved away from Montclair; 20 could not be located; 8 refused to give the information; 1 mother had died; 3 were ill; 1 baby was found to have been born outside of Montclair; 6 mothers were not visited; and in 4 cases the information was not used because it had not been obtained from the mother.

The infant mortality rate in this study is obtained by comparing the number of babies born alive in Montclair in 1912 and included in this study with the number of these same babies who died before they were a year old. The number of such deaths per 1,000 live births gives an exact infant mortality rate for the limited group considered. This method, which has been worked out for the infant mortality series of the Children's Bureau, differs from the usual method of computing the infant mortality rate. The usual method is to compare the live births in a given area during a single calendar year with the deaths under 1 year occurring during the same year, regardless of the possibility that some of the babies who died during the year may have been born in a different area and that not all who die under 12 months of age die in the calendar year of their birth.

<sup>1</sup> The following summary of the number of stillbirths and the number per hundred live births from 1908 to 1912 has been prepared from the Annual Report of the Board of Health for 1912:

Year.	The town.		Colored.		Italian.		Other white.	
	Number.	Per hundred live births.	Number.	Per hundred live births.	Number.	Per hundred live births.	Number.	Per hundred live births.
1908.....	20	4.7	5	7.6	2	2.3	13	4.8
1909.....	24	5.6	7	12.1	4	5.8	13	4.4
1910.....	20	4.7	5	8.6	3	2.8	12	4.7
1911.....	15	3.2	4	6.4	5	5.1	6	2
1912.....	20	3.9	4	4.9	6	4.5	10	3.3



*Industries.*—Montclair is preeminently a town of homes. The residents have apparently discouraged the location of industrial enterprises. In 1912 an electrical establishment employing 12 persons and a coated-paper factory employing 200 persons constituted the only industrial establishments in the town.<sup>1</sup>

*Liquor licenses.*—Liquor licenses are granted in Montclair by a majority vote of the town council. In 1912 licenses were held by 8 inns and taverns and 3 wholesale houses.<sup>2</sup>

*Hospitals.*—Mountainside Hospital is supported by citizens of the following seven towns: Bloomfield, Caldwell, Cedar Grove, Essex Falls, Glen Ridge, Montclair, and Verona. In 1912 there were admitted to the hospital 1,363 cases, of which 158 were maternity cases. One hundred and thirty-one infants were born and 5 infants died at the hospital during the same year.<sup>3</sup>

St. Vincent Nursery and Babies Hospital is maintained by the Sisters of Charity for babies under 2 years. During 1912 only 2 of the 112 inmates entered from Montclair.

*Social agencies.*—The social agencies of Montclair are organized in a council of philanthropy to promote cooperation and prevent duplication of effort. The following agencies are registered with the Council of Philanthropy and send representatives to the monthly meetings:

Altruist Society.

Board of Education.

Board of Health.

Children's Home Association.

Committee of the Federation of Women's Organizations.

Day Nursery.

Daughters of American Revolution.

Fresh Air and Convalescent Home.

Homeopathic Society.

Montclair Civic Association.

Mountainside Hospital.

New England Society.

Tuberculosis Prevention and Relief Association.

Poor master.

Sons of American Revolution.

The Altruist Society corresponds to the charity-organization societies of other communities. It acts as a sort of clearing house and maintains at its headquarters a card index in which are registered all cases receiving help from any of the agencies represented in the Council of Philanthropy.

---

<sup>1</sup> Industrial Directory of New Jersey, compiled and published by the New Jersey Bureau of Statistics, 1912.

<sup>2</sup> Annual Report of Town Council, Montclair, N. J., 1912.

<sup>3</sup> Annual report of Mountainside Hospital, 1912.



Live births, deaths under 1 year, and infant mortality rate in 1912 for cities and towns of 20,000 to 30,000 population (1910) within the area of birth registration—Continued.

City.	Live births.		
	Total.	Deaths under 1 year.	
		Number.	Infant mortality rate.
Connecticut:			
Norwich.....	641	90	140.4
Danbury.....	540	72	133.3
Middletown.....	575	75	130.4
Norwalk.....	509	48	94.3
Meriden.....	747	81	108.4
Stamford.....	799	105	131.4
Rhode Island: <sup>1</sup>			
Central Falls.....	691	120	173.7
Warwick.....	653	87	133.1
Cranston.....	485	56	115.5
Newport.....	541	42	77.6
Michigan:			
Battle Creek.....	477	65	136.3
Muskegon City.....	682	59	86.5
Pennsylvania: <sup>1</sup>			
Shenandoah.....	870	217	249.4
Pottsville.....	457	69	151
Hazleton.....	758	93	122.7
Norristown.....	630	78	123.8
Easton.....	619	60	96.9
Butler.....	597	63	105.5

<sup>1</sup> Figures for Rhode Island and Pennsylvania by correspondence, as State reports not yet available.

The census report on mortality statistics for 1911 gives the estimated infant mortality rate for the birth registration area of the United States for 1910 as 124. This estimated rate may be compared with the rates for foreign countries in the following table, in which the 1912 figures have been given wherever possible, and in all other cases the year indicated is the latest year for which statistics are available.

Deaths of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births in foreign countries for the latest year for which statistics are available.<sup>1</sup>

Country.	Year.	Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births.	Country.	Year.	Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births.
Chile.....	1911	332	Servia.....	1911	146
Russia.....	1909	248	Switzerland.....	1911	123
Ceylon.....	1912	215	Scotland.....	1911	112
Jamaica.....	1912	193	Ontario.....	1912	110
German Empire.....	1911	192	Finland.....	1912	109
Roumania.....	1912	186	England and Wales.....	1912	95
Hungary.....	1912	186	Denmark.....	1912	93
Austria.....	1912	180	Netherlands.....	1912	87
Bulgaria.....	1909	171	Ireland.....	1912	86
Belgium.....	1911	167	France.....	1912	78
Japan.....	1910	160	Australia.....	1912	72
Spain.....	1907	158	Sweden.....	1911	72
Italy.....	1911	153	Norway.....	1911	65
Prussia.....	1912	146	New Zealand.....	1912	51

<sup>1</sup> Compiled from statistics contained in the Seventy-fifth Annual Report of the Registrar General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England and Wales, 1912.



Table 2 shows the distribution of births and of deaths of infants under 1 year of native white, foreign white, and negro mothers in the various wards. By far the greatest number of births to foreign and negro mothers occurred in the fourth ward.

TABLE 2.—*Births and deaths under 1 year, according to nativity and color of mother, by wards.*

Ward.	All mothers.		Native white mothers.		Foreign-born white mothers.		Negro mothers.	
	Births.	Deaths under 1 year.	Births.	Deaths under 1 year.	Births.	Deaths under 1 year.	Births.	Deaths under 1 year.
The town.....	402	34	143	7	193	17	66	10
Ward 1.....	44	3	33	2	9	.....	2	1
Ward 2.....	78	4	40	2	26	1	12	1
Ward 3.....	43	3	22	.....	11	1	10	2
Ward 4.....	161	21	30	2	103	13	28	6
Ward 5.....	76	3	18	1	44	2	14	.....

*Housing.*—Generally speaking, the housing in Montclair is good. The most common type of house is the two story and attic frame cottage for one family, with a yard of good size. The town's housing problem resolves itself for the most part into that of improving conditions in the fourth ward, where one finds the greatest congestion and overcrowding, where one notices the greatest number of houses of unkempt appearance and in bad repair, and where one occasionally finds basement tenements and constantly sees dirty yards.

The fourth ward in 1912 filed with the board of health more complaints against nuisances than any other ward. There were 26 complaints about plumbing from this ward, or 56 per cent of the plumbing complaints for the entire town.

According to the definition of a "tenement house" which appears in the State tenement-house act<sup>1</sup> there were in the town, December 31, 1912, 133 tenement houses, 20 of which would be ordinarily classed as apartment houses. The Annual Report of the Board of Health for 1912 gives the following interesting statistics as to certain living conditions of the tenement-house population:

The entire tenement-house population averages 1.26 persons per room, or 5 persons to every four rooms; the colored population averages 1.01 persons per room, the Italian 1.67, and the other white population 0.86. Over half of the tenement-house population lives in three-room tenements, with an average of 1.4 persons per room. There are 95 families in two-room tenements and 3 in one-room tenements. All of the tenement houses are provided with sewer connection for water-closets and sinks.

<sup>1</sup> A tenement house is any house or building or portion thereof which is rented, leased, let, or hired out to be occupied or is occupied as the home or residence of three families or more living independently of each other and doing their cooking upon the premises, or by more than two families upon any floor so living and cooking but having a common right in the halls, stairways, yards, water-closets, or privies, or some of them.













The following table shows that of the 95 babies living in families where the income was less than \$625 only 5 were babies of native white mothers, 66 were babies of foreign-born white mothers, and 24 babies of negro mothers. Of the 128 babies in the group with an income of \$1,200 and over, 100, or 78.1 per cent, were babies of native white mothers.

TABLE 8.—*Number of births, according to total family income and nativity and color of mother.*

Total family income.	All mothers.	Native white mothers.	Foreign-born white mothers.	Negro mothers.
Total.....	296	142	128	64
Under \$625.....	95	5	66	24
\$625 to \$1,199.....	111	24	64	23
\$1,200 and over.....	128	100	20	2
Not reported.....	62	13	28	6

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of illegitimate births.

The father's occupation gives some indication of the economic and social position of the family and the standard of living which they must undertake to maintain.

TABLE 9.—*Births, deaths under 1 year, and infant mortality rate, according to occupation of father and nativity and color of mother.*

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of illegitimate births.  
<sup>2</sup> Total number of live births less than 40; base therefore considered too small for use in computing an infant mortality rate.

The group of babies whose fathers were professional or business men shows the extremely low infant mortality rate of 41.7. In the "skilled trades" group the rate has risen to 74.4, while among babies whose fathers are engaged in semiskilled trades, unskilled trades, and domestic service the rate is 101.4—more than double the rate for the first group. It will be seen that unskilled workers form a large group among the foreigners and Negroes, while few professional or business men are found in these population groups.



speak English must explain their difficulties through an interpreter. The rate of infant mortality in Montclair is found to be relatively high among babies of illiterate mothers and of mothers who can not speak English.

TABLE 11.—Births, deaths under 1 year, and infant mortality rate, according to the mother's literacy and ability to speak English, for all babies of foreign-born white mothers.

Mother's literacy and ability to speak English.	Births.	Deaths under 1 year.	Infant mortality rate.
All mothers.....	193	17	88.1
Literacy:			
Literate.....	104	8	76.9
Illiterate <sup>1</sup> .....	83	9	108.4
Not reported.....	6		
Ability to speak English:			
Can speak English.....	121	9	74.4
Can not speak English.....	70	8	114.3
Not reported.....	2		

<sup>1</sup> Unable to read and write in any language.

FEEDING.

Authorities agree that the breast milk of the mother is the best possible food for the baby, particularly during the early months of its life. It is significant that of the 23 babies who died within the first year but after the first week only 5 were exclusively breast fed at the time of their death, 6 were partly breast fed, and 12 were artificially fed.

Table 12 shows the type of feeding prevailing among Montclair babies at different ages. "Breast fed" as used in this report means that the baby was nursed and had no artificial food whatever; "partly breast fed" means that the baby was nursed but was being given artificial food as well; "artificially fed" means that the baby had been completely weaned.

TABLE 12.—Number and per cent of babies receiving specified type of feeding at 3, 6, and 9 months, respectively, according to nativity and color of mother.

Age of baby and nativity and color of mother.	Alive at age indicated.	Breast fed.		Partly breast fed.		Artificially fed.	
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Babies of all mothers:							
Aged 3 months.....	378	290	76.7	14	3.7	74	19.6
Aged 6 months.....	374	196	52.4	36	9.6	142	38
Aged 9 months.....	370	92	24.9	91	24.6	187	50.5
Babies of native white mothers:							
Aged 3 months.....	137	85	62	5	3.6	47	34.3
Aged 6 months.....	137	55	40.1	12	8.8	70	51.1
Aged 9 months.....	136	22	16.2	25	18.4	89	65.4
Babies of foreign-born white mothers:							
Aged 3 months.....	179	159	88.8	5	2.8	15	8.4
Aged 6 months.....	178	112	62.9	20	11.2	46	25.8
Aged 9 months.....	177	54	30.5	56	31.6	67	37.9
Babies of negro mothers:							
Aged 3 months.....	62	46	74.2	4	6.5	12	19.4
Aged 6 months.....	59	29	49.2	4	6.8	26	44.1
Aged 9 months.....	57	16	28.1	10	17.5	31	54.4





bulletin of the Bureau of the Census on "Municipal revenue, expenditures, and public properties, 1913":

Cities in 20,000 to 30,000 population group.	Expenditures <sup>1</sup> for health and sanitation.	
	Total.	Per capita.
United States:		
Newport, R. I.....	\$79,135	\$2.76
Wilmington, N. C.....	58,344	2.14
Stockton, Cal.....	51,132	2.04
Montclair, N. J.....	43,675	1.82
Waltham, Mass.....	47,466	1.62
Madison, Wis.....	46,884	1.62
Newburgh, N. Y.....	45,157	1.57
Richmond, Ind.....	34,380	1.46
Long Beach, Cal.....	32,933	1.44
Winston-Salem, N. C.....	31,209	1.43
New Jersey:		
Montclair.....	43,675	1.82
Plainfield.....	30,132	1.35
New Brunswick.....	19,663	.80
Kearney.....	12,050	.57
Union.....	10,749	.47

<sup>1</sup> Including expenditures for board of health, collection of ashes and garbage, sewer connections, maintenance and repair, and street cleaning.

ACTIVITIES OF BOARD OF HEALTH.

BIRTH REGISTRATION.

In Montclair the health officer is also the registrar of vital statistics. The law provides that births shall be registered within five days. Various methods are in use to make the registration of births as full and accurate as possible. All death records of children are checked back upon the birth returns.

When a birth certificate is filed by a midwife or by any other person than a physician the board of health nurse visits the mother on the following day to see that the certificate has been filled out correctly. This practice provides a check on the midwives who are apt to be careless in their returns.

In 1912 one physician was fined \$200 for failure to register 10 births. Three canvasses from house to house for the purpose of securing unreported births have been made during the past eight years in sections of the city where mothers are attended by midwives. Since January 1, 1914, a very interesting plan for furthering registration has been in use. As soon as the attending physician or midwife files a certificate of birth a transcript is made by the board of health on an attractive form bearing the official seal of the board of health and is mailed to the mother, together with the following circular explaining the importance of birth registration, and asking her to correct any errors on the certificate:

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The accompanying certificate of birth is an exact copy of the original certificate *that is on file at this office.* As this is a permanent record, a record by which a child



99 at the end of 1912. They are scored according to the United States Bureau of Animal Industry score card, the possible score of 100 being subdivided as follows:

Equipment.		Method.	
Total.....	40	Total.....	60
Cows.....	8	Cleanliness of cows.....	8
Stable.....	18	Cleanliness of stable and yard.....	16
Utensils.....	10	Cleanliness of milk room.....	3
Milk room.....	4	Cleanliness of utensils.....	8
		Cleanliness of milking.....	9
		Handling and cooling of milk.....	16

The following summary <sup>1</sup> of dairy scores for 1911, 1912, and 1913 shows an improvement each year. All dairies from which cream and pasteurized milk are obtained are included, as well as those supplying raw milk:

Score.	Number of dairies, 1913.	Per cent distribution of dairies.		
		1913	1912	1911
Total.....	113	100.0	100.0	100.0
90 to 100.....	9	8.0	7.1	6.5
80 to 90.....	9	8.0	10.1	10.7
70 to 80.....	83	73.4	72.7	33.4
60 to 70.....	11	9.7	10.1	41.9
Below 60.....	1	.9	.....	7.5

The scores of each individual dairyman, showing equipment, methods, and total score, are published in the board of health report, so that the housewife of Montclair may intelligently choose her milk dealer. The reports also publish detailed descriptions of the individual milk supplies of Montclair with reference to average bacteria count, richness of milk, dairies from which the supply is derived, etc.

SUPERVISION OF THE WATER SUPPLY.

The board of health makes a bacterial analysis of the town water every other day and a complete analysis once a month. The typhoid-fever record of a town is generally taken as some indication of the purity of the water supply. In 1912 there were 15 cases of typhoid fever, but no fatalities.<sup>1</sup>

The source of the water supply is the Passaic River above Little Falls. The Montclair Water Co. operates a filtration plant at Little Falls, supplying filtered water to the following municipalities: Paterson, Passaic, part of the township of Acquackanonk, Prospect Park, Little Falls, Montclair, Bloomfield, Glen Ridge, West Orange, Nutley, Kearney, Harrison, East Newark, and Bayonne. The system consists of a mechanical filtration plant with a large settling and coagulating basin and a sterilization plant.

<sup>1</sup> Annual Report of the Board of Health of the Town of Montclair, N. J., 1913.





The clinic urges breast feeding wherever possible, with supplementary feedings of modified milk where the mother's milk is found to be insufficient.

In the discussion of infant deaths from diarrhea the fact has been noted that while in 1912 diarrhea was the leading cause (disease) of infant mortality, not a single baby died from this disease in 1913. Practically all the clinic babies come from the fourth ward, in which, as has been seen, the infant mortality rate has greatly decreased. The influence of the clinic is felt by a large proportion of the fourth-ward babies, since 83 of the 187 babies born in this ward in 1913 were brought to the clinic, and many more were visited in their homes.<sup>1</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> Report of Dr. Merrells to the Montclair (N. J.) Board of Health, on the "Babies milk clinic," March, 1914.















(e) No milk shall be sold in Montclair which is obtained from a dealer who has in part a supply not approved by this board; and no person shall deliver or offer sale in the town of Montclair any milk unless the entire supply which he has complies with the requirements hereinbefore set forth, unless satisfactory evidence is given this board that the two supplies are kept separate.

No milk or cream shall be sold in the town of Montclair if it is handled or stored at a milk station, dairy, or distributing station at which a milk or cream supply approved by the board and not contained in a final container which is plainly labeled with the source of the supply is handled or stored.

No milk or cream shall be sold in the town of Montclair unless the container in which it is delivered has plainly marked thereon the name of either the producer or vendor of the milk or cream, and in case a license to sell milk or cream is granted a dealer who handles separately more than one supply, such container shall in addition have marked thereon the source of the supply. No false or misleading statement or mark shall appear upon any container or be attached thereto.

(f) No milk shall be delivered, stored, or transported at a temperature exceeding 50° F.

No milk shall be sold from any store unless said store has adequate facilities keeping said milk at a temperature below 50° F., and no milk shall be stored or sold at a temperature higher than 50° F. All milk shall be kept and delivered in original bottles.<sup>1</sup>

(g) No ice which is obtained from a source which is contaminated or which is situated that it may become contaminated shall be used for cooling milk.

Any person who violates any of the regulations above set forth shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a penalty of \$25 for each offense.

---

<sup>1</sup> Art. 7, sec. 8.

---

ADDITIONAL COPIES  
OF THIS PUBLICATION MAY BE PROCURED FROM  
THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
AT  
5 CENTS PER COPY











**ADDITIONAL COPIES  
OF THIS PUBLICATION MAY BE PROCURED FROM  
THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.**

**AT  
10 CENTS PER COPY**







ES AND T

EDUCATION



!

its

—

1















effect at that time. Of the 10,689 children from 14 to 15 years of age, inclusive, engaged in gainful occupations in Connecticut in 1914 about 1,500 were newsboys or servants or were engaged in agricultural pursuits, leaving only about 9,000 in occupations for which certificates are now required.

If these census figures are even roughly comparable with the figures relating to employment certificates in force, it appears that in 1914 somewhere between 1,000 and 1,500 more children were at work in Connecticut than in 1910. It should be noted, however, that the statistics of the certificated children in 1914 include some children who work only on Saturdays and before or after school hours.

### **METHOD OF SECURING CERTIFICATES.**

Four different kinds of employment certificates are issued in Connecticut: (1) Original regular certificates, (2) subsequent regular certificates, (3) original summer-vacation certificates, and (4) subsequent summer-vacation certificates. A subsequent certificate is merely a copy of an original certificate made out to a new employer. Vacation certificates are good for employment only during the long summer vacations. For work before or after school hours or on Saturdays during the months when the schools are in session, regular employment certificates must be secured exactly as if the children were employed all day and did not attend school. To children over 14 "Statements of age," as they are called, certifying to the fact that such children are past the age when certificates are required are issued, on request, by the State board of education.

When the present law went into effect, in September, 1911, preliminary instructions for obtaining employment certificates were issued; when the edition of these instructions was exhausted it was not considered necessary to reprint them, and for some time none were used. Recently new instructions<sup>1</sup> have been printed and distributed.

In Hartford the office in the State capitol building is open every day from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. In Bridgeport and in New Haven the offices are in buildings near the business centers, the hours being from 8 a. m. to 12 m. in Bridgeport and from 2 to 4 p. m. in New Haven. In the smaller places the office is usually in a school or a public room, as, for example, the town clerk's office, and the hours are on certain fixed days and may be either inclusive, as from 9 to 11 a. m., or at a set time, as 2 p. m. As the agents are employed throughout the year and are not entitled to even a day's vacation without loss of pay, the hours are the same throughout the year and there is no difficulty in securing certificates when the schools are closed.

---

<sup>1</sup> Form 27, p. 69.





























































































populated State; for in Connecticut many towns are so close together that children as well as adults may easily live in one town and work in another, and this is commonly the case. Moving from town to town is also comparatively easy. Local officials, therefore, would have great difficulty in keeping track of children. Through centralized administration, however, substantial uniformity is maintained both in standards and in their enforcement. Every child who obtains an employment certificate in Connecticut passes substantially the same tests of his qualifications, and every child has substantially the same chance of receiving the actual protection of the law.











[Form 8. See p. 14.]

EMPLOYMENT.

Name, *Mary Reusmen.*  
Address, *94 Grove Street.*

Town, *Hartford, Conn.*  
Date, *Dec. 1, 1913.*

1.— 
$$\begin{array}{r} 324.5 \\ 1.24 \\ \hline 12980 \\ 6490 \\ 3245 \\ \hline 402.380 \end{array}$$

2.— 
$$\begin{array}{r} 107.663+ \\ 3.21 \overline{) 345.60} \\ \underline{321} \\ 2460 \\ 2247 \\ \hline 2130 \\ 1926 \\ \hline 2040 \\ 1926 \\ \hline 1140 \\ 963 \\ \hline 3 \overline{) 177} - \frac{59}{107} \end{array}$$

3.— 
$$\frac{12}{17} \times 3\frac{4}{10} \times 5\frac{5}{6} =$$
  
$$\frac{2}{17} \times \frac{34}{10} \times \frac{35}{6} = 14$$

4.— 
$$\begin{array}{r|l} 2 & 60 \\ 3- & 40 \\ 3 & \\ \hline 2 & 24 \\ 1- & \\ 5 & \\ \hline 5 & 57 \\ 3- & \\ 6 & \end{array}$$

5.— 
$$3\frac{2}{3} + 3\frac{2}{9} =$$
  
$$\frac{11}{3} + \frac{29}{9} = \frac{11}{3} \times \frac{3}{29} = \frac{33}{29} = 1\frac{4}{29}$$

6.— 
$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \quad 114 \\ 8 \overline{) 10 \quad 60} - \\ \hline 1.892 \\ 13.45 \\ 124.1 \\ .0287 \\ \hline 139.4507 \end{array}$$

EDUCATION TEST.

[Form 3a. See p. 14.]

EMPLOYMENT.

Name, *Peter H. Rosen.*  
Address, *3500 Main Street.*

Town, *New Haven.*  
Date, *September 17, 1914.*

1.—Add

$$\begin{array}{r} 2345 \\ 1684 \\ 7321 \\ 9999 \\ 8008 \\ \hline 29357 \end{array}$$

2.—Divide

$$\begin{array}{r} 71 \\ 918 \overline{) 74} \\ \hline 67855 \\ 608 \\ \hline 125 \\ 74 \\ \hline 515 \\ 444 \\ \hline 71 \end{array}$$

3.—Add  $\frac{4}{5}, 3\frac{3}{7}, 2\frac{5}{8}$

$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{4}{5} = \frac{224}{280} \\ \frac{3}{7} = \frac{120}{280} \\ \frac{2}{8} = \frac{70}{280} \\ \hline \frac{519}{280} \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \overline{) 280} \\ 56 \\ 4 \\ \hline 224 \\ 56 \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 280 \overline{) 519} (1 \\ 280 \\ \hline 39 \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \overline{) 280} \\ 56 \\ 4 \\ \hline 224 \\ 56 \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \overline{) 280} \\ 40 \\ 3 \\ \hline 120 \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \overline{) 280} \\ 35 \\ 5 \\ \hline 175 \end{array}$$

4.—Subtract  $16\frac{2}{3} - 14\frac{3}{7}$

$$\begin{array}{r} 16\frac{2}{3} = 15\frac{4}{3} \\ 14\frac{3}{7} = 13\frac{6}{7} \\ \hline 1\frac{10}{21} \end{array}$$

5.—Multiply  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{3}{7}$

$$\begin{array}{r} 28 \overline{) 125} (4 \\ 112 \\ \hline 13 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{25}{2} \times \frac{25}{7} \times \frac{1}{10} = \frac{125}{28} = 4\frac{13}{28}$$

6.—Arrange and add:  
1.324 374.5 .0267 32.38  
and multiply by

$$\begin{array}{r} 1.324 \\ 374.5 \\ .0267 \\ 32.38 \\ \hline 408.2307 \\ 15.5 \\ \hline 20411535 \\ 20411535 \\ 4082307 \\ \hline 6327.57585 \end{array}$$

7.—Multiply 7.001  
.01

$$\begin{array}{r} 7.001 \\ .01 \\ \hline .07001 \end{array}$$

8.—Divide .10)700.1

$$\begin{array}{r} 7001 \\ .10 \overline{) 700.1} \end{array}$$

9.—5 × 9 + 20 − 5 + 20 = 3

$$5 \times 9 = 45 + 20 = 65 - 5 = 60 \times \frac{1}{20} = 3$$

EDUCATION TEST.

10. How many pints in a quart? *Two.*  
11. How many feet in three yards? *Nine.*  
12. How many quarts in three pecks? *Twenty-four.*  
13. Write—  
    *Age, 14 years 8 months.*  
    *When last at school and what grade? Last June; in high fifth.*  
    *What is your father's name? Louis Regan.*  
    *What is your father's business? Teamster.*  
    *Where do you intend to work? At Beck & Jones, box factory.*  
    *What is the name of this State? Connecticut.*  
    Write the names of the days of the week.  
        *Sunday.*  
        *Monday.*  
        *Tuesday.*  
        *Wednesday.*  
        *Thursday.*  
        *Friday.*  
        *Saturday.*

**14. Read:**  
 I have a little shadow  
 That goes in and out with me  
 And what can be the use of him  
 Is more than I can see.

**LENORE M. JAMES,**  
**Notary Public.**

60      **EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATE SYSTEM IN CONNECTICUT.**

[Form 7. See p. 14.]

[The text of the law is printed on the back of each copy.]

For parent; not good for employer longer than one week.

**EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATE.**

[SEAL.]

Chapter 119, Public Acts of 1911.

OFFICE OF STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION,  
ROOM 42, CAPITOL, HARTFORD, December 1, 1919

Series    No.

**THIS CERTIFIES THAT**

*Mary Rausman*  
(name)

of *Hartford, Connecticut,*  
(town)      (State)

- (1) was born at *Russia* on the *17th* day of *November, 1899*, and is over fourteen years of age;  
(2) can read with facility, write simple sentences legibly, and perform the operations of fundamental rules of arithmetic with relation both to whole numbers and fractions;  
(3) does not appear to be physically unfit for employment;  
(4) the address of father is *William, 94 Grove Street.*  
(If no father, mother or guardian.)

Signed  
(in triplicate.)

*CHAS. D. HINE,*  
(agent)  
*Secretary*

----- [Perforated.] -----

The child named below can be lawfully employed only by the employer named in the certificate.

For employer; good only for *Brown, Smith & Co.* (employer).

**EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATE.**

[SEAL.]

Chapter 119, Public Acts of 1911.

OFFICE OF STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION,  
ROOM 42, CAPITOL, HARTFORD, December 1, 1919

Series    No.

**THIS CERTIFIES THAT**

*Mary Rausman*  
(name)

of *Hartford, Connecticut,*  
(town)      (State)

- (1) was born at *Russia* on the *17th* day of *November, 1899*, and is over fourteen years of age;  
(2) can read with facility, write simple sentences legibly, and perform the operations of fundamental rules of arithmetic with relation both to whole numbers and fractions;  
(3) does not appear to be physically unfit for employment;  
(4) the address of father is *William, 94 Grove Street.*  
(If no father, mother or guardian.)

Signed  
(in triplicate.)

*CHAS. D. HINE,*  
(agent)  
*Secretary*

----- [Perforated.] -----

Has obtained employment at *Brown, Smith & Co.*

For the State board of education.

**EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATE.**

[SEAL.]

Chapter 119, Public Acts of 1911.

OFFICE OF STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION,  
ROOM 42, CAPITOL, HARTFORD, December 1, 1919

Series    No.

**THIS CERTIFIES THAT**

*Mary Rausman*  
(name)

of *Hartford, Connecticut,*  
(town)      (State)

- (1) was born at *Russia* on the *17th* day of *November, 1899*, and is over fourteen years of age;  
(2) can read with facility, write simple sentences legibly, and perform the operations of fundamental rules of arithmetic with relation both to whole numbers and fractions;  
(3) does not appear to be physically unfit for employment;  
(4) the address of father is *William, 94 Grove Street.*  
(If no father, mother or guardian.)

Signed  
(in triplicate.)

*CHAS. D. HINE,*  
(agent)  
*Secretary*

[Form 8. See p. 17.]

Return at once to State Board of Education, Hartford, Connecticut.

Recd. Dec. 2, 1913.

## NOTICE OF COMMENCEMENT OF EMPLOYMENT.

Section 3, chapter 119, Public Acts 1911.

HARTFORD, CONN., December 1, 1913.  
(town) (date)

This notifies the State board of education that the employment of *Mary Rausman*, whose certificate number is *F3262*, signed by *Secretary Hine*, commenced on the *1st of December*.  
(Signed) *BROWN, SMITH & CO.*  
(Firm name.) *C. Y. A.*

[Form 9. See p. 17.]

## NOTICE OF TERMINATION OF EMPLOYMENT.

Section 3, chapter 119, Public Acts 1911.

HARTFORD, CONN., January 3, 1914.  
(town) (date)

This notifies the State board of education that the employment of *Mary Rausman*, whose certificate number is *F3262*, signed by *Secretary Hine*, terminated on the *3d of January*.  
(Signed) *BROWN, SMITH & CO.*  
(Firm name.) *C. Y. A.*

[Form 10. See p. 17.]

## IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Chapter 119, Public Acts of 1911.

SEC. 3. Every employer receiving a certificate issued under the provisions of this act shall promptly notify the State board of education, in writing, in the form prescribed and upon a blank furnished by said board, of the time of commencement of the employment of any child thereunder and, whenever such employment terminates before such child attains the age of sixteen years, of the time of the termination of such employment. Every person violating any provision of this section shall be fined not more than ten dollars.

Blanks are inclosed herewith.

[Form 11. See p. 18.]

January 7, 1914.

Mr. CHARLES D. HINE, Hartford.

DEAR SIR:

*Mary Rausman*, whose certificate is series *F*, No. *3262*, asks that a copy be sent to *Rankin & Co.*, where she is now employed.

(Signed) *WILLIAM RAUSMAN*,  
(Father.)

62 EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATE SYSTEM IN CONNECTICUT.

[Form 12. See p. 18.]

[The text of the law is printed on the back of each copy.]

For parent; not good for employer longer than one week.

EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATE.

[SEAL.]

Chapter 119, Public Acts of 1911.

OFFICE OF STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION,  
ROOM 42, CAPITOL, HARTFORD, December 1, 1913

Series F, No. 3262.

THIS CERTIFIES THAT

Mary Rausman  
(name)

of Hartford, Connecticut,  
(town) (State)

- (1) was born at Russia on the 17th day of November, 1899, and is over 14 years of age;  
(2) can read with facility, write simple sentences legibly, and perform the operations of fundamental rules of arithmetic with relation both to whole numbers and fractions;  
(3) does not appear to be physically unfit for employment;  
(4) the address of father is William, 94 Grove Street.  
(If no father, mother or guardian.)

Signed  
(in triplicate)

CHAS. D. HINE,  
(agent)  
Secretary.

[Across the face:]

Copy of Series F, No. 3262, issued January 8, 1914. Secretary, Chas. D. Hine.

[Perforated.]

The child named below can be lawfully employed only by the employer named in the certificate.

For employer; good only for Rankin & Co.  
(employer).

EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATE.

[SEAL.]

Chapter 119, Public Acts of 1911.

OFFICE OF STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION,  
ROOM 42, CAPITOL, HARTFORD, December 1, 1913

Series F, No. 3262.

THIS CERTIFIES THAT

Mary Rausman  
(name)

of Hartford, Connecticut,  
(town) (State)

- (1) was born at Russia on the 17th day of November, 1899, and is over 14 years of age;  
(2) can read with facility, write simple sentences legibly, and perform the operations of fundamental rules of arithmetic with relation both to whole numbers and fractions;  
(3) does not appear to be physically unfit for employment;  
(4) the address of father is William, 94 Grove Street.  
(If no father, mother or guardian.)

Signed  
(in triplicate)

CHAS. D. HINE,  
(agent)  
Secretary.

[Across the face:]

Copy of Series F, No. 3262, issued January 8, 1914. Secretary Chas. D. Hine.

[Perforated.]

Has obtained employment at Rankin & Co.

For the State board of education.

EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATE.

[SEAL.]

Chapter 119, Public Acts of 1911.

OFFICE OF STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION,  
ROOM 42, CAPITOL, HARTFORD, December 1, 1913

Series F, No. 3262.

THIS CERTIFIES THAT

Mary Rausman  
(name)

of Hartford, Connecticut,  
(town) (State)

- (1) was born at Russia on the 17th day of November, 1899, and is over 14 years of age;  
(2) can read with facility, write simple sentences legibly, and perform the operations of fundamental rules of arithmetic with relation both to whole numbers and fractions;  
(3) does not appear to be physically unfit for employment;  
(4) the address of father is William, 94 Grove Street.  
(If no father, mother or guardian.)

Signed  
(in triplicate)

CHAS. D. HINE,  
(agent)  
Secretary.

[Across the face:]

Copy of Series F, No. 3262, issued January 8, 1914. Secretary, Chas. D. Hine.





[Form 14. See p. 19.]

[One copy is for the child, one for the employer, and one for the State board of education.]

No. 920.

[SEAL.]

June 11,

THIS CERTIFIES

That there is evidence on file in this office showing that

*Fennis Abbott*  
(name)

is over sixteen years of age.

CHAS. D. HIN

Name of father, *James Abbott*.  
Residence, *368 Highland Avenue*.  
Character of evidence, *town clerk's certificate*.

----- [Perforated.] -----

No. 920.

[SEAL.]

June 11,

THIS CERTIFIES

That there is evidence on file in this office showing that

*Funnie Abbott*  
(name)

is over sixteen years of age.

CHAS. D. HIN

Name of father, *James Abbott*.  
Residence, *368 Highland Avenue*.  
Character of evidence, *town clerk's certificate*.

----- [Perforated.] -----

No. 920.

[SEAL.]

June 11,

THIS CERTIFIES

That there is evidence on file in this office showing that

*Fannie Abbott*  
(name)

is over sixteen years of age.

CHAS. D. HIN

Name of father, *James Abbott*.  
Residence, *368 Highland Avenue*.  
Character of evidence, *town clerk's certificate*.



## EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATE SYSTEM IN CONNECTICUT.

[Form 16. See p. 22.]

[BRIDGEPORT SCHOOL ENUMERATOR'S BLANK.]

[Form 17. See p. 23.]

[BRIDGEPORT OFFICE CENSUS RECORD.]

[Form 18. See p. 30.]

1913.

MIDDLETOWN CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT.

My name is ..... My age is .....  
 I am in Grade ..... in the ..... School.  
 My father's name is .....  
 He lives at number ..... Street.  
 I have brothers and sisters as follows:

Names.	Age.	Where at work or at school.
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....



[Form 22. See p. 32.]

HARTFORD, January 4

DEAR SIR: Please inform me on the attached postal where your child *Mary Reusman* is now employed.  
The certificate number is .....  
If not employed, where is *she* attending school?

Yours, truly,

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION  
*CHAS. D. HINE,*  
Secretary.

[Folded.]

To the  
State board of education,  
Room 42, Capitol,  
HARTFORD,  
Connecticut.

[Form 22, back. See p. 32.]

[Reverse of lower half of above postal card.]

REPLY ON THIS SIDE.

Town .....  
Date .....  
Signature .....  
Address .....

[Form 23. See p. 35.]

Date, February 10, 1914.

Town, *Ansonia.*  
Name of firm, *J. W. C. Co.*  
Post office, *Ansonia, Conn.*  
Business, *manufacturing eyelets.*  
Supt., *James Leonard.*  
No. hands employed, *175.*  
No. between 14 and 16, ..... boys; *4* girls.  
No. certificates: Town clerk, .....; teacher, .....; agent, *4.*  
No. certificates required, *none.*  
No. employed under 14, ..... boys; ..... girls.  
(Names on reverse side.)

[Form 24. See p. 35.]

[The spaces left blank here are not usually filled out.]

CONNECTICUT STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

Agent, *Stephen Wise.*  
Town, *Ansonia.*  
Date of visit, *February 10, 1914.*

1. Name of firm, *J. W. C. Co.*
2. Business, *manufacturers of eyelets.*
3. Name of superintendent, *James Leonard*; P. O. address, *Ansonia, Conn.*
4. Number of hands employed, *175*; number between 14 and 16, *8* boys; *4* girls.
5. Is record book used? .....
6. Certificates of age by town clerk, .....; teacher, .....; agents, *4.*  
Certificates of age investigated, .....; required, .....
7. Number under 14 employed; *0*; boys, *0*; girls, *0.*  
Action taken by agent .....  
Result .....
8. Number between 14 and 16 unable to read .....; any language .....; English .....
9. Does town maintain evening school? .....
10. Hours per week, ..... Is evening work required? .....
11. Average wages per week, .....

[Form 25. See p. 35.]

ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING CHILDREN 14 TO 16.

Town, *Ansonia,*  
Date, *June 13, 1913.*

Name of firm, *J. W. C. Co.*  
Address, *Ansonia, Conn.*  
Business, *m'nfg eyelets.*  
Children 14-16 at last inspection, ..... boys; *6* girls.  
Children 14-16 without legal certificates, *0* boys; *0* girls.  
Inspected (dates), *February 10, 1914.*

(OVER.)

*February 10, 1914, 4 girls.*















## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

---

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,  
CHILDREN'S BUREAU,  
*Washington, March 18, 1915.*

SIR: I transmit herewith a report on the needs of feeble-minded persons in the District of Columbia.

The fact that there is at present no special provision for this unfortunate class is a matter of concern to many public-spirited citizens of the District. At the request of the Citizens' Committee on the Care of the Feeble-minded, the Children's Bureau undertook to secure a list of known cases of mentally defective persons resident in the District who for their own protection and that of the community were in need of custodial care. The following report is based upon the information thus gathered. Also at the request of the committee, brief statements as to the problem of the feeble-minded in general and public provision therefor have been added.

The report has been prepared by Miss Emma O. Lundberg, social service expert of the bureau, with the assistance of Miss Katharine F. Lenroot and Miss Nettie B. Browne.

Very respectfully,

JULIA C. LATHROP, *Chief.*

Hon. WM. B. WILSON,  
*Secretary of Labor.*





The trustees of the National Training School for (Colored) Girls reported to the Board of Charities:

The attention of Congress should be invited to the necessity of caring for feeble-minded colored girls. In the past many such have been sent to this school because of the lack of an appropriate institution to care for them. Manifestly this is not the place; no progress is made with them, and their presence is a decided drawback.

The superintendent of the same institution states in her report:

I would advise legislation providing for the care of feeble-minded colored girls, whom we are reasonably sure, from direct knowledge of such cases, will become the helpless mothers of successive illegitimate children.

The data gathered in regard to conditions in the District of Columbia furnish evidence bearing on the many phases of this problem—the individual suffering and degeneration, the burden to families, the handicap to the school system, and the danger to the whole community resulting from the lack of proper provision for those suffering from mental defect.

In view of the close relationship between mental defect and problems of child welfare, the library of the Children's Bureau is collecting material pertaining to all phases of the subject of mental defect, including reports of institutions. This material is at the service of those interested in the care of mental defectives.

### DEFINITION OF "MENTAL DEFECTIVES."

The term "mental defect" implies congenital defect or defect occurring in early life as contrasted with "insanity," implying a diseased condition developed in later life. The term "feeble-mindedness" is now largely used in the United States as a generic term applied to all persons who because of mental defect are incapable of normal development.

The generally accepted classification divides feeble-mindedness into three grades: Idiots, the lowest type; imbeciles, the middle type; morons, the highest grade. The American Association for the Study of the Feeble-minded in 1910 adopted the following classification<sup>1</sup> of mental defectives:

"Idiots Those so deeply defective that their mental development does not exceed that of a normal child of about 2 years.

"Imbeciles—Those whose development is higher than that of an idiot, but does not exceed that of a normal child of about 7 years.

"Morons—Those whose mental development is above that of an imbecile, but does not exceed that of a normal child of about 12 years."

---

<sup>1</sup> Journal of Psycho-Asthenics, March and June, 1911, p. 134.





*Table showing distribution of mental defectives reported in District of Columbia, by location, color, sex, and age—Continued.*

Location	White		Colored		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
20	1	1	1	1	2	2
21	1	1	1	1	2	2
22	1	1	1	1	2	2
23	1	1	1	1	2	2
24	1	1	1	1	2	2
25	1	1	1	1	2	2
26	1	1	1	1	2	2
27	1	1	1	1	2	2
28	1	1	1	1	2	2
29	1	1	1	1	2	2
30	1	1	1	1	2	2
31	1	1	1	1	2	2
32	1	1	1	1	2	2
33	1	1	1	1	2	2
34	1	1	1	1	2	2
35	1	1	1	1	2	2
36	1	1	1	1	2	2
37	1	1	1	1	2	2
38	1	1	1	1	2	2
39	1	1	1	1	2	2
40	1	1	1	1	2	2
41	1	1	1	1	2	2
42	1	1	1	1	2	2
43	1	1	1	1	2	2
44	1	1	1	1	2	2
45	1	1	1	1	2	2
46	1	1	1	1	2	2
47	1	1	1	1	2	2
48	1	1	1	1	2	2
49	1	1	1	1	2	2
50	1	1	1	1	2	2
51	1	1	1	1	2	2
52	1	1	1	1	2	2
53	1	1	1	1	2	2
54	1	1	1	1	2	2
55	1	1	1	1	2	2
56	1	1	1	1	2	2
57	1	1	1	1	2	2
58	1	1	1	1	2	2
59	1	1	1	1	2	2
60	1	1	1	1	2	2
61	1	1	1	1	2	2
62	1	1	1	1	2	2
63	1	1	1	1	2	2
64	1	1	1	1	2	2
65	1	1	1	1	2	2
66	1	1	1	1	2	2
67	1	1	1	1	2	2
68	1	1	1	1	2	2
69	1	1	1	1	2	2
70	1	1	1	1	2	2
71	1	1	1	1	2	2
72	1	1	1	1	2	2
73	1	1	1	1	2	2
74	1	1	1	1	2	2
75	1	1	1	1	2	2
76	1	1	1	1	2	2
77	1	1	1	1	2	2
78	1	1	1	1	2	2
79	1	1	1	1	2	2
80	1	1	1	1	2	2
81	1	1	1	1	2	2
82	1	1	1	1	2	2
83	1	1	1	1	2	2
84	1	1	1	1	2	2
85	1	1	1	1	2	2
86	1	1	1	1	2	2
87	1	1	1	1	2	2
88	1	1	1	1	2	2
89	1	1	1	1	2	2
90	1	1	1	1	2	2
91	1	1	1	1	2	2
92	1	1	1	1	2	2
93	1	1	1	1	2	2
94	1	1	1	1	2	2
95	1	1	1	1	2	2
96	1	1	1	1	2	2
97	1	1	1	1	2	2
98	1	1	1	1	2	2
99	1	1	1	1	2	2
100	1	1	1	1	2	2

The sex and race distribution, by age, is summarized in the following table:

Sex and ruce distribution, by age.

Age.	Total.	Sex.		Race.		White.		Colored.	
		Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
All ages....	798	438	360	534	264	305	229	133	131
Under 6.....	20	10	10	15	5	9	6	1	4
6 to 8 .....	47	24	23	36	11	19	17	5	6
9 to 11 .....	77	50	27	61	16	41	20	9	7
12 to 14 .....	128	79	49	96	32	62	34	17	15
15 to 17 .....	109	66	43	63	46	39	24	27	19
18 to 20 .....	98	53	45	60	38	33	27	20	18
21 to 25 .....	80	39	41	44	36	24	20	15	21
26 to 30 .....	46	27	19	32	14	19	13	8	6
31 to 35 .....	50	21	29	29	21	13	16	8	13
36 to 40 .....	44	26	18	25	19	15	10	11	8
41 to 45 .....	33	21	12	23	10	15	8	6	4
46 and over.....	66	22	44	50	16	16	34	6	10





mental defectives is incomplete because there are no institutions for them at present, therefore no waiting lists, and apparently there is less familiarity with their condition. Attendance officers report difficulty in enforcing the compulsory-education law because the colored families move frequently and are often impossible to locate. The table (pp. 9, 10) covering the enumeration of mental defectives in the District brings out strikingly the lack of provision for any degree of proper care for colored mental defectives.

Information was obtained concerning 305 white males and 229 white females. The smaller number of females reported is probably accounted for by the fact that mothers often keep their defective daughters in the home, both because of the danger they may encounter outside and because the girls can assist in the household tasks. The boys can not be kept in so easily, thus coming to the attention of neighbors and others.

It is comparatively easy to get information concerning the lower grades of the mental defectives—the idiots and imbeciles. They are in general placed in institutions so far as accommodation is provided. The situation is different with regard to the high-grade mental defectives, the so-called morons. Their defectiveness does not generally become known until they have committed some depredation or have given evidence of moral delinquency.









A colored girl, 2 colored boys, and 2 white girls, all classed as imbeciles and admitted when they were 20, have been in the institution 14, 16, 20, 22, and 26 years, respectively.

#### **MENTAL DEFECTIVES ATTENDING PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND AT HOME.**

There are in the District several atypical schools. These schools are designed to give special attention to children who are subnormal or are backward for one reason or another. Many children are so defective that they can not be cared for at all in this way, and many now in the schools constitute a menace to the other pupils. One hundred and thirty-nine children in the regular and atypical schools were reported as being so defective mentally as to need institutional care. Thirty-three others were found to be too defective to attend school, and this number is undoubtedly too low, as these cases are difficult to trace; 20 feeble-minded children under 6 were discovered, many of them physically deformed; 181 persons over 15 were staying at home, neither attending school nor, except in a few cases, engaging in any form of remunerative labor or other occupation. The condition of those not cared for in institutions is illustrated by the cases cited at the end of this report.

#### **NEED FOR UNIFORM STANDARD OF EXAMINATION.**

In making this study no attempt has been made to discriminate between various methods of determining mental status, but statements of physicians, teachers, and others having considerable contact with the problem have been accepted. In determining who shall be admitted to an institution for the feeble-minded, it is necessary that there should be some standard method of ascertaining mental status. The method of such determination is a matter that requires careful consideration. It is necessary to decide whether there should be an official examining board, as for the insane, or a commission on which psychologists and physicians are represented, or some other method of examination. There is now no recognized standard of determination.

#### **MENTAL DEFECTIVES NEEDING INSTITUTIONAL CARE.**

This enumeration is not based upon a scientific study of the mental and social conditions of the individuals reported as possible subjects for an institution. In view of this fact, and because of ever-changing family circumstances, it is impossible to specify the exact number to be provided for. The following figures, however, for the purpose of rough approximation, may be taken as indicative of the situation. Of the 798 enumerated, it is plain that the 308 persons in the three training schools, the Government Hospital for the Insane, the Home for the Aged and Infirm, and boarded out by the Board of Children's Guardians are of a class which authorities recognize as needing the care of special institutions. The training schools are overcrowded.



## **REASONS FOR SEGREGATION AND ASSUMPTION BY THE STATE OF CARE OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES.**

The past few decades have witnessed a remarkable change in public attitude toward mental defectives and progress in methods of treatment. Instead of being regarded as an individual misfortune, mental defect has come to be recognized as a destructive social force. The idea is now generally accepted that custodial care should be provided for mental defectives for their own safeguarding and for the protection of society, and that they should be given whatever training their mental condition makes possible.

The reasons for segregation of mental defectives and assumption of their care by the public may be summarized as follows:

### **BURDEN ON THE FAMILY.**

A very large number of mentally defective children and adults who are so deficient that they are unable to earn their own living belong in families on the border line of poverty, barely able to be self-supporting under normal conditions. Many of the mentally defective are also seriously handicapped physically. A member of the family unable to care for himself may consume the time of one who might otherwise be a wage earner, and pauperization results from this unnatural burden. A mentally defective child in a family demands a large share of the energy of the mother and not only interferes with the training of the other children but exercises a demoralizing influence on the family life.

### **HANDICAP TO SCHOOL SYSTEM.**

The presence of mentally defective children in regular and special grades is a serious handicap to the training of the other children, taking an undue proportion of the attention of the teacher and resulting often in moral contamination. In the course of this investigation numerous instances were encountered illustrating the seriousness of this situation. Children who should be in atypical schools and would profit by their training there are kept out by their parents because of the presence in the schools of very defective children.

### **DANGER TO SOCIETY.**

The danger to society of the mentally defective woman of child-bearing age is easily demonstrated and generally recognized. A more intensive study than has yet been made would be necessary in order



**POSSIBILITY OF TRAINING.**

While it is impossible to supply missing mentality through any course of training, many individuals who are deficient mentally may be made useful to themselves and society if they can be trained under proper conditions difficult to secure in the home or ordinary school. They may be taught to care for themselves properly and to feel an interest in sharing the work of the community. The training must be largely manual, fitting them for work around the household, farm, and shop. Farm colonies and industrial institutions have proved that mental defectives in some cases may be made self-supporting, a condition which not only relieves society of the burden of their care but turns their energies from injurious and morbid channels into useful and happy ones.



## KIND OF INSTITUTION ADAPTED TO THE CARE AND TREATMENT OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

The newer State institutions for mental defectives have followed the colony plan of organization, combining a custodial department, training school, industrial department, and farm. The institutions built during the past 20 years have adopted the cottage or detached type of construction, allowing for classification according to age, sex, mental and physical condition, and grade of inmates. It is to be noted that the larger States are now providing separate institutions for epileptics, for children, and for adult women.

Owing to the relatively small population of the District of Columbia, it is out of the question to provide separate institutions for the different types of mental defectives. Provision is needed for children and adults, for those whom it is possible to train for some form of useful work, and for those physically handicapped or so defective mentally that they must have purely custodial care. Not only the various grades of mental defectives, but certain epileptics need care and protection. The institution should be large enough to provide the necessary room for all these classes, allowing for proper separation of white and colored, male and female. A large tract of land must be provided in order to allow for necessary classification. Again, the acreage should be large enough so that when future development is necessary the District will have the land needed for expansion.

The buildings should be planned in such a way as to admit of economical adaptation to future development and changing needs. Costly construction is both unnecessary and undesirable. The great diversity of needs of the various inmates—custodial care, mental and moral training, farm work, and industrial occupations—calls for an institution composed of many units, forming one central organization.

In an institution of this kind it is particularly essential to provide work suitable for the able-bodied boys and men. This class is provided for by the establishment of farm colonies as adjuncts to the training schools and custodial departments. In establishing a farm colony ample acreage, rather than land already prepared for cultivation, is now held to be the most important consideration for its success. Certain of the most progressive American institutions for feeble-minded are now successfully developing farm colonies on rough, uncleared land. The work of clearing land, hewing timber, construction of necessary farm buildings, and all the labor involved in preparing land for agricultural purposes, provides useful and remunerative occupation.





## **ECONOMIC ASPECT OF THE PROBLEM.**

### **INVESTMENT IN LAND, BUILDINGS, AND EQUIPMENT.**

The investment in lands and buildings for State institutions for the mentally defective varies greatly. Much of this variation, of course, is due to the difference in the number of inmates provided for and also to the difference in the price of land in the various localities. A considerable part of this capital outlay represents investment in farm lands and equipment, the returns from which help maintain the institution, representing, therefore, an appropriation for part of the maintenance covering a large number of years.

The State institutions of Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, one of the Massachusetts institutions (Wrentham State School), and one of the New York institutions (Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-minded Children), have from 400 to 600 inmates.<sup>1</sup> The investment for buildings, grounds, and equipment in these institutions varies from \$351,000 in Kansas to \$550,000 in Missouri. The investment at Syracuse, however, (\$462,784) does not include equipment.

In the State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-minded Women, at Newark, N. Y., there are 852 inmates, and the investment for buildings, grounds, and equipment amounts to about \$438,117.

The State institutions of California, Michigan, and Wisconsin and the semiprivate institution at Elwyn, Pa., have each about 1,000 inmates. The value of buildings and grounds, including equipment in all except the training school at Elwyn, ranges from \$708,197 in Michigan to \$838,737 in Wisconsin.

Dr. Fernald, in his History of the Treatment of Feeble-minded, says:

The experience of these institutions \* \* \* has been that plain, substantial, detached buildings can be provided for the custodial cases at an expense of not over \$400 per capita. These detached departments are generally supplied with sewerage, water supply, laundry, storeroom, and often heating facilities from a central plant, at relatively small expense compared with the cost of installation and operation of a separate plant for each division.

### **COST OF MAINTENANCE.**

The average annual per capita cost in 30 State institutions for which figures were obtainable was \$192. The cost in the various institutions ranged from \$97 to \$300 a year for each inmate. However, it must be recognized that, owing to the different methods of bookkeeping, great allowance must be made in comparing costs.

---

<sup>1</sup> Report of Bureau of Education on Statistics of Schools for the Feeble-minded, 1912-13.







times they rented a room; but the woman screamed and cursed and used vulgar language to such a degree that no one could keep them very long. Their rent was paid by a church for a considerable time. In May, 1908, the woman left her husband, and soon after she and her stepmother had him arrested for improper conduct.

In July she went back to her husband. Shortly afterwards she was sent to the Washington Asylum Hospital, where a child was born. She was sent to this hospital for the purpose of observation to determine whether she could be committed to the Government Hospital for the Insane. The doctor pronounced her an imbecile or high-grade idiot. Various persons have made affidavits to the effect that she is insane, but she has not been committed to the hospital, and her husband does not wish her to go there.

The husband has occasionally obtained a job, but never keeps it long. He has obtained a good deal of money through a story of a sick wife and baby. Almost all the charitable organizations of the city seem to have had dealings with the family at one time or another. The family are constantly moving on account of nonpayment of rent, have almost no furniture, and live in a very shiftless manner.

Of the five living children, a boy 6½ years old is with the man's mother and sister, but not yet in school; a girl 5½ years old, mentally defective, is in Washington City Orphan Asylum; a boy, 3½ years old, and two girls, 2½ and 1½ years old, are with the parents. None of the children appear bright, and the girl 2½ years of age is far from normal.

The man is now working in the railroad yards, but it is said he loses about one-third of his time on account of hernia. Neighbors state that the woman beats the children. She is away from home most of the day, and for several weeks past the man has hired a colored woman to stay with the children.

During the eight years this couple have been married six children have been born to them and the woman is again pregnant.

No. 591. Male, 18, colored.

Father deserted family, and the five children were taken in charge by the Board of Children's Guardians 11 years ago. This boy was placed in a boarding home and later placed on trial for indenture, but his mind was so defective that he could not do much. He was sent to school, but at 10 years of age had not learned his letters. He was finally placed in the children's temporary home as feeble-minded, but escaped in July, 1914, and is now at large. He has secondary syphilis.

The mother is said to be mentally defective. The oldest sister was sent to the reform school, where she stayed until she reached her majority and was discharged. The second sister had an illegitimate child, and was dishonest and untruthful. An older brother was sent to the Industrial Home School, and ran away eight times. A younger brother was also placed in the Industrial Home School.

No. 367. Male, 39, white. }  
No. 368. Female, 33, white. } Husband and wife.

No. 369. Male, 8, white, their son.

Both mentally defective, as is also their son, 8 years of age. A girl 6 years old is thought to be defective, although she attends the regular school. The boy is in an atypical school. Their second child was stillborn, and they lost a baby in the summer of 1914.

The Associated Charities has a long record of the family; the man is continually losing his job and always trying to borrow; the family is dirty and shiftless. They live in the basement of an old house and have scarcely any furniture. The man has been in the hospital a number of times. The wife has been in the Florence Crittenton Mission for temporary shelter. The husband was sent to the Washington Asylum Hospital about a year ago; his trouble proved to be syphilis; he is now being treated at an eye, ear, and throat hospital. The man's parents are respectable people, and live fairly comfortably. They have helped the man somewhat, but are unable to continue doing so.

No. 655. Female, 25, colored.

Orphaned at an early age. Was found living with a woman who had a workhouse record and was unfit to have the care of a child, and was placed in the Washington Asylum Hospital for mental observation in 1902. It was decided she was not a suitable case for the epileptic ward of the Government Hospital for the Insane. Was placed in temporary home for children; when she became of age in 1907 she was transferred to the feeble-minded list of the Board of Children's Guardians.



**No. 75. Female, 26, white.**

No home. Has illegitimate child 14 months old, born at Florence Crittenton Mission; another illegitimate child, a boy of 5 years, is at St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum. He is not normal.

**No. 106. Female, 30, white.**

Epileptic. Was in Florence Crittenton Mission three years. Has one child 2½ years old; boarded out.

**No. 643. Female, 18, colored.**

Has "falling spells," probably epilepsy. Had an illegitimate child which died about a year ago. Was married the past summer.

**No. 249. Female, 19, white.**

Has no parents. Has illegitimate child 8 months old; is in service and is keeping child.

**No. 64. Female, 35, white.**

Now at Florence Crittenton Mission with 4-months-old baby, but they can not keep her long. Habits unclean. Has a child 2 years old living with her sister in Virginia. Comes from a good family. Her sister has a mentally defective boy.

**No. 582. Female, 33, colored.**

Has had two illegitimate children, last one born June 2, 1913. An older child is in an institution in New York City. Younger child is in charge of the Board of Children's Guardians.

**No. 586. Female, 28, colored.**

Is badly crippled. Has had three illegitimate children; the first one is dead; the second one's whereabouts unknown. Her brother-in-law is reported to be the father of the third child, born in 1911; she is now at the Home for the Aged and Infirm.

**No. 189. Female, 22, white.**

Badly in need of institutional care. A child, colored, was born in 1909 in Florence Crittenton Mission and is now boarded out by Board of Children's Guardians with colored family. Woman now working in Bruen Home.

**No. 140. Female, 27, white.**

Mother died when girl was a baby. Has kept house for men since she was a small girl. Lived with her brother in Langdon and there had a child by him in 1911. They were threatened with arrest and came to Washington, where her brother committed suicide soon after.

**No. 676. Female, 35, white.**

Crippled. Two illegitimate children are being cared for by her brother and sister.

**No. 787. Female, 30, white.**

Paralytic and crippled. Was pronounced feeble-minded by a physician, taken charge of by Board of Children's Guardians in 1896, and boarded out. In 1905 had an illegitimate child whose father she claimed was the man in the family keeping her. This man agreed to support both, but has since died. Woman now again being boarded out by Board of Children's Guardians.

**No. 649. Female, 21, colored.**

Epileptic. Girl's mother had 15 or 18 children. This girl and a younger sister have had illegitimate children.





**IV. CHILDREN IN SPECIAL SCHOOLS TOO DEFECTIVE TO BENEFIT BY SUCH TRAINING.**

No. 539. Female, 14, colored.

In an atypical school; has no idea of what has been taught when the lesson is over. A sister also defective.

No. 375. Female, 16, white.

Has attended an atypical school, but can not learn.

No. 572. Female, 7, colored.

Mental condition so bad she could not profit by attendance at an atypical school.

No. 565. Female, 12, colored.

Goes to atypical school when older sister can take her, but mentally incapable of benefiting by school attendance; physically defective also.

No. 222. Male, 8, white.

An atypical-school teacher says she is unable to teach the boy anything.

No. 219. Female, 14, white.

Imbecile. Can not talk; grins when asked questions. Was kept in first grade of regular school six years and then sent to an atypical school at the age of 13. Did not know how to go up or down stairs when she came to the atypical school, but has now been taught to put up one foot after the other.

No. 9. Female, 14, white.

Epileptic and feeble-minded. Has been in an atypical school only a couple of weeks. Uses bad language and is likely to demoralize the other children.

No. 228. Male, 14, white.

Teacher in atypical school reported that she felt she had been unable to instruct him during the three years he had been in the school.

No. 338. Female, 13, white.

Plainly an institutional case. At the age of 7, when she entered the atypical school, she could not get up or down without assistance. It took three months to get her fingers exercised so she could hold a pencil. Can now understand and answer questions fairly well. Has a brother who is very defective.

No. 153. Male, 18, white.

Is about five years old mentally, although as large as a man; attends atypical school.

**V. MENTAL DEFECTIVES WHOSE FAMILIES ARE UNABLE TO PROVIDE PROPER CARE.**

No. 23. Male, 18, white.

This boy and his brother, 16 years of age, also very defective, belong to a family of seven children, four of whom are living. Two older brothers are working. This boy attended an atypical school for three years but could not learn and had a bad influence over the other boys. Can do errands, but can do no work for which he could be paid. His mother thinks she can see some improvement in his condition. The 16-year old boy has never been to school. The two boys are a great care to their mother, who would be glad of a place to put them where they could be cared for and taught. The family is unable to pay full tuition, but could pay something. They are in moderate circumstances and have a neat home. The boys hang around the public school. They are often annoyed by the other children and are a menace to the neighborhood, but the mother says she can not keep them in the house all the time.



**VI. DEFECTIVE DELINQUENTS DETRIMENTAL TO THE WELFARE OF THE COMMUNITY.**

No. 348. Male, 10, white.

Has been examined and declared to be in need of institutional care. Has been before the juvenile court for stealing.

No. 30. Female, 18, white.

Mother is dead; there are nine children; older sister is in charge of home. This girl is a good housekeeper and has a sweet disposition, but has bad influence over the other children of the family. A great problem to the father.

No. 303. Male, 14, white.

Orphan. Unable to study, but works well under direction; was boarded out with a family for two or three months, but was returned to an asylum in bad condition; a great detriment to other children, who also worry him into a very nervous condition.

No. 88. Female, 8, white.

Attends an atypical school. Was assaulted when 7 years of age and is in constant danger owing to her mental condition.

No. 505. Male, 14, white.

Has attended an atypical school. This boy and a brother three years younger have been in the Industrial Home School; have also been before the juvenile court for stealing. Boy has been in Children's Hospital three times. The family has been helped for years by public relief agencies. There apparently is insanity in the family. The father has been in hospital for observation, but a physician declared he was not insane; he is an habitual drunkard; has been in the workhouse; his father is said to have been insane at the time of his death, and a brother is insane at times. There are five children in the family; the baby is said to be abnormal.

No. 300. Male, 25, white.

Never learned to read or write. Has served sentence for larceny and has viciously assaulted his mother.

No. 97. Male, 20, white.

Feeble-minded and very immoral and has evil tendencies. Was doing fourth-grade work at the age of 16. Now working.

No. 358. Male, 19, white.

This boy was recently sent to the Home for the Aged and Infirm because he would not work and was considered an undesirable person to have at large. He left after having been there 11 days and now is wandering the streets. The family does not know where he is. The father deserted the family three years ago; the mother is employed in a factory. There are four children; the oldest girl is in the Industrial Home School; the second girl is in the Pennsylvania Training School; and a boy is in the National Training School.

**VII. MENTAL DEFECTIVES WHO ARE ALSO PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE.**

No. 547. Male, 23, colored.

Epileptic. Unable to learn; some of the best physicians in Washington and Baltimore have failed to improve his physical condition; has to be attended like a baby at times.

No. 312. Male, 16, white.

Epileptic. Declared to be in a state of mental deterioration and in need of special institution.



## No. 238. Female, 17, white.

Has attended an atypical school, but was removed by parents because there was but one other girl in the school and because she learned bad language from the boys; she has a violent temper; her mother would be glad to put her in an institution, as she is fearful of what may happen to her; the family could pay something for her care.

## No. 65. Female, 21, white.

Has been too defective to attend school; unable to go about alone; parents are able to care for her at present, but are constantly worried for fear of what may happen to her.

## No. 70. Female, 16, white.

The mother thinks it unwise for her to attend the atypical school, as she believes it unsafe for her to go to and from school alone. Girl has been in Pennsylvania Training School, but parents insisted on having her brought home. They would be willing to put her in an institution if there were one near enough for them to visit her.

## IX. ADULTS WHO MIGHT HAVE PROFITED BY INSTITUTIONAL TRAINING.

## No. 685. Male, 20, colored.

Has never been in school; should be in an institution; works about the house; can sweep and dust; can not go about alone; can do errands, if not sent for more than one thing at a time; family in moderate circumstances.

## No. 587. Male, 16, colored.

Epileptic and mentally defective; never advanced beyond the first grade in public school; was a normal child until 7 years of age, when he had scarlet fever; is now in Government Hospital for the Insane in ward with 25 or 30 others; helps clean the ward sometimes, but would be able to do other work if it could be provided; is very much dissatisfied with his surroundings and begs to be brought home.

## No. 269. Male, 21, white.

Epileptic. His condition was caused by an attack of spinal meningitis at the age of 9 months. He is melancholy, as he realizes that he is not normal. An institution where he could be taught an occupation and be employed would be a great benefit. Family would be glad to put the boy in an institution if there were one nearby. He is a constant worry to his mother.

## X. CASES INDICATING DEFECTIVE STOCK.

## No. 715. Female, 5, colored.

In Government Hospital for the Insane. Father has been under observation at Washington Asylum Hospital. Grandfather in Government Hospital for the Insane since 1891. Great-aunt (on father's side) died in the Government Hospital for the Insane in 1898.

## No. 373. Male, 40, white.

Painter. Has epilepsy. Reported to be of low moral character. Wife tubercular. A son of 10 has shown signs of feeble-mindedness. A daughter of 8 has very bad habits.

## No. 789. Male, 11, white.

Father died in insane asylum. The boy has been recommended for the Vineland Training School by his physician.

## No. 389. Female, 16, white.

In an atypical school. Her mother said to be defective, as is also the mother's sister.

No. 361. Female, 18, white.

In Virginia Training School. Mother is in Government Hospital for the Insane (feeble-minded); brother and sister in Industrial Home Training School.

No. 310. Male, 10, white.

In Pennsylvania Training School, sent by Board of Children's Guardians. Mother (case 311) now in Government Hospital for the Insane (feeble-minded).

No. 90. Male, 28, white.

Unable to work on account of mental condition; has a sister in the Government Hospital for the Insane.

No. 426. Male, 14, white.

Attends atypical school; knows almost nothing. Has a defective brother. Mother is also considered defective.

No. 123. Male, 8, white  
No. 124. Female, 10, white } Brother and sister.

Parents both defective; 5 children, all considered defective. Parents will not allow them to attend atypical school, and teachers in the regular schools will not keep them.

---

---

ADDITIONAL COPIES

OF THIS PUBLICATION MAY BE PROCURED FROM  
THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

AT

5 CENTS PER COPY















## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

---

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,  
CHILDREN'S BUREAU,  
*Washington, D. C., September 20, 1915.*

SIR: I transmit herewith a bulletin on Child-welfare Exhibits: Types and preparation, by Dr. Anna Louise Strong, exhibit expert of the Children's Bureau.

The exhibit has proved, in recent years, an important means for the widespread publication of facts. Especially effective have been the uses of this form of publication in relation to child and infant welfare. The Children's Bureau receives many letters of inquiry from organizations and individuals desiring to hold such exhibits; and it is in answer to inquiries of this kind that this bulletin has been prepared.

Respectfully submitted.

JULIA C. LATHROP, *Chief.*

Hon. WILLIAM B. WILSON,  
*Secretary of Labor.*





that the time has come for a graphic presentation of all the conditions that affect the well-being of the community's children, so that the whole community may know those conditions and take action concerning them.

For all these purposes the exhibit has proved a useful method of popular education. Comments of parents, teachers, and visiting nurses after the exhibit show conclusively that many homes are reached and influenced by the sections intended especially for parents. In securing community aims through publicity the exhibit has shown itself equally effective. New laws or new machinery for law enforcement or community administration have been secured by practically every large child-welfare exhibit. A comprehensive exhibit of this kind should combine both the appeal to the parent and that to the citizen, using each to reenforce the other. In this respect it offers a peculiarly democratic approach to the problems involved in the welfare of the child, since it takes as point of departure not the "poor child" nor the "bad boy," but all children, leading the parent to that interest in community action through which alone his own child may be safeguarded and the citizen to a knowledge of the individual problems of heredity, ignorance, and poverty on the adequate solution of which depends the community's future.

At first only the larger cities felt able to undertake the expense of a child-welfare exhibit, which varied from \$80,000 in New York to \$3,000 or \$4,000 in Toledo, Seattle, and Rochester, and even in a small community like Northampton, Mass., was as high as \$847. But with the improvement of exhibit technique and with the construction of many traveling exhibits owned by Federal and State authorities or by national organizations practically any community can now hold some type of child-welfare exhibit for very little cost.

### SCOPE OF THE EXHIBIT.

The first thing to be decided when a demand arises for an exhibit dealing with questions of child welfare is the scope and exact purpose of the exhibit.

Is the exhibit to be part of a larger exposition? If so, it will be conditioned in the choice of its field by the classification already made by the exposition authorities. Even if no external situation compels the limiting of the field, reasons of economy, whether of time, money, or effort, may make it wiser to undertake only one part of the vast subject of child welfare and cover that part with greater detail.

Care in naming is desirable if the exhibit is to reach its proper audience. The tendency to use the title "child-welfare exhibit" for small exhibits which deal with the care of babies, home play, child-





as one feature among many others. Or it may be a child-welfare exhibit, modeled on the lines of the large general exhibits held under that name and containing divisions on health, schools, recreation, moral and religious training, philanthropy, law, industrial conditions, etc., and showing the work of many organizations as well as many needs, such as a new child-labor law, more playgrounds, children's work in the library, or medical inspection in the schools.

An exhibit on a specific subject, intended to be of use to parents, can well be held by any woman's club, settlement, church, playground, school, or similar organization. On the other hand, a community child-welfare exhibit, designed to move the community to action, should include on its governing committee representatives of all agencies dealing with children—the schools, the playgrounds, the board of health, the various philanthropies, as well as members representing, perhaps unofficially, any large religious or industrial groupings whose cooperation is needed for permanent results.

### USE OF TRAVELING EXHIBITS.

One of the first suggestions made when a child-welfare exhibit is planned is to save expense by collecting as many exhibits as possible from National and State sources. To meet this demand many State universities and State health departments have prepared traveling exhibits, usually available for the cost of transportation. Many national educational and philanthropic organizations have traveling exhibits, which they loan for a nominal rental.

The list of State departments—State health departments, extension departments of State universities and of State agricultural colleges—owning exhibits on January 1, 1915, will be found in Appendix 1. Progress in this field is so rapid that no local committee need hesitate to inquire of State departments which do not appear in this list.

The extent to which it is wise to make use of borrowed exhibits is a question to be considered seriously by the local executive committee. The advantages are plain. They save a heavy expense of photographs, cartoons, and lettering, and they are probably designed with more care and with access to a wider range of facts than can be secured by a local committee in the rush preceding an exhibit. But the disadvantages are equally plain. They rarely apply with great force to peculiarly local needs; they fail to arouse local effort and enthusiasm.

An exhibit designed primarily for parents may venture to borrow all its wall charts on infant care from some authoritative source. Local interest will be sufficiently excited by the examination of local children and the collection locally of the baby's clothing, bathing



rowed exhibits may or may not need attention by special committees or designated individuals; frequently in small exhibits such questions already have been determined by the circumstances which called the exhibit into being.

#### WALL PANELS.

The question must be decided whether the panels shall be borrowed or shall be prepared under medical direction. Living demonstrations and actual objects form by far the most effective part of any exhibit. These can be prepared locally, however, with better results than attend any traveling exhibit. Wall panels, on the other hand, while in many ways the least effective part of an exhibit, are expensive and difficult to prepare, but they form a desirable addition and one which with advantage can be loaned again and again.

If it is decided to borrow exhibit material in the form of wall exhibits, application may be made to the local State board of health, or the State university, many of which possess lending exhibits on infant welfare. (See Appendix 1.) The Children's Bureau also sends out small collections of wall panels and lantern slides on this subject, though they in no sense form a complete exhibit or a substitute for local effort. The following organizations have traveling exhibits on infant welfare: The Association for the Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality, 1211 Cathedral Street, Baltimore, Md.; the Russell Sage Foundation, 130 East Twenty-second Street, New York City; and the National Child-Welfare Exhibit Association, 30 East Forty-second Street, New York City.

In case it is decided to prepare the panels locally with the advice of the local society doing infant-welfare work or of a committee of physicians, various methods of preparation, dependent upon the amount of money to be expended, may be used. (See section on Wall Exhibits, p. 33.)

Among the many forms of locally prepared exhibits which are effective without being costly may be mentioned the following:

#### BABY IN THE HOME.

[Prepared by local society doing infant-welfare work or by women's organizations under medical direction.]

Clothing for baby.

Sleeping arrangements.

Bathing arrangements.

Toys—plain, unpainted.

Baby killers—long-tubed bottles, flies, etc.

Scales for weighing baby.

Good and bad carriages.

Any good ideas for the care of babies.



This conference is not a clinic, in that no sick children are admitted and no treatment or prescriptions given. Where there is need for treatment the case is referred to the family physician or to a clinic, or the type of specialist to be consulted is indicated on the record. The weight and height of each child is compared with the average for its age. (See Appendix 3.) Nor is it a "contest," since children are not graded or scored on a percentage basis—a method which would require the presence of several specialists—and consequently no comparing of children is possible. The kind of children that come, the needs which are found, and the type of advice given are indicated in the set of typical records found in Appendix 2.

The particular method of this conference was foreshadowed in the many local child-welfare exhibits in which local infant-welfare organizations offered a free physical examination for all babies as a part of their exhibit. It was not, however, a consciously distinct plan of baby-saving work until the National Conservation Exposition in Knoxville, Tenn., September–October, 1913, where a children's building was managed by a committee composed of representatives of the Children's Bureau, the Russell Sage Foundation, the National Child-Welfare Exhibit Association, the National Child-Labor Committee, and other National, State, and local organizations. As a contribution to the joint exhibit the Russell Sage Foundation gave the services of Miss Ellen C. Babbitt, who planned and organized the Children's Health Conference, which was later conducted by Dr. Frances Sage Bradley. It was in continuous operation for two months, and drew children not only from Knoxville but from remote country and mountain districts. It was immediately followed by similar conferences in Peoria, Atlanta, Toledo, and Dublin (Ireland), all held in connection with local child-welfare exhibits. The Dublin conference attracted wide attention and gave promise of spreading the movement to other countries in Europe had it not been for the outbreak of the war.

#### METHOD OF ORGANIZATION.

In some of the cities children were examined by a single out-of-town physician, paid for the entire time; in others by members of a committee of the local medical society. Both of these methods have their strong and weak points. The examination by local physicians can be conducted for less expense and helps to arouse the interest of the local medical society in infant welfare. It is not, however, adapted to conferences lasting more than a short time, and it raises several problems. Many good children's specialists have had little experience in giving simple advice helpful to mothers. The local medical society is without doubt the organization which



in the value of a periodic examination made by a physician, not only after the child has entered school, but also before school age. In many communities the importance of medical inspection for school children has long been recognized; but while a few infant-welfare stations now include the oversight of children between 2 and 6 years, this period is neglected in most communities. The children's health conference shows the importance of an examination for children of all ages, in order that bad tendencies may be discovered and corrected before they become serious defects. In the Jacksonville conference the salary of the organizer and the printing of the record formed almost the only expense.

#### EQUIPMENT NEEDED.

The equipment needed for the examination of the children is as follows:

- Desk for examining physician.
- Table for examinations.
- Table for scales.
- Scale for infants.
- Scale and measuring rod for older children.
- Tape measures.
- Pad for examining table.
- Stork sheeting for examining table.
- Supply of sheets for both tables.
- Lavatory or substitute.
- Paper towels, soap, bichloride tablets, etc.
- Electric flasher.
- Tongue depressors.
- Stethoscope.
- Calipers.
- Toys (to amuse frightened children).
- Records.
- Summary sheet for physician's own record.
- Helpful literature for distribution.

#### BABY WEEK.

Following the lead of New York City and Chicago, various cities during the last year have been setting aside one week, usually in the late spring or early summer, for a special celebration in honor of the baby, during which every phase of infant-welfare work is thoroughly advertised. There is no reason why smaller towns and counties should not also have a "baby week," using any of the many features adopted in the larger cities. Among the special features which have been used on these occasions are the following:









Domestic science.

Domestic art.

Millinery.

Pets.

The departments were further divided into age groups—those under 13 in one group and those between 13 and 16 in another. In an exhibit for parents of young children a special division might be made for children under school age.

Twenty-five thousand printed announcements of the exhibition were sent through the schools, reaching every home. The back of this announcement contained an entry form, which was to be returned by a given date. These forms were assigned as received to the committees responsible for the different departments, which then made requests for space on the basis of the applications received. The hall was then diagrammed and tables were secured and assigned to various committees. Since the space even of an armory proved insufficient to accommodate all demands, large numbers of duplicate exhibits were rejected, the choice being determined partly by order of application and partly by the desire to represent all sections of the city.

At the opening of the exhibition the children came to the hall with their exhibits and were sent to the proper department, where they met the committee in charge. The committee received each exhibit and attached to it an identifying tag, made by taking an ordinary manila tag, writing the child's name on it, and then tearing it in half. The child kept half as his check on the exhibit, and when he returned to claim his article he proved his ownership by fitting the two pieces together. (For a slightly additional cost a somewhat more convenient set of numbered tags could be secured.) Big boys from the schools acted as guards, but many of the children wished to stay through most of the day with their exhibits in order to explain them.

Tables, ropes, ribbons, manila tags, and the preliminary printed announcement containing the entry form were the only items of expense. Prizes have been found to be not only unnecessary in stimulating the willingness of the children to participate, but productive of embarrassment and disturbance. The Seattle committee even decided at the close of their exhibit that a merit badge for all participants would have been better than the blue and red ribbons with their suggestion of competition. The children should feel not that they are competing with each other, but that they are all uniting in a common display of the "work of the boys and girls of the community, showing something of their skill, perseverance, and ingenuity, and how they use their leisure time."

## HOME-PLAY EXHIBIT.

An exhibit on home play, showing equipment for a back yard and for indoor play, is a valuable addition to a display of children's interests. A possible list of such equipment is given below; some of it can be made by parents, some by a manual training class in the high school (see illustration No. 2), and some can be borrowed from local Play room.

## PLAY IN THE HOUSE—GOOD EQUIPMENT

Play room.  
Cupboard for playthings.  
Pencils.  
Colored crayons.  
Water-color paints.  
Cardboard.  
Colored paints.  
Scissors.  
String.  
Rags.  
Paste.  
Molding wax or clay.  
Dolls.  
Shelves.  
Pebbles.  
Blackboard.  
Pennants, flags.  
A few well-chosen mechanical toys.

## PLAY IN THE YARD—GOOD EQUIPMENT.

Sand box (preferably raised on legs, with benches around, to avoid dampness and dirt).  
Low swing.  
Playhouse.  
Indian costume.  
Express wagon.  
Wheelbarrow.  
Ladders to climb (2 ladders, 8 feet high, connected at top with 10-foot horizontal ladder).  
Slide, 6 feet high, 8 feet long.  
Balance beam, 10 feet long, 6 or 8 inches above ground. (See illustration No. 3.)  
Garden patch.  
Set of garden tools.

## SUPPLEMENTARY EXHIBITS.

An exhibit of children's interests is capable of indefinite expansion, limited only by time and space, and to a less degree, by money. An organization of Boy Scouts or Camp Fire Girls would have a wealth of material to show on the interests and ideals of older boys and girls. Kindergarten material might be displayed from the standpoint of its use, not in school rooms but in the home. Where the material is expensive, ways should be shown in which the mother can follow the same idea in homemade materials. Mothers who have previously been teachers or kindergartners should be able to prepare exhibits of this type.

The local public library would probably be glad to prepare an exhibit of a child's library, showing books for different ages. A separate exhibit might also be made of educational pursuits which can be introduced to the child as hobbies. Books on insect life, simple electrical equipment, a good microscope, indicate the kind of articles to be included here. The dramatic instinct in children could be shown by a program of chosen performances made up by children. This should, however, be omitted unless groups of children are already giving such performances to their friends.

## STATE-WIDE EXHIBIT.

It is quite possible to make an exhibit of children's interests on a State-wide scale through any State organization which has county or district branches. This would involve county displays at county fairs, culminating in a State exhibit, in which each county is assigned definite table space and wall space which it is asked to fill with an exhibit selected for its suggestive value to parents. Elements in determining this value would be the variety of interests shown, their use in the child's development, their applicability to children of varying ages and tastes, and the ease and economy with which the materials can be secured. Local exhibits which can not be shipped, such as playhouses, can be illustrated by photographs; but these should never form a large part of any exhibit. The first exhibit of this kind is planned for Portland, Oreg., in October, 1915, under the State Congress of Mothers.

## RECREATION SURVEY.

In communities where the time, money, and workers for a recreation survey are obtainable the results can be displayed to great advantage as the central feature of an exhibit of children's interests.

In case a complete survey seems impossible or inadvisable, some of the investigations commonly used in such surveys can be carried



willing to give time and work can be assembled. The preceding discussion has shown, however, that the tendency in all such exhibits is to expand to include community problems in health, recreation, and other aspects of child welfare. Unless the problems involved in such expansion and the committee organization necessary to meet them are deliberately faced, the exhibit is in danger of becoming a miscellaneous combination without proportion, touching upon some problems extensively and perhaps one-sidedly and ignoring others that are equally important for the welfare of the child.

While any organization with sufficient medical knowledge may hold an exhibit on the care of babies, and any organization with access to enough children may hold an exhibit on children's interests, a community child-welfare exhibit can not be effectively held without the cooperation of all forces in the community which deal with the welfare of the child. No community is ready for such an exhibit until there is a united conviction among the leading social workers, including those interested in health, education, and recreation as well as in philanthropy, that they have certain definite facts in their possession with which the public should be made acquainted. This does not necessarily imply a complete community survey, but does imply a knowledge of definite conditions, of laws affecting them, and of desired improvements. Without the consciousness of a message based on such knowledge and the cooperation of an effective group in the expression of it an exhibit dealing with community needs is a waste of time.

#### COMMITTEE ORGANIZATION.

The general committee responsible for such an exhibit should contain representatives of all prominent movements on behalf of the welfare of children and of all large religious and industrial groupings of the community which need to be considered in securing the results advocated by the exhibit. This committee will probably be too large for active work and should choose from its number a smaller subcommittee to handle administrative details.

If the exhibit is a large one, this smaller executive committee will wish to place many details, such as finance, publicity, program, in the hands of special committees. The following is a possible list of such committees, although in a very large city exhibit even these committees may find it necessary to divide their work among subcommittees, as the detail may prove too great to be covered by the groups outlined.

**Finance, or ways and means.**—This committee is charged with securing gifts of materials as well as of money.

**Publicity** (see types of publicity mentioned above under the head of "Baby week").—This committee also may have charge of all publi-





ering, held for three-quarters of an hour on closing night, at 10 o'clock, in the main court of the exhibit, with light refreshments and impromptu anecdotes about the week's happenings, proves a pleasant way of relieving the strain of the week's work and welding together the working groups which have been formed by the exhibit.

**Program.**—The work of this committee will be treated later in more detail. It includes the direct control of all lectures, motion pictures, and general entertainments, with sufficient oversight of all living demonstrations to prevent interfering programs. Its membership should usually include all persons who are directly responsible for any large special performance, such as the supervisors of music and gymnastics in the schools, the playground director, the head of the Boy Scouts, etc.

**Exhibiting committees.**—In addition to the committees above mentioned, charged with the control of certain aspects of the exhibit, it will be found advisable, in order to avoid duplication, contradictory statements, and lack of proportion, to group the exhibiting organizations and individuals into committees on a few main subjects, each allotted a share of floor space and charged with working out a comprehensive, well-balanced exhibit in its particular field. An exhibit of subjects is much more effective in securing popular support for community measures than an exhibit of organizations; yet when various organizations pay for exhibits their wishes must be considered. A grouping of the type suggested should be the first step in an effort to persuade contributing organizations to subordinate self-advertising to the display of community problems and resources. A simple grouping might comprise committees on these subjects:

Health.

Recreation.

Education.

Social service.

Approximately one-quarter of the floor space should be given to each subject and on each committee should be placed representatives of all the organizations entitled to be considered in planning a community program on that subject.

For a large city a more detailed grouping would be necessary, arranged in accordance with the needs of the community and the plans for the exhibit. The following lists of committees, from the Toledo and Rochester exhibits, need not be followed in detail, but will suggest subjects which should be included:

#### ROCHESTER EXHIBITING COMMITTEES.

Health.

Homes, including food, clothing, standard of living.

Schools, public and parochial.



This is usually accomplished by devoting the center of the hall either to a central court (see Frontispiece) surrounded by columns and railings and reserved for large living demonstrations or to low exhibits, which will not obstruct the view of the entire hall from the entrance. Around this court runs a wide aisle (12 to 20 feet), and beyond, next to the walls, come the various exhibit sections, with a large sign above each, visible from the entrance and as far as possible from all points in the hall.

2. A "one-way exhibit," in which the spectator travels a path which passes all exhibits in a fixed order, is undoubtedly desirable when it can be attained. An exhibit filled with crossing aisles with booths on each side is confusing, but it is not necessary to go to the other extreme and compel observers to travel a definite and intricate path guarded by ropes. A clear exhibit arrangement, such as that described above, with a rope at the entrance to start the crowd in the right direction, will answer the purpose. If an exhibit is held in several connecting rooms, instead of in one main hall, every effort should be made, by signs and arrows, to make the subject matter and the distribution of the entire exhibition clear to the entering visitor.

3. Long walls covered with wall exhibits and facing each other at a distance of less than 16 feet are very ineffective. Consequently it is unwise to divide the exhibit into a large number of narrow booths, each occupied by an organization. It is better to divide it into large sections, under the committee groupings suggested above, and to plan each section with reference to variety of exhibits, including some wall exhibits, some models, and perhaps some living demonstrations. Shallow booths within the section may be needed for living demonstrations or collections of models and materials.

#### UNIT CONSTRUCTION.

For rapid and efficient work and harmonious appearance a fixed unit of wall space is essential, and variations from it should only be allowed for good cause by the installation committee. The exact size of this unit will depend upon local materials available for wall construction; 3 by 6 feet or 3 by 5 feet is a good size and makes a substantial looking wall, on which all the available space within the range of easy vision is utilized. Many traveling exhibits use much smaller units, such as 22 by 28 inch cardboard. These are convenient for transportation, but are ineffective for large exhibits, as they break the wall surface into too many divisions and interfere with continuity of idea.

**Construction of traveling exhibits.**—In many large exhibits wall charts are planned with the expectation that they may be used afterwards for traveling purposes. It is therefore worth while to consider in this connection the forms of exhibit construction that lend



units are required, as the thickness of the strawboard materially increases the bulk of the package. The North Carolina State Board of Health uses a wall panel composed of three 12 by 18 inch boards of this type. Its total height, about 38 inches, is well adapted for use against school blackboards. This board also plans supplementary work in connection with the use of these exhibits, such as essays from the children on what they have learned, or on conditions in the school grounds which conform or do not conform to the sanitary conditions outlined in the exhibit.

Another cheap and durable form of traveling exhibit, used by the Iowa State University, can be made on holland cloth (window shades), held taut by light rollers at top and bottom. Each roller is split lengthwise into halves (the method used in mounting maps), and the cloth is fastened between them. The panel is hung from the wall by small rings, through which pass loops of tape the ends of which are secured between the split halves of the top roller.

The cloth furnishes a large surface for lettering, drawing, or painting, but can not be used satisfactorily for photographs, which are damaged by rolling. The photographs can be mounted separately on cardboard and numbered to correspond to spaces on the shade, to which they can be attached later by paper fasteners.

**More permanent construction.**—Undoubtedly the larger framed panels (size about 3 by 5 feet), made of Upson board, beaver board, or some of the many varieties of building board, surrounded by a wooden frame, are both more imposing and more durable. The exact type of wall board to be secured will depend upon local supply houses. In general, boards with a porous surface should be avoided, as they increase the cost of painting and pasting. When panels are to be shown for a long time in one place, and when they contain expensive photographs, cartoons, and lettering, the extra cost of the heavier background (about \$1 to \$1.50 per panel, including frame) is well worth incurring.

Many States and national organizations have found this type of exhibit background worth while, even for traveling exhibits, in spite of the much heavier cost of transportation. The State departments of health of New York and of Indiana have different styles in exhibits of this heavier variety, especially designed for compact packing, durability, and speed in installation and planned for setting up without attachments either to floor or wall.

The method used by the New York State traveling exhibit, in which the walls are formed by the panels set up on detachable legs, is well worth considering, even for large permanent exhibits occurring only once. It may be supplemented, perhaps, by a cheaper type of construction along the main walls of the building or in burlap booths



**CONTROL BY EXECUTIVE OFFICE.**

The extent to which details can be controlled by the executive office will depend upon the paid force available. The central committee should at least prescribe the division of space, size of wall unit, general color scheme, and should arrange for the joint purchase of all construction materials. Large signs and signs above a certain height must be limited by the central committee, which should also send out advice regarding styles of lettering, photographs, etc. The effectiveness of the exhibit will be increased materially if all the lettering and mounting can be handled through the central office. This, however, necessitates the employment of an exhibit expert<sup>1</sup> to consult with the committees, make suggestions on arrangement and wording, cut down long, verbose statements, which are both ineffective and expensive, and handle all arrangements for lettering, enlarging of photographs, etc. In many large exhibits the expert has collected the material and planned the panels with little consultation of local committees. This plan usually means a clear-cut, attractive presentation of the subject matter, but sacrifices the local discussion and the working out of a statement satisfactory to all concerned, upon which the final results of an exhibit largely depend. A compromise between these two extremes demands tact and effort, but for the best results in any community both elements are needed—a careful working out, by the best forces in the community, of the exact program for which they wish public cooperation; and a clear, concise, attractive, and striking statement of that program in exhibit form under expert guidance.

**SUGGESTIONS FOR EXHIBITORS.**

The chief essential of a successful exhibit is variety. No matter how small the exhibit, the various ways in which facts may be presented are worth careful consideration. An exhibitor or exhibiting committee should first ask, "What, expressed in the simplest, clearest, briefest manner, is the exact message I wish to give the public?" When the answer to this question is clearly formulated the best method of presentation should be considered. How much can be shown by a living demonstration, such as a dental clinic or food preparation? What can be shown by electrical devices or models, either illustrative models, which are copies of existing objects, such as a baby's stomach, a good dairy, a school garden, or a children's

---

<sup>1</sup> On the basis of past exhibitions, at least one person should be employed in the executive office for eight weeks for every \$1,000 to \$1,500 to be expended from the central fund. Even smaller exhibits will benefit by a week's consultation with an expert. Child-welfare exhibits of sufficient size and importance to stir cities from 100,000 to 400,000 have been held at a cost of \$3,000 to \$8,000, including at least one paid expert and local office assistance. The contribution of much time and material and many exhibits is usually necessary in addition to this central fund.





different kinds of things, as different trades, different causes of death, or different city departments.

**Lettering.**—Plain, upright letters, varying from three-fourths inch in height—or even smaller for footnotes, etc.—to 2 or 3 inches for special display, are the best. The sloping italics, favored by sign writers for reasons of speed, are especially hard to read; and, contrary to the general opinion, red letters, especially the cheap orange red used by many sign painters, which produces a glare of red and green shadows and obscures the lettering, are not effective. A color variation for important words or to lend variety, however, is desirable when used in moderation. Some gray backgrounds will take both white and black letters. Light backgrounds will take black and some other good color.

Pasted or stamped letters will prove less expensive than sign lettering if careful volunteers can be found to use them. Paper letters in different colors and sizes with gummed backs are obtainable. In using these the signs should be designed by a person with a sense of artistic balance and then pasted or stamped with great care. One designer can keep several pasters busy. If any of the workers are paid, the final cost will be little, if any, cheaper than sign lettering; but the method is useful for committees of volunteers or in towns where good sign lettering is hard to secure. Pasted letters are clearer and more effective than stamped letters, but they are more expensive and tend to peel off if used in traveling exhibits. Stamped letters will rub unless the very best grade of ink, made especially for stamping, is used. With both these forms of lettering variety in size and style of type should be introduced.

**Photographs and illustrations.**—One large photograph showing significant detail is worth several small ones chosen in an attempt to give an exhaustive presentation. Photographs 11 by 14 inches in size, or even larger, are desirable; smaller photographs are allowable where there is little detail. A flat finish is best, as it does not reflect light and will take paint if it is desired to color any of the photographs. Abstract ideas can frequently be presented by cartoons (see illustration No. 4), which are expensive to buy but may often be contributed.

Many attractive variations can be introduced in the use of illustrative material. The activities of a vacation school in Toledo, of which no photographs had been taken, were shown by children's paper cuttings made from memory and showing what they had done the previous summer. These were attractively mounted and used exactly as photographs would have been. In pedigree charts, used to show the results of a bad inheritance, figures cut from magazines and fashion books can be used in place of the uninteresting dots, each



tained the transparencies should be placed on a dimly lighted wall, as the strongest electric light will not compete with direct daylight. If this rule is followed excessively strong lights, which tend to make a glare in spots, will not be needed; a box with a white painted inner surface on which a light is indirectly thrown will be sufficient. Transparencies can be effectively used in unexpected places, set into a large tree stump or an imitation bale of cotton. A peculiarly beautiful effect can be obtained with landscapes by placing lights of different colors behind them, one flashing on as the other fades. The spectator spends some time deciding whether there is a real change of scene.

### THREE-DIMENSION EXHIBITS.

Under this head come all exhibits which occupy floor space or table space, including collections of materials and objects, models of various kinds, and electrical devices. Most of the exhibits mentioned under the head of infant-welfare exhibits and exhibits on children's interests are collections of materials, such as baby clothes, foodstuffs, and toys made by children. These are effective exhibits, usually calling forth much local interest and cooperation, and most of the materials can be borrowed for short-time local exhibits. Other exhibits of this type are:

The homes of Mrs. Do Care and Mrs. Don't Care. This shows both a good and bad kitchen and bedroom. The material for the good rooms is borrowed from the stores or the homes of the committee; that for the bad rooms from the local relief societies or the attics of committee members.

A hospital room for a child showing all equipment. Used to present the need for more hospital accommodations.

Equipment for a dental clinic. This may or may not be used as the background for a living exhibit consisting of a free dental examination for children.

A child's library, perhaps shown as part of a small children's room in the public library, with an attendant who allows children to read the books.

**Models.**—Scale models, or models which are reproductions made to scale of existing or proposed structures, are very expensive and usually unnecessary in a child-welfare exhibit. Illustrative models in which exact dimensions are not followed, but an effort is made to make a graphic presentation of an idea, may often be constructed by manual training classes or kindergartens. The old Moravian "putz," which still survives in the Christmas celebrations of some families, is a model of this type and can be made by any clever boy. It will be useful for Sunday-school exhibits, and a detailed description of its primitive but effective construction may furnish sugges-



were the houses that drew water from the stream. The remaining houses, situated between house A and the rest of the village, did not contain any cases of typhoid, although they were nearer the source of infection. They drew their water from an uninfected well (shown in the foreground) by a test tube which pierced the floor of the model and was seen against painted strata of sand below.

Model showing school playgrounds. This was a contrast model showing how the grounds around one school allowed plenty of space per child, while the grounds around another school were so small that all the children could not find standing room. The grounds were made of cement, sand, and sawdust, as described above, the buildings and railings of wood, while the children were represented by penny dolls. These dolls fixed the scale on which the entire model was constructed, so that their positions in the school yard gave an accurate picture of the open or crowded condition of the grounds.

Beans of different colors are often used to represent percentages. For instance, the number of deaths among every 100 babies during the first year has been shown by black beans mixed in a jar of white ones. This is in some ways a dangerous device, as an incomplete mixing may give a wrong impression which should always be guarded against by an explanatory sign giving the exact figures. In addition to this safeguard, it may prove better to arrange the beans in a very thin bottle, or in a shallow dish, where they can all be seen at once. In the Seattle child-welfare exhibit, beans of different colors in a large shallow box were effectively used to show the numbers of people of different nationalities in the city. A placard above the box gave the exact numbers, but could not have given as graphic a presentation of the mixed character of the city's population as was given by the bean table. A similar use may be made of other objects than beans to illustrate figures which would otherwise have to be shown by a wall chart. Thus, the amounts per capita spent by different cities for health, or recreation, or education, can be shown by little heaps of coin, inside a glass case; this seldom fails to arouse interest.

A clever combination of photograph and model, which attracted attention because of its unusualness, was shown in the New York City building at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. An upright board about 2 feet high ran along the rear of the table, and on it was mounted a large photograph showing the sky line of New York, beginning at the water's edge. On the surface of the table was pasted a photograph giving a much foreshortened view of a surface of water; this appeared to be continuous with the rear picture, and represented the Hudson River. A model of a municipal recreation pier, made of painted wood, was placed directly on the table.



fades, somewhere in Europe or the United States a baby under 1 year dies; 1 every 10 seconds, 6 every minute, 360 every hour. Half of these deaths are preventable." The figures in the inscription are quite necessary to correct the occasional moments when the star will be out of order. A skedoodle plug may also be used instead of a stationary light behind a transparency. It may be used behind a combination of ground glass and paper arranged in such a way that part of an inscription will be visible at all times and part only when the light comes on. Questions and answers, maps across the face of which some comment is written concerning laws or conditions, are types of this use. Careful testing is necessary to secure materials which will be opaque to light and yet will not show through the ground glass when the light is off. White letters of heavy opaque paper pasted upon a background of translucent white paper may be used. A skedoodle plug may also be used inside an opaque "soothing-sirup" bottle, bearing on a thin, translucent label the inscription: "Dr. Killem's Soothing Sirup Quiets Babies." When the light inside the bottle comes on it makes visible the word "Poison!" cut from black opaque paper. To get the best results the first inscription should be painted in light transparent colors, so that it fades out completely.

Flashers are devices by which one circuit of electric lights can be exchanged for another. The larger type with a sequence of several circuits is operated by motor and is rather expensive, but a single alternation of lights can be made by simple flashers (about \$1 at an electrical supply house) operated by heat contact. Many uses can be made of a flasher of this kind in illuminating first one inscription, then another. The most effective use is perhaps the well-known "illusion" in which one picture or model is mysteriously replaced by another. This can be used to change a bad room into a good one, or to show a dirty beggar at a drinking fountain followed by a mother and child. In a library exhibit an illusion was used to illustrate the statement, "The child sees—right through the pages of the book—the world of which he reads." In this case the book page faded out and disclosed a scene or a globe. Illustration No. 15 shows the construction of an "illusion."

Simple motors with appropriate gears attached can be used to run revolving or oscillating signs and turntables bearing models. A moving panorama made for the exhibit of the Children's Bureau at the Panama-Pacific Exposition was entitled "Our Thirty Million Children," and consisted of a chart showing for successive ages the proportion of children dying, going to school, or at work. A narrow, continuous ribbon bearing a motto sometimes is made to run around the top of a booth. A motor may be made to operate a turntable, not









around a small playground, which cares for the children who wish to come. The library may offer a similar attraction to children by maintaining a small children's room in actual operation. (See illustration No. 13.) The philanthropy committee (or the health committee) may manage a small day nursery for the benefit of mothers who wish to see the exhibit. In all these cases the children themselves, merely by availing themselves of opportunities offered, make a living demonstration to the public of the worth of these opportunities.

In some parts of the exhibition, notably those devoted to settlements, clubs, and associations, it may seem wise to erect a special stage or set aside a special floor space for the joint use of several organizations, no one of which can furnish enough material to fill it. Boy Scouts showing their "first aid to the injured," Camp Fire Girls' activities, classes in weaving or pottery from a settlement, demonstrations of folk dancing not suited to a larger space, a class in butter making from an industrial school, or a class in speaking from an institution for the deaf are all among the possibilities in a space of this kind.

Under this head of living demonstrations would come also special conferences for mothers, held under the health committee and conducted by local doctors, and specially conducted tours through various sections, for which some well known local person is announced as guide. These demonstrations can well be carried on under the exhibiting committees, but if they promise to attain much size and importance the program committee should be consulted about them.

**Program committee.**—Before selecting a program committee the executive committee should first of all decide on the general type of program desired. Large conferences with out-of-town speakers have almost invariably proved disappointing when held in connection with an exhibit, unless the exhibit is a very small one, chosen simply to illustrate the conference. Custom probably demands an exception to this rule in the case of a formal opening, where the speeches should be short, pointed, and interspersed with music or other forms of entertainment. One or two small conferences or round tables of workers may be valuable if the audience is chosen as carefully as the speaker and the subjects restricted to matters of immediate importance on which action is pressing. But most of the social workers of the community should be engaged at this time in explaining the exhibit or planning the follow-up work to come after the exhibit. Any conference which diverts them from these duties is likely to do harm. If sufficient money is available for good speakers, it is a much better plan to bring them at intervals after the exhibit is over, when each address can be separately advertised and when the exhibit



must be consulted on many of these matters, and careful consideration must be given to questions of special equipment, such as chairs needed for some performances but not for others. The frequent movement of large numbers of chairs, for instance, may prove a serious item of expense and should be carefully guarded against.

Special pageants and dramas written for performance by children at child-welfare exhibits are frequently well worth giving. A pageant on a large scale, lasting for an entire evening, is perhaps on the whole inadvisable, as it interferes seriously with the conduct of the rest of the exhibit and can not be given with the best effect under exhibition conditions. Two short plays, prepared on subjects concerned with the welfare of children, were used to great advantage in the Pittsburgh Baby Week. One of these, entitled "The Theft of Thistledown," will serve as an example. It depicts a fairy court, to which, amid dances and fairy revels, Thistledown brings an earth baby stolen from conditions which she graphically describes. In punishment for her theft she is condemned, greatly to her dismay, to become herself that much loved and much abused thing, an earth baby, until such time as mothers learn to treat their babies properly. The play closes with a picturesque appeal to the audience to help free poor Thistledown.

### AFTER THE EXHIBIT.

Some possible results to which exhibits may lead have been mentioned in connection with the infant-welfare exhibits and health conferences designed to encourage the establishment of infant-welfare stations or child-welfare centers. The results of a community child-welfare exhibit are more varied, depending upon the particular needs emphasized by the exhibit and the particular organizations that were especially active in working for results. An exhibit is a form of education through publicity. If considered an end in itself, the closing night will indeed be "the end"; if used as a tool, it may be made the means of real accomplishment. A new factory inspector in Kansas City, a housing inspector in Louisville, a \$25,000 school building in a congested district of Northampton, increased sewer connections in Easthampton where the ice supply of the town was menaced are types of results which have been secured in practically every community that has devoted sufficient time and thought to the planning of a child-welfare exhibit. In cities where no organized combination of social agencies exists to interpret and carry out the legislative program suggested by an exhibit, the exhibit organization itself is often a first step to such a combination and leaves behind it committees which are natural working divisions of the social forces of the community, together with lists of many new work-



\_\_\_\_\_





Kansas, State University, Lawrence.	Exhibits showing surveys of Lawrence and Bellville, 200 square feet of wall space. Seven motion-picture films, 2,000 slides. Literature and lecturers.
Kentucky, State Board of Health, Frankfort.	General health traveling exhibit.
Louisiana, State Board of Health, New Orleans.	Education hygiene exhibit cars and small parish-fair exhibit. One-third to one-fourth on children. Eleven electrical devices, 20 models. Fourteen motion-picture films, 500 slides. Literature and four lecturers continuously (one for negroes).
Maine, State Board of Health, Augusta.	Exhibits on child welfare, school hygiene, rural hygiene, tuberculosis (about 600 square feet wall space). Framed cards and cards on burlap strips. Table exhibits, slides. Large variety of literature, lecturers.
Michigan, State Board of Health, Lansing.	General health exhibit, including charts and models on child hygiene and sanitation. Slides and lecturers.
New Jersey, State Board of Health, Trenton.	General health exhibit and motion-picture machine. Lecturer.
New York, State Department of Health, Albany.	Three exhibits on rural sanitation and three on child welfare. Each child-welfare exhibit requires 70 linear feet of wall space and 15 by 21 foot booth for infant-welfare station. Models, motion pictures, slides. Pamphlets and lecturers. Exhibit manager, nurse, and mechanic with each exhibit.
North Carolina, State Board of Health, Raleigh.	Exhibit on general health, including child hygiene. Models. Slides and lecturers. Parcel-post exhibits for small communities.
Ohio, State Board of Health, Columbus.	Public-health exhibit on infant mortality, blindness, school hygiene, dental hygiene, communicable diseases, occupational diseases, tuberculosis. Requires room 30 by 80 by 14 feet. Models and electrical devices. Ten films, 1,500 slides. Leaflets and lecturer.
Pennsylvania, State Department of Health, Harrisburg.	Exhibit on infant welfare, 1,200 square feet of wall space. Special help for communities preparing their own exhibits, blue prints, etc. <sup>1</sup>
South Carolina, Winthrop Normal and Industrial College, Rockhill.	Extension work includes formation of home-keepers' clubs for girls and of mothers' circles for the study of the child. Baby contests and conferences arranged. Demonstrations of sleeping quarters for the child. Equipment for milk modification. Feeding charts. Literature distributed.
Tennessee, State Board of Health, Lebanon.	Charts, motion pictures, literature, and lectures on typhoid, tuberculosis, hookworm.
Texas, State Board of Health, Austin.	Car on general health and infant hygiene.

<sup>1</sup> This department has a large exhibit in the Panama-Pacific Exposition, which should be available after Jan. 1, 1916.

Texas, State University, Austin.	<p>Forty panels on better babies, 10 on child labor.</p> <p>Models and electrical devices.</p> <p>Motion-picture machine, 500 slides.</p> <p>Thirty bulletins.</p>
Utah, State Board of Health, Salt Lake City.	<p>Slides, literature, and lectures.</p>
Vermont, State Board of Health, Burlington.	<p>Motion pictures on milk, water, vital statistics, tuberculosis. Slides and lectures.</p> <p>A motion-picture machine with electrical motor generator for use in rural districts where electricity is not available.</p>
Virginia, State Board of Health, Richmond.	<p>Charts on tuberculosis, hookworm, typhoid, 300 square feet wall space. About one-half refers to children.</p> <p>Kinetoscope, with films on fly, mosquito, care of baby, etc. 250 slides.</p> <p>Literature and lecturers.</p>
Washington, State Board of Health, Seattle.	<p>A few wall charts and pamphlets on the care of the baby.</p>
Wisconsin, State University, Madison.	<p>One hundred and twenty-five charts on health. Section devoted to children requires 75 square feet wall space.</p> <p>Models and electrical devices.</p> <p>Five films and 1,000 slides.</p> <p>Literature and lecturers.</p>

## APPENDIX 2.

### RECORDS OF CHILDREN'S HEALTH CONFERENCE.

The record blank used by the Children's Health Conference conducted by the Children's Bureau in the Panama-Pacific Exposition is not a score card, with grades on a percentage basis, but a much simpler statement, being intended not to grade children for purposes of comparison but to be of service to the individual child. Measurements are placed where indicated; a check is placed to indicate a defect, opposite skin, bones, nutrition, or any of the items in this column. The summary is used for suggestions to the parent for the improvement of the child.

The record below is checked to indicate a typical case of adenoids:

.....	1. Male; <del>Female</del> .....	×	12. General nutrition: <i>Poor</i> .
.....	2. Age: 6 years.	.....	.....
.....	3. Weight at birth: 8½ pounds.	×	13. Fat: <i>Deficient</i> .
.....	4. How long breast-fed exclusively: 6 weeks.	×	14. Bones: <i>Not well formed</i> .
.....	5. Age when weaned: 3 months.	.....	15. Muscles: <i>Soft</i> .
.....	6. Why weaned: <i>No milk</i> .	.....	16. Skin.....
.....	7. What foods:	.....	17. Hair.....
.....	<i>Mod. cows' milk.</i>	.....	18. Eyes .....
.....	8. Previous illnesses (with age):	×	19. Ears .....
×	Whooping cough.....	.....	20. Nose: <i>Poorly developed</i> .
×	Measles.....	.....	21. Mouth.....
.....	Respiratory diseases.....	.....	22. Teeth.....
.....	.....	×	23. Tonsils.....
.....	Digestive diseases.....	.....	24. Adenoids: <i>Present</i> .
.....	.....	.....	25. Glands.....
.....	Other diseases.....	.....	26. Heart.....
.....	9. Weight: 39 pounds 10 ounces ..	.....	27. Lungs.....
.....	10. Height: 46.5.	.....	28. Liver.....
.....	11. Dimensions of head: 20.6.	.....	29. Spleen.....
.....	Chest: 21.1. Abdomen: 21 ..	.....	30. Ext. genitals .....

The second sheet of the record is left blank for a summary which forms a written résumé of the more detailed advice given by word of mouth. The following selected summaries will give a suggestion of the type of children coming to the conference, and the simple language in which advice is given.



# APPENDIX 3.

TABLE OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Used as a standard of comparison for the Children's Health Conference in the exhibit of the Children's Bureau in the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Figures for children of 3 years and under are obtained from the more-detailed anthropometric table published by the Council on Health and Public Instruction of the American Medical Association and are based on measurements of 4,480 babies in 23 States. As this table does not go above 42 months, the figures for the older children are taken from Holt's measurements.

Age.	Weight.		Height.		Head.		Chest.		Abdomen.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Birth.....	7.55	7.16	20.6	20.5	13.9	13.5	13.4	13.0	16.875	16.375
6 months.....	17.875	16.0	26.50	25.875	17.5	17.0	17.375	16.75	17.125	16.625
1 year.....	21.25	20.875	29.375	28.75	18.5	18.25	18.375	18.125	17.875	17.875
2 years.....	27.5	26.625	33.5	33.5	19.375	19.0	19.624	19.5	18.75	19.0
3 years.....	32.125	30.75	37.125	36.375	20.0	19.5	20.5	20.0	19.875	19.75
4 years.....	36.0	35.0	38.0	38.0	19.7	19.5	20.7	20.7	.....	.....
5 years.....	41.2	39.8	41.7	41.4	20.5	20.2	21.5	21.0	.....	.....
6 years.....	45.1	43.8	44.1	43.6	.....	.....	23.2	22.8	.....	.....
7 years.....	49.5	48.0	46.2	45.9	.....	.....	23.7	23.3	.....	.....
8 years.....	54.5	52.9	48.2	48.0	.....	.....	24.4	23.8	.....	.....
9 years.....	60.0	57.5	50.1	49.6	.....	.....	25.1	24.5	.....	.....
10 years.....	66.6	64.1	52.2	51.8	21.0	20.7	25.8	24.7	.....	.....
11 years.....	72.4	70.3	54.0	53.8	.....	.....	26.4	25.8	.....	.....
12 years.....	79.8	81.4	55.8	57.1	.....	.....	27.0	26.8	.....	.....
13 years.....	88.3	91.2	58.2	58.7	.....	.....	27.7	28.0	.....	.....
14 years.....	99.3	100.3	61.0	60.3	.....	.....	28.8	29.2	.....	.....
15 years.....	110.8	108.4	63.0	61.4	21.8	21.5	30.0	30.3	.....	.....
16 years.....	123.7	113.0	65.6	61.7	.....	.....	31.2	30.8	.....	.....

## APPENDIX 4.

---

### ANNOUNCEMENT AND ENTRY FORM OF THE SEATTLE JUNIOR EXPOSITION.

"Character is determined by the use of leisure time."

CHILD-WELFARE EXHIBIT,

May 22 to 30, 1914.

JUNIOR EXPOSITION,

Saturday, May 23, 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

CENTRAL COURT OF THE ARMORY.

An exposition of the work of the boys and girls of Seattle, to show something of their skill, perseverance, and ingenuity, and how they use their leisure time.

#### PLAN.

Open to all boys and girls of Seattle under 16 years of age, residents of the city. Exhibitors will be classified according to age: Entry A, under 13 years of age; Entry B, under 16 years of age.

This exposition, for one day, will include anything made by a boy or girl outside of school hours.

#### EXHIBITS.

All entries must have been made by the exhibitor outside of school hours. In the department of pets the entries must be the property of the exhibitor.

#### AWARDS.

All entries will be judged by competent judges, who will award—first prize, blue ribbon; second prize, red ribbon—to all those deemed worthy.

No entries received after May 18.

Bring or send your article to the armory at 9 a. m. Saturday, May 23, 1914.

Labels or cards of identification will be supplied to secure uniformity.

#### DEPARTMENTS.

(All work made by the exhibitors.)

*Gardening.*—Exhibits of fruit, flowers, and vegetables raised by the exhibitor.

*Woodwork.*—Furniture, tables, chairs, boxes, cabinets, shelves, etc. Wood turning, bowls, vases, cup frames, etc. Patterns for castings.

*Toys.*—Toys of all kinds, of any material; boats, windmills, automobiles, engines, aeroplanes, games, etc.

*Electrical and mechanical.*—All kinds of electrical or mechanical apparatus. Current can be supplied if necessary.

*Printing.*—Samples of amateur work. Billheads, cards, etc.

*Arts and crafts.*—Entries must show design and hand skill. Baskets, books, booklets, block printing, stenciling, leather work, weaving, etc.

**Domestic science.**—Bread, canned and preserved fruit and vegetables; menus, etc.; household appliances.

**Domestic art.**—Coats; woolen, silk, and cotton waists or skirts; one-piece dresses, gowns, aprons, bags, collars, cushions, scarfs, slippers, caps, etc.; hand-woven mats and rugs; 9 to 12 inch doll, dressed in hand-made garments; patching, darning, etc.

**Millinery.**—Handmade buckram or wire frames, infants' and children's bonnets, girls' hats, 12 to 16 years; bows, flowers, etc.

**Pets.**—All kinds of pets owned by the exhibitor. Dogs, cats, poultry, rabbits, squirrels, birds, fish, turtles, etc.

Each exhibitor must provide for the care of his exhibit.

Junior Exposition Committee of the Child-Welfare Exhibit: Ben W. Johnson (chairman), Harry L. Delts (director), Anna E. Grady, Low S. McKean, Susan E. Campbell, Lila M. Delano, William P. Casey, Harry B. Cunningham, Laurance H. Lemmel, Samuel C. Olson, Ed J. Turner.

#### ENTRY FORMS.

The attached form blank should be filled out as directed by every boy or girl who expects to participate in this exhibit.

(Cut here.)

#### ENTRY FORM.

Name ----- Age -----

Address: No. ----- Street -----

School, club, or where employed -----

Article ----- Department -----

N. B.—Make but one entry on this form. As soon as filled out return it to the principal of your school or send it to Mr. Johnson, Room 338, Central Building. Phone Main 2644.





Village of 100 homes, a model loaned by the North Carolina Board of Health, illustrating by flashing and fading lights the number of babies dying before the end of the first day, the first week, the first month, the first year, and the second year.

Fifty-two slides (shown by an automatic stereopticon) on infant care, including prenatal care, breast feeding, artificial feeding, the baby in the home, summer and winter care.

Red star, fading every 10 seconds, and bearing the inscription, "Every time this star fades, somewhere in Europe or the United States a baby dies; one every 10 seconds, 6 every minute, 360 every hour; half these deaths are preventable."

Glass case, containing soothing syrups and patent medicines obtained from the Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Chemistry, warning parents against the use of such remedies and showing the contents of each specimen.

Small booth on the baby in the home, showing clothing for the baby, a baby's bed properly made and protected from drafts, a basket substitute for a crib, proper utensils for a baby's bath, and a play pen with sanitary toys. Occasional demonstrations are given in this space by the nurse.

A glass case containing a food exhibit prepared by the department of nutrition, University of California, showing the right kinds of food for a young child, the method of preparing those foods for different ages, and the relative value of various foods for building bone, muscle, and flesh, for supplying heat and energy, or for enriching the blood with iron.

A metal sphere showing the proportion of baby deaths in the United States due to various causes.

A metal cone showing how cities in the United States spend their money.

Model of a baby's stomach at birth.

Models of a typical case of adenoids.

Models of normal stools of small baby and stools showing diarrhea. (Used only in the conference room with mothers.)

Models made by the Pasadena High-School girls' class in sanitation, illustrating an effective way of giving a class a knowledge of hygiene. One of these models traces the course of a typhoid epidemic, showing that it is carried by water pollution; the other shows a good and a bad dairy.

*Home play.*—Three wall frames dealing with the requirements of a comprehensive plan of public recreation, the need of home play for small children, and the proper equipment in house and yard.

Home play yard, loan exhibit from the San Francisco public schools, showing ladders, slide, sand box, and balance beam. (See Illustration No. 2.)

Home playroom, containing toys made by children from simple materials. Used as demonstration room.

Children's interests. A collection of articles made by children and secured through the San Francisco schools, the recreation authorities of San Francisco and Oakland, and the Columbia Park Boys' Club.

A revolving wing frame, showing the playgrounds of Oakland.

A scrapbook showing some recent ideas in recreation, including the municipal camp in Los Angeles, the Amenia field day, the play school of the University of California, the Public Schools Athletic League of New York City, and the playground equipment and facilities of Chicago.

*Child labor.*—Five wall frames containing statistics from the United States census on the number of children gainfully employed and their distribution by age, sex, and geographical division, industry, and occupation.

A map model showing by age and sex groups the proportion of working children in different sections of the country.

Twelve transparencies containing photographs of the typical occupations of children in the United States.

*Information bureau.*—A set of the publications of the Childrens' Bureau.

A small collection of recent pamphlets published by national societies doing work for children.

Scrapbooks on State child-welfare exhibits, local child-welfare exhibits, traveling child-welfare exhibits.

Information concerning exhibits in the exposition dealing with children.







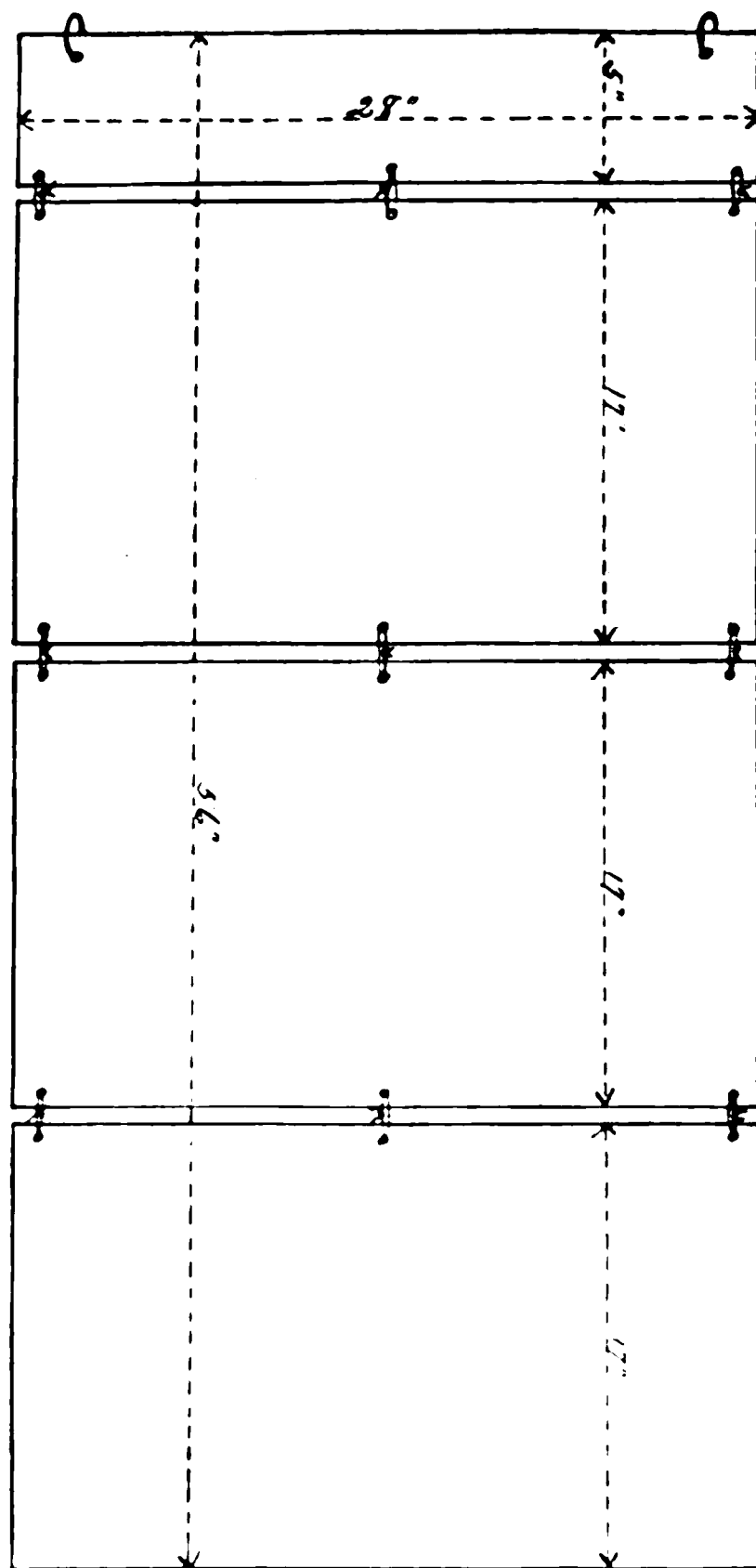












NO. 14 —DIAGRAM OF WALL PANEL  
COMPOSED OF CARDS.









U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
CHILDREN'S BUREAU  
JULIA C. LATHROP, Chief

# BABY-WEEK CAMPAIGNS

SUGGESTIONS FOR COMMUNITIES  
OF VARIOUS SIZES



MISCELLANEOUS SERIES No. 5  
Bureau Publication No. 15



WASHINGTON  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
1915

**ADDITIONAL COPIES**  
**OF THIS PUBLICATION MAY BE PROCURED FROM**  
**THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS**  
**GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE**  
**WASHINGTON, D. C.**  
**AT**  
**10 CENTS PER COPY**





10

11

12

13

14



nities only when a preliminary conference has demonstrated the willingness of many different organizations and individuals to give considerable time and money to the campaign. (See p. 12.)

2. A baby-week campaign which will involve little expense and labor and which can be easily carried out in any community, whatever the size. (See p. 48.) A simple campaign such as this may include, besides the activities suggested, any of the features described for the more complete campaign.

In planning a Baby Week of either type two principal points should be remembered:

First. Baby Week should be a community campaign in which one organization—such as a woman's club, the health department, the local infant-welfare or visiting-nurse society, or any other organization—may take the initiative, but in which all other organizations should be asked to cooperate. One of the greatest benefits to be derived from Baby Week is the fact that it brings together many organizations in a community for a common aim. Added to this is the fact that everyone has a far greater interest in work in which he has had a definite part.

Second. Baby Week should not be a temporary flurry and excitement, the effect of which is allowed soon to subside, but very definite efforts should be made by follow-up work to have it lead to permanent good for the babies of the community.

## BABY WEEK IN NEW YORK AND PITTSBURGH.

Descriptions of two campaigns—New York Baby Week, held in June, 1914, and Pittsburgh Baby Week, held in June, 1915—are given below as illustrations of methods and program features of Baby Weeks, having an educational purpose. While the methods and many of the features of these two campaigns are useful only in a very large city, they serve to give a picture of a Baby Week.

### NEW YORK BABY WEEK.

The purpose of the campaign in New York City was, first, to drive home to the public the fact that, while great advances had been made in New York in lowering infant mortality, much remained to be done; and, second, to create a widespread interest in the baby-welfare work under way and in the plans for increasing its scope. Such developments included additional milk stations; the development of prenatal care and of the supervision of expectant mothers; cooperation between infant-welfare agencies, public and private, and between these and hospitals; extension of the work of day nurseries, etc.

The decisive first steps for Baby Week were taken when the mayor appointed the Greater New York Better Baby Week com-



better known the influence of these important factors in baby-saving work. The work of the health center of the New York Milk Committee was dwelt upon, as well as the need for further prenatal care.

On nursery and demonstration day there were baby parades in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Richmond. The prize was awarded to the winner among the 37 babies who had received prizes in previous contests. The babies were rated 60 per cent on their health and 40 per cent on home surroundings and mother's care.

Twenty thousand babies and their mothers were taken out on the river and bay on outing day. On the boats there were a physician and a nurse from the department of health for every group of 50 babies and mothers. Talks were given during the day on the proper care of babies.

#### **PUBLICITY.**

The publicity work was very ably carried on by a publicity committee in whose membership were members of the Advertising Men's League and of the press.

A letter was sent a week before Baby Week to the editor of each paper in New York describing the campaign and promising advance information with regard to the programs. For special stories different material was given out for each paper; for the small neighborhood papers an attempt was made to give the articles local interest. Cartoons, editorials, and special articles were secured through an invitation sent to special writers, cartoonists, and editorial writers.

The response was very satisfactory. All the leading dailies and the 200 smaller local and foreign papers published special stories during the week before and daily stories during the campaign. It was estimated that the 230 papers devoted nearly 1,500 columns of space to Baby Week.

Posters, large and small, with a picture of mother and baby and the slogan "Better babies, better mothers, better city," were displayed everywhere on billboards, cars, and in subway and elevated stations. Many illuminated signs were shown, and window cards were displayed in many windows.

Twenty-five thousand educational slips regarding the proper clothing of babies in summer were inserted in packages containing infant wear. (See Appendix, p. 53.) Slips on the care of the baby's bottle and nipples were inserted in drug-store packages. (See Appendix, p. 53.) Tags on the care of the baby's milk were distributed by milk dealers with every bottle of milk.

Slides were exhibited between films in 800 motion-picture houses of the city.



The girls who belonged to the little mothers' clubs were given an outing on brothers' and sisters' day, and the newspapers carried stories of some of the achievements of these little workers for better babies.

Every day was, of course, mothers' day, although one special day was set aside for an outing for the mothers who brought their babies regularly to the milk stations of the health department. There were meetings for the mothers in the eight district campaign centers scattered over the city, and thousands of pamphlets on the care of the baby were distributed.

To mothers whose babies had been registered with the health department, boys delivered gay little banners on flag day bearing the baby-week emblem, together with envelopes containing baby-week programs and this message:

The city of Pittsburgh presents you with this flag and asks you to display it in your window in honor of your baby. All homes where there are babies will receive flags, to show that all Pittsburgh is thinking and working for the best chance for the babies.

One means of making sure that homes of babies were reached was the use of district centers in the most congested parts of the city, with local committees in charge of meetings and distribution of literature in each district. Band concerts and motion-picture programs were given in parks in the various sections, supplementing the meetings held at the district headquarters. Committees from these centers also organized parties to attend the infant-welfare exhibition.


The central feature of the week was this exhibition, prepared under the direction of an exhibit expert and held on three floors of a railway station. The contrasting kitchens and bedrooms of the Do Care family and the Don't Care family aroused much interest. A special exhibit of panels and moving devices on the care of the baby was prepared for the occasion and for further use throughout Pittsburgh during the year.

A feature of the exhibition was the daily presentation of two little plays.

The publicity methods in Pittsburgh were largely those described elsewhere in the pamphlet.

## **SUGGESTIONS FOR BABY-WEEK CAMPAIGN NO. 1.**

In this bulletin suggestions will not be given for campaigns in the largest cities, i. e., those having over 500,000 inhabitants. Such communities, if they undertake elaborate programs, without doubt will wish to work out original methods. The descriptions of the campaigns in New York City and in Pittsburgh, before given, may











or both. The panels made up cheaply for temporary use are not likely to cost more than \$2.50 to \$3 apiece, including the lettering. There will be some expense for frame work and for incidental expenses, such as cartage. A saving can probably be made in the exhibit construction through obtaining the assistance of manual-training classes in the schools.

6. Such items as hall rent, office rent, telephone, office supplies, lighting, etc., may also be contributed, though some of them may prove to be items of expense.

#### COMMITTEE ORGANIZATION.

While it may be contended with some truth that multiplying committees often increases the work of the leaders and that in the end a few people may bear most of the burden, yet one of the chief purposes of the campaign is served by giving large numbers of people an opportunity to take part. The extent to which it is possible to make use of large numbers of volunteer workers depends largely on three things:

First. That there shall be time enough allowed for making up committees and assigning their duties before the actual work of preparation begins.

Second. That some one person or small group of persons shall direct the activities of the committees and from time to time check up what has been done.

Third, and most important. That each committee shall receive a very definite and clear-cut assignment of work. This assignment should be given in the form of a written statement, if possible, and should be so planned as not to overlap in any way the assignment of any other committee.

If there is time and supervision is available, it is often desirable to divide up the work into rather small units in order to increase the opportunities for participation in the campaign, and also because many people will respond to a request to do a little work who would not undertake any large responsibility.

A list of working committees that would seem desirable for carrying out the plan of campaign described later is as follows:

**Executive committee** with administrative subcommittees on finance, volunteer helpers, directory of organizations, automobiles, etc.

**Committee on baby-welfare information.**

**Program committees**, including a committee for each daily event and special feature.

**Publicity committee**, with subcommittees on press, printing, advertising, talks.

The desirability of employing a director or executive secretary depends largely on the extensiveness of the campaign and the avail-



fering as the methods differ. The lists should include church societies, civic and social welfare organizations and institutions, athletic, social, and literary clubs, lodges, business men's organizations, trade unions; in fact, any organized group formed for any useful purpose.

*Automobiles.*—Both during the preparation and during the week itself automobiles will be needed for various purposes, particularly for the parades and the outing. It will probably be found more satisfactory to have one committee in charge of making up lists and of obtaining the use of automobiles for all purposes than to have each committee that has some need for automobiles make its own requests. The committee should begin early in the preparation to make up a list of owners of automobiles or other vehicles who would be willing to loan them, either occasionally or once for a special occasion.

*Baby-welfare information.*—A committee should be in charge of gathering the facts as suggested in the section of the pamphlet entitled "Baby-welfare information."

*Program committees.*—Each of the program features that are planned for the week should be in charge of a separate committee, who should receive an outline describing the plan for the event or special feature agreed upon by the executive committee.

*Publicity.*—In a small campaign probably one publicity committee can readily take charge of all the work. If the campaign is extensive, however, it would be advisable to have at least the divisions suggested in the outline of separate committees on press, printing, advertising, and talks. An advantage in the division is partly that the people most needed would not have time to attend to all the features, and partly because different kinds of publicity require different types of workers. For example, for the press committee it would be well to have the editors or owners and other representatives of all the local papers. This committee should be called upon to advise on questions of policy. Much of the actual newspaper work would probably be done by the secretary, by a specially employed press representative, or by volunteers with newspaper experience who would agree either to prepare copy or to meet the reporters from day to day and give them material.

### GENERAL PROGRAM.

The scope of the program to be decided upon in each community will depend upon the available resources. From the following suggested features, or others which may be proposed, those which appear practicable for the particular community may be selected.

The general baby-week program to be decided upon by the executive committee may follow one of three general plans:

1. All the interest may be centered in some one place where exhibits, motion pictures, plays, and meetings serving to draw large



4. If the size and shape of the headquarters permit, a separate room or a space curtained off may well be used for brief meetings held at intervals throughout the day. At these meetings talks may be given about the objects of Baby Week, illustrated by stereopticon slides, and if the conditions of the hall permit, these may be supplemented by motion pictures on subjects relating to public welfare. In such meetings no one group of people should be held for more than 20 or 30 minutes, as the greatest advantage will come from reaching large numbers of people with a brief message.

5. A rest room with toilet facilities for women will be a useful addition, especially in communities which are the centers of rural districts. Women coming in town to see the exhibit will be very glad to have the use of such a room.

The office for the director or secretary or persons in charge of the campaign should be in the campaign headquarters, if possible, but should be in a separate room, or at least partitioned off in a space where the work may be carried on without interruption from the visitors to the headquarters.

For the second type of campaign center, in which the chief feature is a baby health conference, the following features may be included:

1. An infant-welfare exhibit, dealing either with the care of babies or with the need for infant-welfare work, or both.
2. Equipment for demonstrations in the care of babies and in cooking for babies and young children.
3. A lecture room.
4. A rest room.

### **PUBLICITY.**

As the whole campaign consists of educational publicity, the term as used here may be misleading. The program features and the work of committees, in fact everything that is done in connection with the campaign, has a value in spreading the interest and the news equal to that of the features that are classed for convenience under "Publicity."

The chief avenue of publicity is of course the daily papers. In almost any community the cordial cooperation of the newspapers may be counted upon. It is due the newspaper, however, that the committees planning the campaign furnish material that is really "news," and that they make their campaign so interesting that people are glad to read about it. Probably the first step to take is for the committee to confer with the editors of the daily papers and receive their suggestions as to the methods to be pursued in supplying material. The employment of a press agent depends largely on the question of funds and the availability of some one who can write up the material both sympathetically and in a readable manner.





should not be wasted. If the special messages to fathers and to brothers and sisters of babies suggested by the Pittsburgh Baby Week are to be used, they will have to be prepared by the local committees. A copy of such a message is given in the Appendix, page 60.

The advertising printed matter may include some of the following. It is hardly likely that any campaign would care to use them all.

First. An advance bulletin of from 4 to 6 pages giving the plans and purpose of the campaign. This is for distribution among possible workers and contributors. This should be of a size to inclose in a letter-size envelope without folding.

Second. A program of events, on a single sheet, for wide distribution.

Third. Large cloth pennants with the baby-week dates and slogan, to be hung from wires across the principal streets.

Fourth. Inclosure slips, stickers, window cards, street-car cards, and billboard posters, circulars, tags, mimeographed letters, campaign buttons, or pennants should be provided by the printing committee in accordance with the plans of the advertising committee.

Such printed forms as are needed in connection with a baby health conference, a school day, or other special features, should be secured through the printing committee.

#### ADVERTISING.

The advertising is largely a matter of the good distribution of the printed matter and of the carrying out of a series of special features of which the local committee will undoubtedly devise more than are given here. Practically all of the advertising should be without cost to the baby-week budget except for printing. Some of the following features are suggested:

Mention of Baby Week in the advertising space of theater programs.

Two or three slides shown in every motion-picture theater; one to announce Baby Week, one to tell of the special central feature such as the exhibit or health conference, and possibly a third giving a list of the events of the week.

The following uses may be made of the printed matter listed above:

(a) Department stores, drug stores, and other large stores may be asked to include slips in all bundles sent out during Baby Week and several days preceding its opening.

(b) Automobilists and firms having delivery wagons may be asked to display pennants.

(c) School children may be given some of the literature, such as the programs and the folders, to take home to their parents.

(d) The company controlling the inside space for street-car advertising may give space for cards announcing Baby Week; if not, it



eration with the Children's Bureau has demonstrated the great need for better laws and for the better enforcement of the existing laws. In most communities, therefore, accurate statistical data with regard to the baby death rate can not be obtained. Where this is the case, the need for better vital statistics should be emphasized throughout the campaign.<sup>1</sup>

The facts, as far as disclosed by the records, should be studied. The following figures should be compiled:

(a) The number of live births during the last calendar year of which records are obtainable at the time of the campaign.

(b) The number of deaths of babies under 1 year of age during that year.

(c) The baby death rate, or infant mortality rate, which is the relation between the two. The rate is expressed as the number of deaths of babies under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births during the same year. In the smaller communities the number of babies born alive during a year may not reach 1,000; the rate is then obtained by reducing the ratio to terms of the number of deaths per 1,000 live births. For instance, if the number of babies born alive during the year is 200, while the number of babies under 1 year of age dying during the year is 25, the baby death rate will be 125 per 1,000.

(d) Compilation of the figures relating to the number of deaths of babies during the year from various causes; as from diarrhea and enteritis, bronchitis and pneumonia, and from diseases due to causes acting before or at birth.

A useful method of studying and portraying conditions in the community is through the preparation of two spot maps, one showing the location of the births and the other that of the deaths of the babies during the year studied. Maps for this purpose should be large and should contain very little detail. The spots should be made at the location of the address where the birth or death occurred. The spots may be drawn by hand or put on with a rubber stamp, or they may be represented by short pins with colored glass heads.

2. Data regarding all infant-welfare work being done in the community by the department of health or by private organizations, including:

(a) Infant-welfare or milk stations or other types of permanent stations.

(b) Work by visiting or public-health nurses.

(c) Educational work by pamphlets, lectures, etc.

(d) Provision for sick babies at hospitals.

(e) Prenatal care, supervision of expectant mothers, proper obstetrical and nursing care of mothers.

---

<sup>1</sup> See Birth Registration, United States Children's Bureau publication No. 2.



## MASS MEETING OR RALLY.

A mass meeting may well form a very useful feature of Baby Week. It may be held at the beginning or end of the campaign. The committee in charge of this meeting undoubtedly will be able to secure free some public hall, theater, or school. In planning a place it is well to choose one barely large enough to accommodate the size of audience which may reasonably be expected to attend. A meeting which fills a small hall, even to overcrowding, is more inspiring than one in a large hall which is half empty.

A suitable presiding officer should be chosen. An interesting speaker from another city may be secured for this meeting; many State departments of health are able, on application, to send out speakers for meetings if the expenses of such a speaker are paid. Short talks by representative people of the community should be included. The talks at this meeting should be on subjects of general interest. Such subjects as "The purpose of Baby Week;" "What a city owes its babies;" "After Baby Week, what?" "This community's baby death rate;" "What other cities have done for their babies," might be included.

Talks on technical and medical subjects are not appropriate for this meeting. Lantern slides and motion pictures might form part of the program. Some entertainment feature, such as band or orchestra music, a children's chorus, or a short play, may be used.

Ample publicity and advertising should be given the meeting; in case the community draws from a surrounding rural population, special effort should be made to secure the presence of people from the country. Speakers from the men's and women's rural organizations should be asked to present the subject of the community's responsibility for its babies from the point of view of those living in the country.

## FLAG DAY.

On this day, which may come either on the Saturday before Baby Week opens or on Monday, banners with the baby-week emblem are distributed to the homes of all the babies under 1 year of age that have been registered with the health department. These banners may be made up very cheaply of muslin with the emblem printed in appropriate colors. A good size for the banner is 18 inches long by 12 inches wide, with a stick long enough to be tacked to a window frame. In planning for the delivery of the flags it is a good thing to have the boys carry small hammers and tacks, so that they may put the pennants in place when the householders are willing. Printers and novelty makers can make these banners. The advantages of flag day are that with the banners flying from the windows the sections where



**5. The performance of a play. (See p. 80.)**

If it is desirable to have daily programs at the headquarters, some of the best programs presented in the schools may be repeated at the central headquarters later in the week.

**FATHERS' DAY.**

One day in the week may be devoted especially to the fathers of babies. On this day such statements as the "Message to fathers," printed in the Appendix (p. 60), or, still better, a message prepared locally should be widely distributed in whatever ways are practicable. Newspaper articles will be especially valuable.

The responsibility of the city's fathers and of all individual fathers for the welfare of the city's babies should be pointed out and emphasized by reference to the facts regarding the particular community which have been brought out in the studies described on page 23.

**OUTING DAY.**

If the weather permits, an outing day for mothers and babies forms an attractive feature. This may take the form of an automobile ride, a morning or an afternoon spent in the park, or an excursion on the water. If it is possible, an alternative in-door program for bad weather should be planned.

**VISITING DAY.**

On this day a tour of inspection of all of the places where any work is done for babies may take place. Such a day is very important in communities where infant-welfare work has been begun either by the health department or by private organizations and where it is desirable that the public shall know of the work being done and the need for further work. This will include infant-welfare stations, day nurseries, baby hospitals, and any other place where something is done for babies. City officials and representatives of men's organizations and of societies for civic and mutual benefit should be invited to take part in the tour.

**BIRTH-REGISTRATION DAY.**

In communities where there is a special need for better birth registration it may be well worth while to concentrate the attention for one day on the importance of registering babies' births. On this day all the physicians might be sent a letter asking their aid in securing prompt and complete birth registration for their city.

The newspapers should be furnished with incidents showing the practical value of birth registration. The general suggestion may be made that parents will do well to ascertain whether the births of their children have been duly recorded.





## LANTERN SLIDES.

Slides illustrating the care of babies, and also different types of welfare work, may be prepared locally or may be borrowed from various sources. Many State boards of health have sets of lantern slides on appropriate subjects which they send out with or without outlines for an accompanying lecture if the cost of transportation is paid and broken slides are replaced. (See *Child-Welfare Exhibits*,<sup>1</sup> p. 49.) On page 61 of this pamphlet will be found a list of other sources from which slides may be obtained.

## MOTION PICTURES.

While motion pictures are among the most popular forms of education and many communities desire to use them, unfortunately there do not seem at present to be enough films available on baby welfare, either from commercial exchanges or private organizations, to make up a list that would be useful. There are comparatively few films on subjects pertaining to baby welfare, and some of these are not easily obtainable. The Children's Bureau, on request, will give as much information as possible in relation to available motion pictures and films.

## PLAYS.

Some entertainment feature, such as a short play, in which children can take part will add greatly to the interest of Baby Week. Short plays, written by the people in the community and acted by school children, have proved very successful. The play should have as its theme the health and happiness of babies. The play should probably not last more than half an hour and should be used as a feature of some other program either at the campaign center, at the exhibit, at neighborhood centers, or at the schools on school day.

In the Appendix (p. 61) are given details with regard to two plays written for the Pittsburgh Baby Week; also the names of several other short plays on other subjects which may give suggestions to those wishing to write original plays for Baby Week.

In producing the plays it is a good plan to have a number of different casts trained to act the same play. The larger number of children taking part will interest more of the parents in seeing the production; moreover, the larger number of casts will make it possible to give many more performances, as it is impracticable to have the same group of children take part every day during Baby Week.

---

<sup>1</sup> *Child-Welfare Exhibits*: United States Children's Bureau publication No. 14.



2. An exhibit of the equipment necessary for an infant-welfare or milk station.

3. Demonstration of the work of an infant-welfare station.

4. Lectures (illustrated by lantern slides) on infant-welfare work.

An infant-welfare exhibit may combine the two forms of exhibit; in this case the two sections should be distinct.

*Wall panels.*—The many excellent traveling infant-welfare exhibits deal chiefly with the care of babies. Many State boards of health and extension departments of State universities and agricultural colleges have exhibit material which they will send out anywhere in the State to an organization paying transportation. On pages 49 to 51 of Child-Welfare Exhibits is a list of these departments and a general outline of the material available. These departments are adding rapidly to their supply of exhibit material; several also intend preparing special material for infant-welfare exhibits for Baby Week. Therefore it would be wise in all cases to make application to these State departments for exhibit material.

Several national organizations and Federal departments have traveling exhibits on the subject of infant care and welfare. For a list of these organizations and departments, and for details regarding their exhibit material, see Appendix, page 61.

If no exhibit material on the care of infants in the form of wall panels is found to be available, the exhibit committee may wish to prepare their own panels. The subject matter for these panels may be obtained from one of the pamphlets published by State boards of health on the care of the baby. Reproductions of a few typical panels on the care of babies are given in the Appendix of Child-Welfare Exhibits. In the Appendix of this bulletin, page 62, are given lists of the subjects of the panels in several infant-welfare exhibits. In preparing panels it is well to remember that it is best not to attempt to include too much on one panel and that each panel should be on one subject or idea and should not be a miscellaneous collection of statements and pictures.

*Preparation of panels.*—A small temporary exhibit may be made at rather small expense, if cheap materials are used. In a temporary exhibit there is no need of providing frames for the panels. Unframed panels, however, should have a border painted in a color contrasting with that of the panel. A good size for a large panel is 3 by 5 feet, the panel being hung 20 to 30 inches off the floor.

The material of which panels may be made will vary somewhat with the size. In addition, panels which are to have photographs pasted upon them need a stiffer ground than when these are not used. For larger panels the materials most generally available are beaver board, Upson board, and compo board. For smaller panels corru-



paniment to an exhibit. ~~Demonstrations on the care of the baby may~~ consist of:

Preparation of modified milk.

Preparation of food for older babies, 1 to 6 years.

Bathing the baby.

Dressing the baby, showing proper costume in summer and winter.

Protection from flies, etc.

Demonstrations of infant-welfare work may show the work of an infant-welfare or milk station and of public-health nurses.

*Explainers.*—Explainers, whose task is to draw in visitors to the exhibit as well as to explain its details, are extremely important for any exhibit. (See *Child-Welfare Exhibits*, p. 42.) They are especially important for a small infant-welfare exhibit. Arrangements should be made to have at least one explainer continually at each section of the exhibit. All explainers should receive instruction in the subject matter of the exhibit from a representative of the committee which has arranged it; meetings of the explainers once or twice during the week, at which they may ask advice with regard to questions which have puzzled them, may be of advantage.

Nurses as explainers are especially desirable, particularly if the exhibit is one largely on the care of babies. Besides explaining the panels they may give demonstrations in the preparation of milk, in bathing the baby, etc. It is well to have one or more nurses present as explainers at each session of the exhibit. Their help may be obtained through the local infant-welfare society, the local visiting-nurse association, or the local hospitals. At the Pittsburgh Baby Week the cooperation of the hospitals did much to make the exhibit a success. The chairman of the explainers' committee invited the superintendents of the leading hospitals to serve on her committee. Each of the superintendents took the responsibility of providing nurses as explainers for one or more sessions. The nurses came in uniform, and 10 to 12 of them were present continuously. The nurses themselves felt that the experience was a valuable one in many ways.

*Publicity.*—It is extremely important that the exhibit should be given proper publicity. The publicity committee of the Baby Week will have this in charge (see p. 20), but the exhibit committee will have to see that correct information with regard to the exhibit is furnished to the committee on publicity.

Extremely important is the effort to secure the attendance of the particular people to interest whom the exhibit has been designed; for instance, if an exhibit on the care of infants has been prepared, an especial effort must be made to bring to the exhibit the mothers of the community; if one on the need for infant-welfare work has been arranged, those organizations and individuals who will be use-



babies by competent physicians according to some definitely outlined plan, a record of the examination being given to the parents; personal interviews between physicians and parents, in which the needs of the baby are pointed out and the general hygiene best suited to the baby under consideration is dwelt upon. No treatment or prescriptions are given; where there is need for either, reference is made to the family physician or dentist, to specialists, or, where the parents can not afford private care, to clinics and hospitals. The information with regard to the proper care of the baby given to the mother is much strengthened by reference to the exhibit material of the infant-welfare exhibit, by demonstrations and lectures (with lantern slides) on the subject, and by the giving out of bulletins and leaflets. The help of nurses is an important feature. Conditions for the conference which are safe and comfortable for the baby must be provided.

The following suggestions for the organization, equipment, and arrangement of a baby health conference of any type held during Baby Week are adapted from methods used in many successful conferences. The pamphlet<sup>1</sup> of the American Medical Association on Baby Health Conferences has been of great assistance in drawing up this outline. Different communities may develop modifications of detail in accordance with local conditions. The Children's Bureau will be glad to receive reports of any important modifications which prove successful.

*Organization of conference.*—The conference should be in charge of a special committee—the baby health conference committee.

The duties of this committee will be to secure a suitable place for holding the conference, provide equipment and record sheets, make appointments, cooperate with the medical staff, secure the help of nurses, procure educational literature for distribution, and superintend the carrying on of the conference. These duties may be apportioned among members of the committee or may be delegated to subcommittees, such as subcommittees on arrangements and equipment, on appointments or registration, on educational literature, etc. Certain work, such as publicity, printing, etc., naturally will be delegated, after consultation, by the committee to those committees of the baby-week campaign in charge of publicity, printing, etc.

In some communities the baby health conference committee may desire the help of some one who has had experience in organizing these events. Application may be made to the State board of health and to the extension departments of the State university and of the agricultural college. In many States one or more of these departments are able to recommend people for this service.

*Medical staff.*—The cooperation and interest of the local medical society, city or county, should be sought. The president of this so-

---

<sup>1</sup> Pamphlet No. 5, for use in baby health conferences, American Medical Association.





A lavatory or the physicians v each baby.

A *waiting room* for mothers where the babies are undressed is desirable. If possible, this should be equipped with a toilet room.

Adequate arrangements must be made for proper ventilation and lighting, and for keeping all rooms warm enough to allow for the fact that the babies are kept undressed for some time.

*Equipment.*—Most of the equipment can be borrowed or made by the members of the committee. The following are required for the examining rooms:

1. Two or more tables for the examination of babies, the number depending upon the number of physicians carrying on the examinations. A kitchen table covered with a folded blanket, then with rubber sheeting, and over this a clean sheet is suitable. A clean towel or napkin is spread over the sheet and changed after each examination is made.

2. Table for scales.

3. Accurate scales which have been tested; preferably a scale with a platform and a beam balance. A suitable pan or basket, which can stand on the platform, should be provided for holding the baby. A clean towel or napkin should be placed in the scales before each baby is weighed.

4. Four or five linen tape measures; a measuring board, which is very convenient for measuring babies, is described in Pamphlet No. 5 of the American Medical Association.

5. Calipers or pelvimeter.

6. Supply of sheets, baby blankets, towels, etc.

7. Paper towels, soap, bichloride tablets, provision for boiling instruments, etc.

8. Electric flash light.

9. Box of wooden tongue depressors.

10. Stethoscopes.

11. Toys to amuse frightened children. On account of the possible spread of contagion from one child to another through toys, it is advisable, if possible, to provide a new, inexpensive, unpainted toy for each child examined. These may be donated; otherwise they would add somewhat to the expense of the conference. If the same toys are used they should be washed after each use.

12. Flesh pencil for measurements.

13. One or more screens.

14. Objects needed for mental tests.

For the waiting or dressing room, plenty of chairs and tables and a supply of paper hat bags.



will vary with the  
the hours in which

*Age limits of the*  
mittee and will dep  
ence is held. In a  
tected in every way  
young babies of any  
to reach the mother  
are not fulfilled, it i  
even 1 year. The u  
the conditions.

*Procedure.*—The  
type of the confere  
given:

Several members of the committee should be in constant attendance at the conference. They or a subcommittee on examiners and assistants should be responsible for the presence of the physicians to make the examinations, of the nurses, and other assistants.

The nurse in the dressing room receives the mothers bringing their babies for examination and should be careful to exclude any baby with a cold, rash, red or sore eyes, cough, or any other evidence of a communicable disease. The mother is given a numbered tag; the baby's clothes when removed are placed in a milliner's paper bag numbered with the same number.

#### VARIOUS TYPES OF CONFERENCES.

The above suggestions may be found useful in carrying on any baby health conference. The following deals with three different types of conferences which have been developed.

*Baby health conference without score card.*—This type of conference has been held as part of a children's health conference at Knoxville, Atlanta, Jacksonville, Toledo, Peoria, and during the past year at the exhibit of the Children's Bureau at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. (See Child-Welfare Exhibits, p. 14.)

In these conferences a full physical examination, including one of the teeth, nose, and throat, is made of each baby; a printed blank is filled out, giving a record of the results of the examination and notes with regard to the individual needs of each baby. This record sheet is given to the mothers. If treatment or medicine is needed the mother is referred, as above stated, to her private physician, to a specialist, or to other sources of help, as the case requires. No score card is used.

The record sheet used in these conferences gives space for notes on the age, height, weight, previous history, and any physical defects found in a thorough physical examination. It has a page on which



*Baby health conference with score card.*—In such a conference the physical condition of the baby examined is recorded on a score card. For each defect found a certain amount is deducted from the perfect score of 100. When the examination is finished and the score computed, the latter expresses the general physical condition and development of the child. Many successful conferences have been held throughout the country during the past few years according to this method. The American Medical Association has prepared a standard score card which may be obtained for use at baby health conferences. This organization has also prepared a pamphlet giving instructions for organizations wishing to conduct a baby health conference according to this score card, suggestions on the use of the score card to physicians making the examinations, and suggestions upon the computation of the score. (See Appendix, p. 56.) Sample copies and a price list of score card, pamphlet, and anthropometric table may be obtained on application to the secretary, council on health and public instruction, American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

*Baby-improvement contests.*—Another form of baby health conference is that in which the babies are first examined and scored as in the above conference, and after an interval (1 to 12 months) are again examined and scored and a diploma, medal, or prize is given to the babies showing the greatest improvement in score. The following resolutions were adopted by the council on health and public instruction of the American Medical Association February 24, 1914:

That if the awarding of any medals or prizes seems judicious in the baby health conferences, they shall be given to the babies showing the greatest improvement in health between the various examinations rather than to the naturally healthy child who scores high at the first examination.

A baby-improvement contest was held by the Child Federation of Philadelphia in 1914. In this contest the babies examined and scored at the first examinations were kept under observation for four weeks and their homes were visited at frequent intervals by trained nurses. At the end of this time the baby was again examined and scored. The final score, upon which prizes were awarded, was based 50 per cent on the improvement shown in the physical condition of the baby between the two examinations and 50 per cent on the improvement shown in the cleanliness and general sanitation of the home, the care of the baby in the home, and the degree of cooperation shown by the mother. All babies were examined by appointment. At the close of the first examination the physician prepared a slip containing the special form of instruction he desired the mother to have, and this was given to the visiting nurse having the case in charge. Many organizations have held a baby health conference according to a score card and a year later have held an improvement contest, the



in 21 by the department in cooperation with private organizations, and in the remainder by private organizations. There is an increasing tendency for health departments to take over the work.

To infant-welfare stations the mothers bring their babies at least once a week. A physician sees the baby, advises the mother about the feeding, and urges her to nurse the baby if possible. Through such advice many mothers are able to nurse their babies who otherwise would wean them. If nursing is impossible, the doctor advises the mother how the bottle feeding shall be prepared. The doctor and the nurse tell her of the methods by which she can keep her baby well throughout the hot summer weather. The nurse then visits her in her home and shows her how to carry out the doctor's instructions.

Very often pure milk is sold at these stations. Experience has proved, however, that this is not necessary for the success of the work.

Prenatal care, or the care and instruction of women before confinement, in many cases is carried on through the stations. This work has lately increased rapidly. We have records at present of prenatal work being carried on in 183 different localities.

The Public Health Commission of New York State in 1913 recommended that "each city with a population in excess of 10,000 and having an industrial population should have one infant-welfare station, and larger cities with an industrial population should have one such station for approximately each 20,000 inhabitants."

The work of a committee or organization planning to begin infant-welfare work, after the task of gathering funds to carry on the work has been accomplished, is thus outlined by the director of the division of child hygiene, New York State Department of Health:<sup>1</sup>

A committee on welfare stations should select the location of the station after careful study of local conditions. It should appoint a medical director and secure the services of an experienced infant-welfare nurse. The responsibility for the equipment and maintenance of this station lies with this committee, and the station should be under its careful personal oversight while in operation.

#### STAFF.

A medical director is appointed to have direct charge of the work. The staff should consist of at least one nurse for each station, and if necessary several volunteer physicians, who have charge of the weekly clinics.

#### LOCATION.

The station should be opened near the center of the district which it is to serve. A study of the location of infant deaths in a city will show where a station should be placed. Rent may be saved if the cooperation of a settlement

---

<sup>1</sup> Infant Welfare Campaigns and Infant Welfare Stations. New York Department of Health, Supplement to Health News for April, 1914.





## VISITING NURSES.

The visiting nurse is perhaps the most important factor in the work of the infant-welfare station. The first step in establishing a station should be to procure the services of an experienced nurse. Under the present public-health law of New York State the health officer has power to employ public-health nurses for the reduction of infant mortality:

"SEC. 32-c. *Public-health nurses*.—Each health officer or other official exercising similar duties, by whatever official designation he may be known, shall have power to employ such number of public-health nurses as in his judgment may be necessary within the limits of the appropriation made therefor by the city, town, or village. They shall work under the direction of the health officer and may be assigned by him to the reduction of infant mortality, the examination or visitation of school children or children excluded from school, the discovery or visitation of cases of tuberculosis, the visitation of the sick who may be unable otherwise to secure adequate care, the instruction of members of households in which there is a sick person, or to such other duties as may seem to him appropriate."

The nurse should be supplied with daily or weekly reports of births in the community by the local registrar or health officer. She should at once communicate with the attending physician and offer her services, or if no physician is in attendance should visit the home and instruct the mother in the care of the baby. She should also ascertain whether a nitrate of silver solution has been dropped in the infant's eyes after birth to prevent any infection.

## MEDICAL ADVICE.

The physician in charge of the station holds at least one clinic a week, when babies are weighed and new babies are examined. Sick babies are referred by him to the family physician or to a hospital or dispensary, and the mothers of sick babies are instructed in their proper care. When the baby is too ill to be brought to the station the doctor visits with the nurse and takes charge of the case if the family can not afford to pay for the services of a private physician. Mothers should always be referred first to their own physicians and encouraged to go to them. The services of the nurse should be free to all the physicians of the community when they have sick babies which need such care.

## LITERATURE FOR DISTRIBUTION.

Leaflets on the care of milk and on the care of the baby are given to the mothers at many stations.

## COST OF OPERATION.

The monthly cost of operating the welfare stations depends on many conditions. The principal expenses are:

1. Salary of nurses and matrons.
2. Rent of station.
3. Equipment.
4. Supplies (bottles, ice, printing, etc.).
5. Loss on sale of milk (if sold at less than cost).

In many cities the use of public schools during the summer solves the rent problem. In others, rooms in settlements and church houses may be secured free of charge. The equipment of a new station is often donated or paid for by special subscription.



sions of child hygiene of the New York and Kansas State Departments of Health, and from the Child Federation, Weightman Building, Philadelphia.

Several organizations of women living in the country have been formed with the object of studying the problems of the care and protection of babies and children. Much may be hoped from such clubs. In time many of these may be able to employ nurses. New Zealand<sup>1</sup> has developed a successful type of rural health work for mothers and infants which affords suggestions for American communities.

## SUGGESTIONS FOR BABY-WEEK CAMPAIGN NO. 2.

The fact that a community does not feel ready at a certain time to carry out a somewhat elaborate baby-week campaign such as that suggested in the foregoing pages need not prevent its taking part in a general or nation-wide Baby Week. Every community, including those in the country, may carry out at very little cost a simple Baby Week which will yet accomplish great good for its babies. This may be done by choosing from the various activities before described those which may be easily and cheaply carried out, and by devising others of this sort. Many communities may find it unwise perhaps to devote an entire week to the campaign; every community could give one or two days. Such a short campaign may include baby Sunday, with one day devoted to exercises in the public schools, informal meetings, and a rally. For a community wishing to give a week to the campaign but to carry it on very simply the following program might be outlined:

1. A campaign of newspaper publicity.
2. Collection of baby-welfare information.
3. Baby Sunday.
4. A mass meeting.
5. Celebration in the schools.
6. Message to women's societies.
7. Message to fathers.
8. Follow-up work of the campaign.

The activities may be divided, if it seems best, into separate days, such as school day, fathers' day, women's-society day; other days may be added or the above activities may be spread over the entire week.

Some communities may wish to include, in addition to the above program, one or more other features, such as an infant-welfare exhibit, a baby health conference, etc. Any single feature may be chosen from the more comprehensive baby-week campaigns previously outlined.

---

<sup>1</sup> See New Zealand Society for the Health of Women and Children, United States Children's Bureau publication No. 7.



On application the Children's Bureau will furnish press bulletins on Baby Week and on the care of the baby in summer. The press service of many State boards of health will furnish material to local newspapers. Newspaper syndicates, syndicates sending out material in matrix form, and "ready-print" companies may have material with definite release dates on these subjects which they are ready to furnish to editors. Where only weekly or semiweekly papers are issued, the newspaper publicity may begin in advance of Baby Week, as may be determined after conference with the editor. Newspapers published at the county seat or at the largest near-by city are likely to be interested in giving the news regarding baby-week plans in all near-by country neighborhoods and rural schools.

#### BABY-WELFARE INFORMATION.

A special effort should be made that the figures given on page 23 should be compiled for the community.

#### BABY SUNDAY.

In addition to sermons on infant welfare in the churches, meetings in Sunday schools and of men's and women's church societies may be held.

#### MASS MEETINGS OR RALLIES.

If the campaign is a county affair, it may be wise to hold several meetings in different parts of the county.

#### SCHOOL CELEBRATION.

This may be the most important part of such a campaign. At this meeting parents, principals, teachers, nurses, or physicians may give short talks on the subject of the baby; children may read compositions; Little Mothers' Leagues may give demonstrations. An effort may be made in rural communities to have such celebrations in the schools combined with meetings of the mothers of the children who are invited to the meetings. The school celebration may be held in the early evening and mothers and fathers invited. The message to fathers and that to mothers, which have been prepared by the committee, may be read here. Such meetings may take the place of rallies.

#### MESSAGE TO WOMEN'S SOCIETIES.

All women's societies which hold meetings during the week should be asked to give time to the consideration of Baby Week. A message to women's societies, which has been prepared by the committee, dwelling on the important place that women's organizations have in all work for the protection of babies, should be sent with the request

that it should be read at the meeting. Informal discussions may be held.

**MESSAGE TO FATHERS.**

An especial effort may be made to bring home to the fathers of the community their place in protecting its babies. This may take the form of a request—similar to that sent to the women's societies—sent to all organizations of men meeting during the week, accompanied by a "Message to fathers." Informal discussions and talks may be planned.

**FOLLOW-UP WORK.**

The follow-up work of baby-week campaigns is treated on page 43. Especial consideration is given on page 47 to such follow-up campaigns in the smaller communities.

## **REPORTS ON BABY-WEEK CAMPAIGNS.**

The Children's Bureau is very anxious to obtain information with regard to the baby-week campaigns carried on throughout the country. It therefore requests each baby-week committee at the close of a campaign to send to the bureau as complete an account as possible of the campaign. In drawing up the account the following outline may be useful:

1. Name of city.
2. Organizations cooperating in the campaign.
3. Number of people on all the committees.
4. Outline of week's program.
5. Total expense.
6. Newspaper publicity.
7. Was a baby health conference held? Number of babies examined?
8. Was an infant-welfare exhibit held? Rented? Borrowed? Constructed?
9. Number of meetings and talks.
10. Were plays used? Titles? Number of times given? Plays written locally?
11. Special features.
12. Follow-up work planned.

In addition the bureau will be glad to receive copies of printed matter used during the campaign. On request the bureau will send a franked envelope, which may be used in forwarding the material.

## APPENDIX.

---

### CARD INCLOSED WITH PACKAGES OF CLOTHING IN NEW YORK BABY WEEK.

Better Babies.

Better Mothers.

Better City.

Light, loose clothing, and cool sponge baths make the baby comfortable on hot days.

MAYOR'S BABY WEEK COMMISSION.

### SLIPS ON CARE OF BABY'S BOTTLE.

[From New York City Better Baby Week.]

#### *Care of Bottles.*

After using bottles, wash with cold water, then clean with borax and hot water, using brush. (One teaspoonful of borax to one pint of water.)

Keep clean bottles upside down upon clean shelf.

Boil bottles before using again.

#### *Care of Nipples.*

After using rinse with cold water, then turn inside out and scrub well with brush and hot water.

Keep them in a cup of borax water between feedings.

Before using, always rinse them in boiling water.

BETTER BABIES.

BETTER MOTHERS.

BETTER CITY.

MAYOR'S BABY WEEK COMMISSION.

### NEWSPAPER ARTICLES ON BABY WEEK USED IN VARIOUS CITIES.

#### NEW YORK CITY BETTER BABY WEEK.

THIS IS OUTING DAY FOR MOTHERS AND BABIES OF THE CITY—BABY WEEK ENDS OFFICIALLY TO-DAY, BUT THE GOOD THAT HAS BEEN DONE IS EXPECTED TO LAST FOR MANY WEEKS—A SPONTANEOUS INTEREST AND DESIRE TO HELP THINGS ALONG HAS BEEN SHOWN BY HUNDREDS OF PERSONS.

This is the last day of Baby Week, but it isn't the last day of the importance of the baby. Baby Week has done to New York's attitude toward babies what a large, active firecracker placed under the chair of a dozing grandfather might be expected to do. Not that New York hasn't been alive right along to the rights of the baby, but the poignancy of the realization has heretofore been centered among certain organizations and individuals. Baby Week has given every individual in New York a baby consciousness that isn't likely to slumber again in a hurry.



This last day is outing day for mothers and children, and pretty nearly every steamship company in the city volunteered craft which will steam over river, bay, and ocean all day long with burdens of babies.

This afternoon at 3 o'clock Mayor Mitchel is to receive the better babies committee at the city hall and will tender them the thanks of the city for the work accomplished during Baby Week.

No request for money has been made during the entire week of the baby campaign, but members of the committee say that a little money has come in, nevertheless, and, better than money, a spontaneous interest and desire to help things along has been shown by hundreds of people. The telephone in the better babies' office in the Municipal Building has been busied all week by men and women who wanted to know, "How can I help?"

Now that New York has awakened to a realization of its babies, there are many plans on foot for additional baby work. It is hoped that the city will appropriate needed money for activities which have heretofore been held up for lack of funds. Only 56 milk stations are maintained by the health board, and a survey of the birth and death rate, block by block, shows that at least 75 are needed. Workers among the mothers of children have found that many babies die because of ignorance of the mother in regard to proper care of herself, and nurses regard the prenatal work as one of the strongest and most necessary factors in a better baby campaign. There are at present, however, only 6 nurses doing the prenatal work; 40, according to health board workers, would be none too many.

We want every mother in New York City to feel that she can come to the health board for help just as freely as her children go to the New York City Better Baby Week.

To-day is Little Mothers' day, and in every school in the city the mayor's proclamation to the school children will be read and the kindergarten and first-grade classes will take the pledge to the baby:

I pledge to be a baby's friend  
And everybody tell;  
Clean air, clean clothing, and clean food  
He needs to keep him well.

It is a particularly proud day too for the Little Mothers for they are to have special exercises in a score or more of public schools. Of course you know who the little mothers are. At least you would if you had ever tried walking down the street with your baby dressed all wrong or if you had carelessly let him have a lollipop to suck, or perhaps a baby pacifier. I guarantee that you wouldn't go five steps before a little fury would stand in your path and with blazing eyes and imperious mein demand that you take off those tight wrappings or throw away that pacifier.

Special lectures are given each year near the close of the school to these Little Mothers by board of health physicians who tell them just how to dress the baby, how to bathe baby, how to feed him, and all the many other "hows" which mean a better baby.

#### PITTSBURGH BABY WEEK.

PENNANTS FLYING FROM MANY HOMES FEATURE BABY WEEK—THOUSANDS OF STREAMERS DISTRIBUTED AMONG HOMES WHERE ARE LITTLE ONES—BOY SCOUTS ARE ASSISTING—MILK COMPANIES SEND OUT BOOKLETS GIVING ADVICE ON FEEDING BABIES.

The second day of Baby Week, 13,095 attractive and appropriate pennants were distributed this morning throughout the city and are now flying from homes where there are little ones under 1 year of age.

To almost every street and alley in the city squads of Boy Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, members of boys' brigades, and club women went this morning with the pennants and messages of cheer and instruction.

The pennants are to be flown from the homes each day of Baby Week, which ends Saturday with the registration of babies for the improvement contest.

With each pennant went a leaflet giving simple instructions and hints on the proper care of babies, particularly during the summer months, and this message:

"The city of Pittsburgh gives you this flag to hang from your window for a week in honor of your baby. The flags mean that all Pittsburgh is thinking and planning for the welfare of the thousands of babies."



samples; if the names and addresses of individuals wishing these bulletins are sent to the Chief of the Children's Bureau, pamphlets will be sent free directly to the address given. These bulletins can be bought in quantity from the Superintendent of Documents. A price list will be sent on application.

**American Medical Association, Council on Health and Public Instruction, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.:**

Save the Babies. Pamphlet No. 7. Pamphlet on the care of babies. 12 pp. Score cards for use in baby health conferences.

Baby Health Conferences. Pamphlet No. 5. Description of the methods of holding baby health conferences according to the score card of the American Medical Association.

Anthropometric table.

Sample copies and price list are furnished on application to the secretary; also price list of packages made up with the number of each of the publications named above, necessary for baby health conferences of various sizes. Requests for material should be made as long in advance as possible.

**American Association for Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality, 1211 Cathedral Street, Baltimore, Md.:**

Motherhood. 6-page leaflet on prenatal care.

**Russell Sage Foundation, Department of Child Helping, 130 East Twenty-second Street, New York City:**

The Care of the Baby. 6-page leaflet.

**National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness, 130 East Twenty-second Street, New York City:**

Needlessly Blind for Life. 4-page leaflet on the prevention of blindness from babies' sore eyes.

What Women's Clubs and Nursing Organizations Can Do to Prevent Blindness. 4-page leaflet.

Summary of State Laws and Rulings Relating to the Prevention of Blindness from Babies' Sore Eyes.

## LETTER FROM THE MAYOR OF INDIANAPOLIS INDORSING THE BABY-WEEK CAMPAIGN.

*To the citizens of Indianapolis:*

A large number of public-spirited men and women of the city have arranged to cooperate with the department of public health and other organizations especially interested in the welfare of little children and have designated the week beginning October 3 as a time in which to make a special effort to interest all citizens in doing those things which tend to the improvement of conditions and influences surrounding the little children of the city.

I therefore ask all citizens of Indianapolis to cooperate with the committee in charge of the work of arranging for this Baby Week, and I direct that the department of public health and charities of the city shall make a special effort to render a helpful service in this behalf.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the city of Indianapolis this 24th day of September, 1915.

(Signed)

J. F. BELL,  
Mayor.

## LETTER FROM THE MAYOR OF NEW YORK CITY TO THE CLERGY OF THE CITY.

CITY OF NEW YORK,  
OFFICE OF MAYOR.

*To the clergy of New York City:*

The week of June 20 to 26 has been set apart by a committee of citizens co-operating with the health department as a week for considering the needs of the infants of this city. It has been suggested that the clergy of the city call to the attention of their congregations the plans of the committee in charge of this excellent undertaking. Their purpose is to fix the attention, especially during this week, of the whole city on the proper care of babies, particularly during hot weather, in order to further reduce infant mortality.

It is hardly necessary for me to say that this program seems particularly fitting for the churches' support. Much has been accomplished within the last few years in the saving and protecting of child life in New York. In order that



**"It was formerly believed that the rate of mortality among children who had not reached the first anniversary of their birth was a wise dispensation of nature, intended to prevent children with weak constitutions becoming too plentiful. To-day we know that a great infant mortality is a national disaster—on the one hand because numerous economic values are created without purpose and prematurely destroyed, and on the other because the causes of the high rate of infant mortality affect the powers of resistance of the other infants and weaken the strength of the nation in its next generation."**—Prof. Dietrich.

#### **CAUSES OF A HIGH INFANT MORTALITY RATE.**

**"The fundamental causes of infantile mortality are mainly the result of three conditions—poverty, ignorance, and neglect."**—Dr. L. Emmett Holt.

A study of the relation of social and economic conditions to infant mortality is now being made by the United States Children's Bureau. Reports of the findings of this inquiry in a steel-manufacturing town and in a residential suburb have already been published and show a coincidence of underpaid fathers, overworked and ignorant mothers, and those hazards to the life of the offspring which individual parents can not avoid or control because they must be remedied by community action. The introduction to one of these reports says: "All this points toward the imperative need of ascertaining a standard of life for the American family, a standard which must rest upon such betterment of conditions of work and pay as will permit parents to safeguard infants within the household."

There are three groups of diseases which together cause about three-fourths of all the deaths among babies. These three groups are:

1. Digestive diseases, which cause most of the deaths of babies in summer. Bottle-fed babies are most often affected.

2. Diseases of the lungs.

3. Diseases due to conditions affecting the child before or at birth.

Some of the causes which lead to these are:

1. Of the digestive diseases: Lack of breast feeding; improper feeding; impure milk; carelessness of mothers; hot weather; overcrowding, bad housing, and bad sanitary conditions.

2. Of the diseases of the lungs: Infections, bad air.

3. Of the diseases due to conditions affecting the child before birth: Sickness in the parents, overwork of the mother, improper care before or at birth.

"Because the United States differs from other civilized countries in having no general system of birth registration it is impossible to state with accuracy our proportionate loss, but we have the estimate of the Census Bureau that our actual loss last year was about 300,000 babies under 1 year of age, of whom at least half would now be living had we, as individuals and communities, applied those measures of hygiene and sanitation which are known and available. Here is a vast and unmeasured loss of infant life due solely to individual and civic neglect. The economic and industrial significance of such a loss in the general scheme of social well-being is beginning to be realized. It was once thought that a high infant death rate indicated a greater degree of vigor in the survivors. Now it is agreed that the conditions which destroy so many of the youngest lives of the community must also result in crippling and maiming many others and must react unfavorably upon the health of the entire community."—First Annual Report United States Children's Bureau.

**"Infant mortality is the most sensitive index we possess of social welfare and of sanitary administration."**—Sir Arthur Newsholme.

#### **HOW TO PREVENT A HIGH INFANT MORTALITY RATE.**

We are told that about one-half of the deaths of babies under 1 year may be prevented. How can this be accomplished?

##### **PART PLAYED BY THE PARENTS IN PREVENTION.**

1. *Intelligent care by the mother.*—Every mother has a right to know the facts which science has made certain as to ways in which it is possible to protect babies from sickness and death.

**"Give me intelligent motherhood and good prenatal conditions, and I have no doubt of the future of this or any other nation."**—John Burns.



**BABY WEEK.**

A Baby Week is a campaign with a twofold purpose: (1) To give the mothers and fathers of a community the opportunity of learning the most important facts with regard to the care of the baby. (2) To bring home to the community a knowledge of the facts regarding the needless deaths of its babies and a realization of the ways in which it must protect them.

A Baby Week should be a community campaign; each person in the community should feel that he or she has a part in it.

A Baby Week should not be a temporary flurry and excitement, but should lead to permanent work for the babies.

Chicago held the first Baby Week, April 19 to 25, 1914; New York City the second, June 20 to 26, 1914. This year they have been followed by Pittsburgh, Grand Rapids, Detroit, Staten Island, Yonkers, Indianapolis, Topeka, and many other cities.

**LETTER TO FATHERS.**

[Adapted from message sent out during the Pittsburgh Baby Week.]

Tradition has, in the past, left all the care of the baby to the mother. The conditions of our present-day society require that, in addition to providing food, shelter, and other material things, the father must share with the mother the responsibility for the health of his baby.

The following are some of the things that he should understand or do:

He should understand the importance of prospective mothers having good care and advice at as early a period as possible so as to insure the health of the mother and protect the coming baby.

He should see that the mother has adequate care during and after the birth of the baby, so that the mother's health may be continued or restored as quickly as possible, both for her own sake and that she may be able to give proper care to the baby.

He should know the importance of the mother nursing her baby. Breast-fed babies have a much greater chance of living and becoming strong, healthy children than have bottle-fed babies. This is so important that anything that would alter or lessen the mother's milk supply, such as overwork, excitement, shock, or worry, should be avoided.

If, after every effort is made, the mother's milk supply is not adequate, the father should know that clean, fresh cows' milk is the best substitute, and should see that the baby gets such milk and that the mother has the advice of the doctor on its preparation.

He should know that nearly one-third of all infant deaths occur as the result of digestive disturbance brought on chiefly by faulty feeding.

He should know that soothing sirups are dangerous, that pacifiers are both needless and injurious, that the baby needs rest and regular hours of sleeping, and should not be kept up late nor handled too much.

He should know the importance of good surroundings to the baby. The baby needs fresh air and sunlight as much as any plant. Like a plant, the baby will droop and die if kept in a dark, close room, deprived of nature's best health tonics—fresh air and sunlight.

Cleanliness in and about the home is even more important to the baby than to the adult. Baby can not protect itself against dust, dirt, and flies. Flies bred in the open garbage can or in the rubbish heap in the yard may carry germs to the baby's mouth or milk and cause diarrhea or other diseases.

The father should not fail to have his baby's birth registered at the health department. A certificate of birth will be necessary for school attendance, going to work, inheritance, and citizenship.

Lastly, every father should know of and take an active part in promoting conditions in our city which will give every baby a better chance. Some of these things are better industrial conditions, better housing, improved municipal sanitation, improved milk supply, milk stations, and visiting nurses, settlements, nurseries, and other agencies for the protection and conservation of infant life. He should know what his own health department is doing.





**NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS, ROOM 510, 130  
EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, NEW YORK CITY.**

*Exhibit material.*—Two sizes of exhibits on babies' sore eyes: Large exhibit, 5 panels, 34 by 68 inches, standard raising the exhibit 2 feet from the floor; wall space required, 14 feet 2 inches long, 7 feet 2 inches high; weight, ready for shipment, 230 pounds. Small exhibit, 5 panels, each 18 by 40 inches; wall space required, 7 feet 6 inches by 3 feet 4 inches; weight, ready for shipment, 20 pounds.

*Lantern slides.*—Seventy-seven on babies' sore eyes; outline for a lecture or a complete lecture supplied, according to request.

**RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION, DEPARTMENT OF CHILD HELPING, 130 EAST  
TWENTY-SECOND STREET, NEW YORK CITY.**

*Exhibit material.*—Ten panels 3 by 6 feet on infant care; weight ready for transportation, two cases, each 225 pounds.

*Lantern slides.*—Sixteen lantern slides on visiting nursing.

**PUBLIC HEALTH NURSE QUARTERLY, 612 ST. CLAIR AVENUE NORTHEAST,  
CLEVELAND, OHIO.**

*Lantern slides.*—Fifty lantern slides on public health nursing; descriptive lecture accompanies the slides.

**RED CROSS TOWN AND COUNTRY NURSING SERVICE, 1624 H STREET, WASH-  
INGTON, D. C.**

*Exhibit material.*—Thirteen panels, 2 by 2½ feet, descriptive of the activities of the visiting nurse in rural communities and small towns; 2 panels on infant-welfare work; to be hung in tiers of three; requires 13 by 6 feet wall space; exhibit of 6 cabinets, each 8 feet 6 inches by 34 inches by 10 inches; one cabinet on infant-welfare work; weight ready for shipment, 1,200 pounds.

*Lantern slides.*—Fifteen to 20 on the same subject.

*Motion-picture film* on the subject of the work of the visiting nurse in rural communities and small towns.

**AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, COUNCIL ON HEALTH AND PUBLIC INSTRU-  
TION, 535 NORTH DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.**

Cartoons on infant welfare and public health available for exhibits; cuts of the same.

**TITLES OF PANELS IN SEVERAL INFANT-WELFARE EXHIBITS.**

**CHILDREN'S BUREAU.**

Baby's Rights.  
Care Before Birth.  
Nursing the Baby.  
Mother's Milk.  
What Mother's Milk Did for This Baby.  
Artificial Food.  
Baby Needs Air.  
Colds and Pneumonia.  
Baby's Foes.  
When Mother Works.  
Low Wages.  
Mothers' Pensions.  
In the Same Town.

**NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.**

The Necessity of Healthy Parents.  
Birth Registration—Importance of birth certificates.  
Birth Registration—Proof of age required by civil service and some employers.  
Infant Mortality—Electric flash light going out every time a baby dies in the civilized world.  
Necessity of Breast Feeding.  
Health Creed for a Well Baby.  
Pasteurized Milk.

Care of Milk in the Home.  
 Dangerous Soothing Sirups.  
 Dangerous Foods.  
 Fresh Air for the Baby.  
 Where Babies Die (housing conditions).  
 The Fly Pest.  
 Vaccination—Prevention of blindness in babies.  
 Common Colds—What they may lead to.  
 How Colds are "Caught."  
 How to Handle the Baby.  
 Bathing the Baby.  
 Education of the Mother Will Reduce the Infant Death Rate in Your City.  
 Infant Welfare Stations—Their value.

**PITTSBURGH BABY WEEK EXHIBIT.**

***Prenatal care:***

How to Save the Babies.  
 Care Before Birth.  
 The Working Mother.  
 Why the Baby Died.  
 Father Pitt Offers the Mothers Advice and Help in Caring for the Babies.

***Birth:***

Babies' Sore Eyes.  
 Prevent Sore Eyes.  
 Regulation of Midwives.  
 Baby's Rights.

***Feeding:***

Why Baby Should Be Nursed.  
 Mother's Milk.  
 Nursing the Baby.  
 What a Patent Food Did for This Baby.  
 Artificial Food.

***Milk:***

Dangerous Milk.  
 Dairy and Milk Inspection.  
 Certified Milk—What it is.  
 Certified Milk—Method of supervision.

***Care of mother and baby:***

Causes of Baby Deaths.  
 Catching Diseases.  
 Measles and Whooping Cough.  
 Light and Air.  
 Flies.

***Saving babies:***

Baby Welfare Week.  
 Little Mothers.  
 Work of Nurse.  
 The Nursing Bottle.  
 Happy Babies.

**RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION, DEPARTMENT OF CHILD HELPING.**

All Births Should be Registered.  
 Our Country's Faulty Records.  
 A Baby Dies in the United States Every Time This Star Fades.  
 Baby's Pilgrim's Progress Through the Valley of the Shadow of Death.  
 How to Save Babies.  
 The Beginning of Life.  
 Mother's Milk.  
 What Mother's Milk Did for These Babies.  
 What a Patent Food Did for These Babies.  
 Artificial Feeding.  
 Feeding the Baby.  
 Flies are Carriers of Disease.  
 Colds.  
 Whooping Cough.  
 Measles.

LIST OF ARTICLES IN EXHIBIT ON INFANT CARE AT THE EXHIBIT  
OF THE CHILDREN'S BUREAU, PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION

CLOTHING FOR THE BABY.

*Hot-weather costume.*—Cotton band and diaper.  
*Winter costume.*—Shirt, diaper, band, stockings, shoes, skirt, slip. **■**  
gown and wrapper.  
Two dolls dressed in these costumes.

SLEEPING ARRANGEMENTS.

*Homemade crib for young baby.*—Clothes basket, mattress of **silence** **d**  
mattress cover, rubber sheeting, sheets, blankets. Such a crib is described  
illustrated in *Infant Care*, United States Children's Bureau publication  
8, page 12.  
*Crib for older baby.*—Iron crib with high sides, mattress, bedding as **ab**  
mosquito netting to cover bed.

BATHING ARRANGEMENTS.

A washable "hospital" doll, which may be used by the nurse in **demonst**  
ing the baby's bath, low table and chair, bath tub, pitcher for warm water, **i**  
thermometer, towels and wash cloths, bath apron, bath accessories—good **a**  
vaseline, talcum powder, boric acid, absorbent cotton.

OBJECTS NEEDED FOR PREPARATION OF MODIFIED MILK.

Portable gas stove, two burners (electric plate may be used), nursing bot  
(8 ounces—cylindrical), nipples, covered glass for nipples, clean corks, **bo**  
brush, graduated measuring glass, two quart pitchers, one funnel, long-hand  
spoon for stirring, pail or kettle for pasteurizing milk and sterilizing **uten**  
(for home pasteurizers and use, see *Infant Care*, pp. 40 to 46), **tablesp**  
double boiler for cooking cereals.

SCALES FOR WEIGHING BABY.

Scale having balance beam and platform: suitable basket or pan on **platf**  
for holding baby.

PLAYPEN FOR OLDER BABIES.

For description, see *Infant Care*, page 24.

OTHER ARTICLES WHICH MAY BE SUGGESTED.

Homemade icebox. (See *Infant Care*, p. 41.)  
Homemade fireless cooker. (See Circular 776, States Relations Serv  
United States Department of Agriculture.)  
Homemade iceless refrigerator. (See Circular 778, States Relations Serv  
United States Department of Agriculture.)

HOMES OF DO CARE AND DON'T CARE FAMILIES.

An interesting feature of an exhibit is the display of good and bad **kitch**  
or good and bad nurseries, which reproduce typical rooms to be **found in**  
town where the exhibit is held.  
Two rooms, approximately 8 to 10 feet square, are constructed and **furnis**  
to represent two contrasting kitchens or nurseries. The furnishings **must**  
similar, but while that belonging to Mrs. Do Care is shown in **model order**  
other belonging to Mrs. Don't Care, is carelessly or ignorantly **cared for.** **I**  
not advisable, however, to make the contrasts so extreme that both **seem un**

CONTRASTS.

Do Care	Don't Care.
Neat and clean wall paper.	Ugly and untidy wall <b>paper.</b>
Windows screened.	No screens.
No flies.	Flies.
Milk covered.	Milk uncovered.
Clean stove.	Dirty stove.
Dust cloths, etc.	Feather duster, etc.





**U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
CHILDREN'S BUREAU**

**JULIA C. LATHROP, Chief**

**BABY-WEEK CAMPAIGNS**

**(REVISED EDITION)**

**MISCELLANEOUS SERIES No. 5**

**Bureau Publication No. 15**



**WASHINGTON  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
1917**



## CONTENTS.

---

	Page.
Letter of transmittal.....	7
PART I. BABY WEEK IN 1916.	
Introduction.....	9-13
Preparation for the nation-wide baby week.....	9
Extent of the celebration.....	10
Plans for 1917.....	13
Typical local campaigns.....	13-27
Organization.....	13-14
Cost.....	14
Campaigns in small towns and rural districts.....	14
County campaigns.....	19
Campaigns in large cities.....	23
State campaigns.....	27-34
Governors' proclamations.....	27
What State federations of women's clubs did .....	28-31
State-wide publicity.....	28
Cooperation with other State organizations.....	30
Publishing infant mortality figures.....	30
Securing reports of local campaigns.....	31
What State universities and agricultural colleges did.....	31
What State health officers did.....	32-34
State divisions or bureaus of child hygiene.....	34
Details of baby-week programs.....	35-64
Program of days.....	35-43
Flag day .....	35
Baby Sunday.....	36
Fathers' day.....	36
Outing day.....	37
Visiting day and parades .....	37
School day and school cooperation.....	38
Birth-registration day .....	42
Baby-welfare information.....	43-45
Birth registration.....	43
Baby death rates.....	43
Community conditions and baby-welfare work .....	44
Baby-welfare exhibits.....	45-49
Interesting devices.....	45
Exhibits on baby care.....	46
Securing exhibit material.....	48
Moving and changing exhibits .....	49
Baby-health conferences.....	49-51
Popularity of noncompetitive conference.....	49
Appointments in advance.....	50



<b>Details of baby-week</b>	
Competitions of various kinds	
Poster competition	
County competition	
Better-motherhood competition	
Other competitions	
Meetings	
Securing an audience	53
Where meetings were held	54
Special meetings for non-English-speaking audiences	54
Plays	54
Pamphlets on baby care	55
Methods of distribution	55
Publicity	55-64
Newspapers	56
Slogans	57
Posters	58
Stationery and programs	59
Leaflets, cards, tags, etc.	59
Baby-week literature	60
Cooperation of merchants and other business men	63
Follow-up work	64

#### PART II. OUTLINE OF SUGGESTIONS FOR BABY-WEEK CAMPAIGNS.

Purpose and general plan of a baby week	69
Organizing a baby week	70-73
Committees	71
Time of holding baby week	73
Cost	73
Details of baby-week programs	73-78
Program for a baby day	74
Program of days	74-78
Flag day	74
Baby Sunday	76
Fathers' day	76
Outing day	76
Visiting day and parades	76
School day	77
Birth-registration day	77
Baby-welfare information	78-80
Birth registration	78
Baby death rate	78
Baby-welfare work	80
Community conditions	80
Baby-welfare exhibit	81-85
Subject matter of an exhibit	81
Securing exhibit material	82-85
Making wall panels	82
Exhibit of objects	84
Demonstrations	84
Explainers	85
Publicity about the exhibit	85



## ILLUSTRATIONS.

Frontispiece: Baby-week campaigns. (Map.)

1. Baby week was celebrated on Indian reservations. Reproduced from Indian Babies, How to Keep Them Well, published by the Office of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior.
2. "The Baby Special" run by the Capleville Cooperative Club to the exhibit at Memphis. A practical example of cooperation between city and country.
3. A baby-week parade in North Dakota.
4. Examples of baby-week printed matter used in different towns.
5. A baby-week newspaper cartoon. Reproduced by courtesy of Baltimore Evening Sun.
6. This prize-winning poster in a newspaper contest was made by a schoolboy. The picture was clipped from a magazine; the glass, bottle, and lettering were done by hand. Reproduced by courtesy of Baltimore Evening Sun.
7. One method of advertising baby week used in Helena, Ark.
8. Attractive lessons on an unpleasant subject. Designs used for posters and pasters issued by the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. Design shown at the right won first prize among public-school children of New York City (two small cuts).
9. Suggestion for a fathers' day leaflet (from The Chatauquan, Valley City, N. Dak.).
10. This certificate, presented to parents of every newly registered baby in Cleveland, stimulates interest in birth registration and the reporting by the parents of unregistered babies.
11. A panel from the blue-print exhibit prepared by the Pennsylvania Department of Health.
12. Everything prepared for a demonstration of baby care (Stamford, Conn.).
13. Well-arranged exhibit of food for young children, at Erie, Pa.
14. A public-health exhibit from Lawrence, Mass.
15. Clothing for a little girl at minimum cost, exhibited at Boonton, N. J.
16. Homemade articles for the care and amusement of young children, exhibited in Boonton, N. J.































cooperation of all organizations and women, the general each organization. Seco wide, 16 lecture centers general exhibit was held at this general exhibit. centers, did not cost one men in Memphis respon most interesting exampl large banner which was canvas for the banner; attended to the eyelets; the banner in position. committee. One busines even the laundry work w Our slogan, "Cooperatio

The main exhibit hall was open for one week and the attendance was over 15,000; 50,000 bulletins were distributed and 400 babies were examined at clinics. The exhibit was solely an educational one, and three lectures each day were given. All stores throughout city and county displayed baby windows and used their daily newspaper space to advertise the baby week.

Baby day was very successful in all the rural cooperative clubs of Shelby County, with lectures and baby parades. The inclosed pictures may give you an idea of how they cooperated with the city exhibits by running baby specials for the baby clinics. (See illus. No. 2.)

From the Shelby County Cooperative Club come suggestions for a program which any grange would find suitable:

1. Each member to answer roll call with a good idea for the care of babies.
2. How can this community better its conditions for babies?
3. Report on sanitary conditions of the community which affect babies.
4. Baby foes.
5. What do the school and the community offer in the way of playgrounds?
6. What does the community offer in the way of libraries?

The next report shows what was done in an enterprising Alabama county:

#### ONE-DAY CELEBRATION AT THE COURTHOUSE.

Our first baby day was held in Centerville, Bibb County, Ala. It was an enthusiastic day for the better-baby cause. We posted our town with hand-made posters made of baby pictures and printed with crayons. We decorated the courthouse, where the speaking was held, darkened it as best we could and had magic lantern scenes and fine lectures on birth registration and talks by the president of the county medical association, before noon. Then a delightful dinner was served on the courthouse lawn by the ladies of the town to everyone present.

#### AUTOMOBILE RIDE, LECTURES, AND EXAMINATION OF BABIES.

As soon as dinner was over all of the mothers and babies were taken to ride in automobiles decorated with big pompons of baby colors in crepe paper

















### **What State federations of women's clubs did.**

To the women's organizations of the country belongs the chief credit for the widespread popularity of baby week. In some States a special baby-week chairman was appointed by the State Federation of Women's Clubs. Elsewhere the president of the federation undertook the work, or the State chairman of civics, home economics, or public health was assigned to the baby-week campaign. A valuable service was performed by these State chairmen in gathering information from the Federal Children's Bureau, the State boards of health, and the extension divisions of State universities and agricultural colleges; in giving publicity to the kinds of assistance that were available from the various State agencies; and in writing to individual clubs in different parts of the State and offering suggestions and model programs suited to local conditions.

### **STATE-WIDE PUBLICITY.**

The following letter, circulated in Missouri, illustrates the type of letter sent out by State chairmen to each federated club in a State:

JANUARY 18, 1916.

DEAR MADAM: For the first time in the history of our country the women of the United States are asked by the Government to do a definite thing. The Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C., asks every community in our land to set aside some week this spring for baby week. The week chosen is March 4 to 11. If that week does not suit your local conditions, any other week may be chosen.

In cooperation with the General Federation of Women's Clubs and the American Medical Association this week is to be made national. One hundred million people are to be made to give some thought to the importance of babies. We hope that every house in all our country that can boast a baby under 3 years of age will signify this fact by placing on "the lintel and the two side posts" an American flag. This will say to the world, We have a baby, and we are trying to give it the best we can.

We must not stop with that. It must be made a week of community education on baby welfare. Every phase of baby care and culture must be illustrated and discussed.

Each club willing to devote this week or part of a week to work for the babies of its community should send a letter or postal addressed to the Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C., asking for directions and assistance, which will be sent you free of charge. While you are waiting for this bulletin to come, appoint the following committees: 1, General management; 2, Program; 3, Advertising and publicity; 4, Exhibits; 5, Medical examinations; 6, Window displays of all firms—drugs, groceries, clothing, books, amusements, furniture, etc.

This should be made a community affair, with the club women as leaders. Enlist the cooperation of every club woman in your town. Assign definite things to each organization, and the result will be an educational movement that shall bring much good to the whole community and in particular to the *babies*.



**TO THE EDITOR.**

**We need your cooperation in this NATION-WIDE BABY-WEEK  
Campaign**

**MARCH 4-11.**

**You are the Torch that must go into every home and lead the way. Please ask the mayor of your town to issue a proclamation asking the cooperation of every citizen in the movement. Better Babies means a Better Nation. It is easier, better, and cheaper to prevent than to cure disease. I thank you for your past cooperation in our civic and health work.**

**(Signed)**

**-----  
Chairman.**

In Mississippi the State federation called on the governor for a proclamation, arranged that news of the campaign be published in every daily paper in the State, and offered a prize for the best slogan.

#### **COOPERATION WITH OTHER STATE ORGANIZATIONS.**

The Wisconsin State campaign illustrates how the State federations and other State agencies cooperated. In November a circular letter was sent by the president of the State federation not only to federated clubs but also to interested women in towns where there were no federated clubs urging prompt action and giving the addresses of State organizations which would supply baby-week material and suggesting where speakers might be secured. Later a message on baby week was sent around again through the federation bulletin. Shortly afterwards the president reported:

I have written to various organizations and have received favorable replies promising active cooperation from the State health departments, the university-extension department, the library commission, and the Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association. They will furnish material and speakers. Probably I shall later receive replies from appeals for cooperation to other organizations.

In many States the chairman of the committee on home economics of the State federation was on the staff of the State agricultural college. This meant especially close cooperation between these two bodies, as in Nebraska, where the chairman, through her double affiliation, reached 200 unfederated women's clubs, of which 30 were rural and one 30 miles from the railroad.

#### **PUBLISHING INFANT MORTALITY FIGURES.**

The State chairman in Rhode Island sent out a printed notice devoted to the subject of baby death rates everywhere. With it she inclosed the table of infant mortality in Rhode Island towns,



that of Wisconsin, cial pamphlets. Cornell University, tion of food for litt week exhibits.

The University active part in camp week exhibit includ of Washington.

The hearty good extension professors and the director o versity is typical o in many States.

I am most happy to indorse the campaign for baby week. We shall be able to boost for it, since there are eight women on the road all the time. I shall be glad to have posters made and shall place these in every classroom, from now until March 4. This will call the matter to the attention of at least 13,000 women. Each woman in our extension department will be glad to spend some time each week explaining the plan and its purpose.

We shall be able to supply outlines for study and copies of literature on the care of children. You may count upon the most hearty cooperation from each member of our home economics extension staff.

I am glad to have your communication of October 28, relative to the nation-wide baby week, March 4 to 11, 1916. This division will be glad to cooperate with the women's clubs of Iowa for this week. We are duplicating our charts so that we now have available several sets of charts dealing with child welfare which can be used that week. Additional charts will be made as rapidly as possible. I hope to double the number of charts that we now have before that time.

The division stands ready to furnish the services of two trained physicians to be of service in this baby week also. Beyond this we have nothing available, owing to our limited amount of money.

The exhibit material, etc., which State universities and agricultural colleges report that they have for lending or for distribution, and the other kinds of assistance which they are prepared to render, are listed in the appendix, page 121.

#### **What State health officers did.**

Most of the State health officers saw in the proposed baby week an opportunity for carrying out educational work for infant welfare and promised the help of their departments. Many, however, on account of lack of appropriation, were unable to do very much. One New England health officer, who could not supply material in 1916, writes that he has now acquired exhibits, slides, and printed matter









Boy Scouts  
a Missouri cit  
shared by the  
lution, which  
whose families  
terest of the fir

Since the ai  
emblem in his  
opportunity to

In many cor  
grams of the  
letter that wer  
the leaflets on

The committee  
asks you to displ

Each home wh  
that all are think

Bring your bab  
to the park on S  
city has ever ha  
traffic over the l  
of our city's child

You are also in  
the city hall, an  
torium. On Wed

tain the babies up to the age of 3 years, and their mothers, in the park.

Watch the newspaper for announcements of baby week.

#### BABY SUNDAY.

Baby Sunday was generally observed by an announcement of baby week and its purposes from the pulpits of various religious bodies; frequently by the reading of the governor's or mayor's proclamation. In some cases sermons on baby welfare were preached. Physicians were invited to occupy pulpits on Sunday evening in several Illinois communities.

Sunday-school celebrations proved very popular.

#### FATHERS' DAY.

In manufacturing towns fathers' day was celebrated by holding shop meetings with good speakers to address fathers on the whole question of what the community owes to its babies, with special reference to local conditions, good and bad. In New York City and in another city in New York State the woman-suffrage organi-

















following leaflet issued in Little Rock, Ark.:

**LITTLE ROCK HAS**

Good laws, good homes, good streets, good institutions, indeed, many things that are creditable to the city. Still all has not been done for the welfare of children, and here are a few of

**LITTLE ROCK'S NEEDS.**

**HEALTH.**

Full-time health officer (see recommendations of present health officer in his last report).  
Sufficient sanitary inspectors.  
Stricter interpretation of quarantine law.  
Public-health nurses.  
More hospital facilities.  
A convalescent hospital.  
A tuberculosis hospital (county).  
A housing code.

**SCHOOL.**

An open-air school.  
School nurses.  
Regulation of school lunches.  
Compulsory school law.

**PLAY.**

A comprehensive plan for the regulation of the social life of the younger generation.  
This would include—  
More parks.  
Supervised playgrounds.  
Social centers.  
Public baths.  
Music in parks.  
Recreation commission.

**PHILANTHROPY.**

An industrial school for delinquent boys.  
Charities indorsement committee and federation plan for financing charities similar to Cleveland plan.  
Board of public welfare.







articles included a pacifier, a soothing-syrup bottle, a celluloid device for the baby's thumbs, a pickle, sausage, cake; bottles labeled and containing tea, coffee, beer, and water; a banana, a toy bed with baby sleeping alone and another with baby sleeping with mother, a rubber diaper, a good nursing bottle, the wrong kind of nursing bottle, etc. The explainer gathered a group of spectators and then called on them to tell her in which of the two spaces (for good or bad) each article belonged. After all the articles had been sorted into the right spaces, with proper explanations, they were jumbled together again into the central space, ready for the next crowd.

Panel, Things to Avoid.

6. *Clothing for the baby.*—(Space 7 by 20 feet.) The clothing displayed was supplied by a department store, which sent show cases, standards, and tables. Patterns for simple garments were made by women and sold for 1 cent each. A long table was kept cleared for cutting, and women were invited to bring material and have it cut for them at the booth. The clothing was for children up to 6 years. Good and poor wash materials were displayed on cards.

Panel, Clothing for the Baby.

7. *Baby-health conference.*—The conference was carried out along the lines suggested by the Children's Bureau, with the added feature of a baby-improvement contest for babies under 1 year, to continue until September. Children up to 6 years were examined.

In Stamford the committee was especially fortunate in having a space excellently adapted to a baby-health conference, directly across the hall from the baby exhibit. This included a waiting room, dressing room, and large room (about 60 by 30 feet) for examinations. The large room was divided by wire screen into examination and audience rooms.

8. *Children's exhibit.*—As it was decided to include welfare of children up to school age in the educational work of the week, space on a separate floor was devoted to the following subjects: Children's games, especially home occupations; children's books and story telling; food for children from 2 to 6 years; the Don't Care home; the Do Care home; the milk supply; the Children's Home Society; a dental clinic.

#### SECURING EXHIBIT MATERIAL.

Exhibits were borrowed from various sources, and probably the most useful were those partly supplied by the State health departments, agricultural colleges, or national organizations and partly prepared locally. A number of towns, however, were disappointed because the material was delayed in reaching them or had to be sent on too soon to the next town. A town in Oregon which was disappointed by not receiving the material sent for had a local sign painter make six panels from the illustrations in the bulletin on Child-Welfare Exhibits.<sup>1</sup>

In a city of New York State the chamber of commerce gave a valuable exhibit which was turned over, after baby week, to the women's clubs to be used at a permanent welfare station. Incidentally at this exhibit during baby week two retired trained nurses explained the charts and distributed literature in Italian, Polish, and Yiddish.

<sup>1</sup> U. S. Children's Bureau. Child-Welfare Exhibits: Types and preparation. Bureau publication No. 14.































From the dawn of the world to the dawn of to-day  
 Man's hope in a baby has lain.  
 For the smile on his face  
 Is the goal of the race—  
 Through darkness and infinite pain.

We hail you—the babes of our city, to-day,  
 And pledge you our faith to the end!  
 Whatever your need  
 With thought and with deed,  
 Your uttermost realm to defend.

From the Kansas City Health Department comes this:

#### CHILD'S DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

Every child has the right to belong to the aristocracy of health and intelligence; to be born with a good mind and a sound body.

Every child has the right to be loved; to have his individuality respected; to be trained wisely in body, mind, and soul; to be protected from disease, from evil influences, and evil persons; and to have a fair chance in life.

Every child has the right to be surrounded by that environment in which he may develop to the fullest his abilities and his talents.

The child is the asset of the State; he owes the State nothing.

For use in the kindergartens and among small school children is the following pledge, which was printed in color on a white card decorated with a quaint picture of a little girl and made an attractive souvenir:

#### BABIES' FRIENDS.

I pledge to be a baby's friend  
 And everybody tell;  
 Clean air, clean clothing, and clean food  
 He needs to keep him well.

Unusually charming is the following apostrophe, widely quoted, but with authorship unrevealed:

#### I AM THE BABY.

I am the Baby.

I am the youngest Institution in the World—and the oldest.

The Earth is my Heritage when I come into being, and when I go I leave it to the next Generation of Babies.

My mission is to leave the Earth a better place than I found it.

With my million little Brothers and Sisters I can do this, if the World does not impose too many handicaps.

Now I need Pure Milk and Fresh Air and Play.

When I am a little older I shall need good Schools in which to learn the Lessons of Life.

I want to live, laugh, love, work, play.

I want to hear good music, read good books, see beautiful pictures.

I want to build Houses and Roads and Railroads and Cities.

I want to walk in the woods, bathe in the waters, and play in the snow.

I am Yesterday, To-day, and To-morrow.

If you will make my way easy now, I will help you when I grow up.

I am your hope—I AM THE BABY.









plans to knit the town and the surrounding country into a closer union and to raise the standard of efficiency among town officials. An Alabama town is concentrating on its dairy situation; it is making a campaign for pure milk and the eradication of the cattle tick. A North Dakota town is fighting tuberculosis and working for birth registration and stricter quarantine rules. A Pennsylvania town is exterminating its mosquitoes. A town which celebrated only one day in North Dakota decided on that day to give hot lunches to the school children and to begin buying playground apparatus. A Nebraska city which had a good permanent exhibit has been taking it from school to school for the instruction of mothers.



12

1











**6. Plays.**

7. Competitions in poster making and essay writing, mothers' contests, etc.

8. Publicity and education through newspapers, advertising, and the distribution of leaflets and pamphlets on the care of the baby.

9. Follow-up work.

**Program for a baby day.**

In communities wishing to devote only a single day to the celebration the program may include any of the above features which can be easily carried out. The following program is suggested for a baby day:

1. Baby-health conference held during the morning and early afternoon.

2. A small exhibit, prepared locally, shown in connection with the conference.

3. An afternoon meeting for mothers.

4. Distribution of pamphlets on the care of the baby.

5. An evening meeting for everyone, with motion pictures or lantern slides, short talks, a play performed by children.

6. Articles in the newspapers.

7. A study, made before baby day, of birth registration in the community.

8. Follow-up work.

Or this simpler program:

1. A small exhibit shown in some central place; for instance, at the school or in the window of a general store.

2. A school celebration with essays or a play by the children.

3. An evening meeting at the school with lantern slides, a popular program, and a short address on the subject of baby day.

4. Articles in the daily or weekly newspaper.

5. Follow-up work.

**Program of days.**

The feature of baby week that affords the best opportunity for securing good newspaper publicity and for enlisting large numbers of volunteer workers is a series of special events for each day in the week. Committees may find helpful the descriptions of various "days" celebrated last year. (See pp. 35 to 43.) With regard to plans for a few of the days the following suggestions may be useful.

**FLAG DAY.**

On this day, which may come on the Saturday before baby week opens, or on Monday, banners are distributed to the homes of all

















**1. Care of child and mother—Continued.**

Care of the mother.

Prenatal care.

Care at confinement.

Care of children with paralyzed muscles.

Muscle training, etc.

**2. Community conditions.**

Birth registration.

Baby death rate.

Contagious diseases~ including infantile paralysis.

Milk supply.

Water supply.

**3. Community needs.**

Infant-welfare stations.

Public-health nurses for infant-welfare and prenatal work.

Larger appropriation for public-health work.

Public outdoor recreation.

Improvement in birth registration and in sanitary conditions—milk supply, housing, etc.

**Securing exhibit material.**

Exhibit material may be bought, rented, borrowed, or prepared locally. In general the most successful exhibits combine material which is prepared locally with that which is obtained in other ways.

Many State boards of health and extension departments of State universities and agricultural colleges have exhibit material which they will send out through the State to any organization paying transportation. On pages 121 to 131 of the appendix will be found a list of material available from these sources in various States. These departments are adding rapidly to their supply of exhibit material; therefore it would be worth while to make application to such State agencies for exhibit material even in cases where the agencies do not appear in this list.

Several national organizations and Federal departments have traveling exhibits on infant-welfare subjects. For a list of these organizations and departments and for details regarding their exhibit material, see appendix, pages 117 to 121.

It is well to make application for this material as long in advance as possible, as last year proved that there was an overwhelming demand at the last moment for all available material.

**MAKING WALL PANELS.**

If no exhibit material on the care of infants in the form of wall panels is found to be available, the exhibit committee may wish to



































This may be established at a county seat, possibly in the courthouse; here the local or county nurse may have her headquarters; there may be a rest room for mothers and babies, scales for weighing the baby, objects for use in demonstrations by the nurse, a small exhibit on baby and maternal welfare, and literature for distribution on the care of mother and baby. Here the nurse can be consulted by mothers from the surrounding country; the baby can be weighed, and advice on the care of mother and baby given. Here baby-health conferences can be held by physicians at regular intervals.

Information with regard to the equipment and establishment of infant-welfare stations will be given by the Children's Bureau on request.

### **Instruction of young girls in infant hygiene.**

In some cities instruction in infant hygiene is given as a regular part of the school work, in others it frequently takes the form of Little Mothers' Leagues, which are self-governing organizations of the girls of the higher grades in the schools. The girls are given lectures and demonstrations by physicians, nurses, or teachers. On joining they receive a certificate and often a badge or button. In at least 97 cities some instruction of this kind is reported. Further information with regard to this work among schoolgirls may be obtained from the Children's Bureau, from the divisions of child hygiene of the New York City and the New York and Kansas State Departments of Health, and from the Child Federation, Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia.

### **Birth registration.**

If the question of birth registration has not been given any special emphasis in the preliminary work or in the actual campaign, the suggestions made on page 77 may be of assistance in forming plans for follow-up work. To secure permanent results the committee should consult with State and local registration authorities; should ascertain by inquiry of these officers or by correspondence with the United States Census Bureau, Washington, D. C., or with the Children's Bureau whether the State registration law needs amending or whether a new law is needed; and should make some investigation to ascertain whether the law is adequately administered. Suggestions concerning types of investigation may be obtained by addressing the Children's Bureau.

If the question of birth registration has been emphasized in the campaign, the follow-up work may consist chiefly in devising methods to keep the subject fresh in the minds of the parents in the community. The State and local registration authorities may be consulted as to the best method of doing this.





matter and press material used during the campaign. On request the bureau will send a franked envelope, which may be used in forwarding the material.



Spring  
Ave.

anta.  
sta.  
ridge.  
\_ paville.  
ckshear.  
kely.  
\_ rick.

**Carbondale.**  
**Cartersville.**  
**Champaign.**  
**Charleston.**  
**Chicago.**  
**Chicago H'ta.**  
**Danville.**  
**Decatur.**  
**De Kalb.**  
**Dwight.**  
**Elgin.**  
**Elinwood.**  
**Evanson.**  
**Fairbury.**  
**Farmer City.**  
**Forest Park.**  
**Galena.**  
**Galesburg.**  
**Gibson City.**  
**Harvey.**  
**Highland Park.**  
**Hinsdale.**  
**Jacksonville.**  
**Joliet.**  
**Jonesboro.**  
**Kankakee and**  
**county organ-**  
**izations.**  
**Kewanee.**  
**La Salle.**  
**Lake Forest.**  
**Lincoln.**  
**Lockport.**  
**Marion.**  
**Mattoon.**  
**Melvin.**  
**Mendota.**  
**Morris.**  
**Mound City.**  
**Mount Carmel.**  
**Mount Carroll.**  
**Mount Vernon.**  
**Murphysboro.**  
**Olney.**  
**Winnetka.**  
**Zion.**  
**Indiana :**  
**Anderson.**  
**Aurora.**  
**Brookville.**  
**Butler.**  
**Columbia City.**  
**Columbus.**  
**Elkhart.**  
**Evansville.**  
**Frankfort.**  
**Greensfield.**  
**Holland and**  
**Dubois Coun-**  
**ty organiza-**  
**tions.**  
**Indianapolis.**  
**Kentland.**  
**Kokomo.**  
**La Fayette.**  
**Lagrange.**  
**Laporte.**  
**Marion (N.).**  
**Michigan City.**  
**Mishawaka.**  
**Morgantown.**  
**Mount Vernon.**  
**Plymouth.**  
**Roachdale.**  
**Rochester.**  
**Rolling Prairie.**  
**Sullivan.**  
**Terre Haute.**  
**Tipton.**  
**Valparaiso.**  
**Vincennes.**  
**Wabash.**  
**Whiting.**  
**Winamac.**  
**Winona Lake.**  
**Iowa :**  
**Akron.**  
**Allison.**  
**Elkader.**  
**Emmetsburg.**  
**Epworth.**  
**Fonda.**  
**Fort Dodge.**  
**Garner.**  
**Glenwood.**  
**Glidden.**  
**Goldfield.**  
**Grand Junction.**  
**Greenfield.**  
**Grinnell.**  
**Grundy Center.**  
**Guthrie Center.**  
**Harlan.**  
**Idagrove.**  
**Iowa City.**  
**Iowa Falls.**  
**Jefferson.**  
**Keokuk.**  
**Laporte City.**  
**Laurens.**  
**Le Mars.**  
**Marshalltown.**  
**Mediapolis.**  
**Mount Pleasant**  
**and Henry**  
**County organ-**  
**izations.**  
**Mount Vernon.**  
**Muscatine.**  
**Mystic.**  
**New Sharon.**  
**Odebolt.**  
**Oelwein.**  
**Ossage.**  
**Oskaloosa.**  
**Oto.**  
**Ottumwa.**  
**Pella.**  
**Perry.**  
**Ralston.**  
**Redfield.**  
**Red Oak.**







**North Carolina—  
Continued.**

Goldsboro.  
Greenville.  
Oxford.  
Randleman.  
Salisbury.  
Spray.  
Vineland.  
Waynesville.

**North Dakota :**

Alexander.  
Ambrose.  
Aneta.  
Ashley.  
Bathgate.  
Beach.  
Bismarck.  
Bottineau.  
Bowman.  
Cando.  
Carrington.  
Carson.  
Casselton.  
Cavaller.  
Cogswell.  
Columbus.  
Crosby and Fill-  
more Township.  
Crystal.  
Devils Lake.  
Ellendale.  
Fargo.  
Fessenden.  
Flaxton.  
Getchell Prai-  
rie (p. o. Val-  
ley City).  
Grand Forks.  
Hankinson and  
Greendale  
Township.  
Jamestown.  
Juanita.  
Jud.  
Kenmare.  
Lakota.  
La Moure.  
Langdon.  
Larimore.  
Leal.  
Leeds.  
Leith.  
Lidgerwood.  
Lignite.  
Lishon.  
Marion.  
Mayville.  
Minot.  
New Rockford.  
Niagara.  
Oakes.  
Oriska.  
Pembina.  
Pettibone.  
Rugby.  
St. Thomas.

**North Dakota—  
Continued.**

Temvik.  
Turtle Lake.  
Valley City.  
Velva.  
Wahpeton.  
Walhalla.  
Westhope.  
Williston.  
Wimbledon.

County schools  
throug h o u t  
S t a t e g e n-  
e r a l l y p a r t i c i-  
p a t e d.

**Ohio :**

Akron.  
Alliance.  
Amherst.  
Ashland.  
Ashtabula.  
Athens.  
Baltimore.  
Batavia.  
Berlin Heights.  
Bethel.  
Bowling Green.  
Burton.  
Cadiz.  
Cincinnati.  
Cleveland.  
Columbus.  
Conneaut.  
Continental.  
Coshocton.  
Crestline.  
Dayton.  
Delta.  
East Liverpool.  
Fostoria.  
Fremont.  
Gallon.  
Garrettsville.  
Greenfield.  
Greenville.  
Harrison.  
Jackson.  
Jefferson.  
Kenton.  
Lima.  
Lorain.  
Marietta.  
Marion.  
Mechanicsburg.  
New Straitsville.  
Newark.  
North Kings-  
ville.  
Norwood.  
Oxford.  
Ravenna.  
Ripley.  
St. Paris.  
Salem.  
Sandusky.

**Ohio—Continued.**

Shelby.  
Spencerville.  
Springfield.  
Tiffin.  
Toledo.  
Upper San-  
dusky.  
Waldo.  
Warren.  
Washington  
Courthouse.  
Wauseon.  
West Milton.  
Worthington.  
Kenia.  
Yellow Springs.  
Youngstown.  
Zanesville.

**Oklahoma :**

Bartlesville.  
Collinsville.  
Drumright.  
Edmond.  
Elk City.  
Fairfax.  
Haileyville.  
Marlow.  
Muskogee.  
Nowata.  
Pawhuska.  
Stigler.  
Wagoner.  
Wewoka.  
Woodward.

**Oregon :**

Ashland.  
Corvallis.  
Joseph.  
Klamath Falls.  
La Grande.  
Medford.  
Oregon City.  
Pendleton.

**Pennsylvania :**

Allentown  
Ardmore.  
Bethel.  
Bryn Mawr.  
Butler.  
Carlisle.  
Carrick (p. o.  
Pittsburgh).  
Chester.  
Clarion.  
Clifton Heights  
and Aldan.  
Contesville.  
Collingdale (p.  
o. Darby).  
Columbia.  
Concord.  
Connellsville.  
Coudersport.  
Cynwyd and  
Pencoyd.  
Darby.

**Pennsylvania—  
Continued.**

Doylestown.  
Drexel Hill.  
Dubola.  
East Downing-  
town.  
East Lans-  
downe (p. o.  
Lansdowne).  
Easton.  
Erie.  
Everett.  
Fredonia.  
Galeton.  
Garrettsford (p.  
o. Drexel  
Hill).  
Greensburg.  
Harrisburg.  
Huntingdon.  
Jenkintown.  
Johnstown.  
Kane.  
Langhorne.  
Lebanon.  
Lincoln Uni-  
versity.  
Linwood Sta-  
tion (p. o.  
Marcus  
Hook).  
Mahanoy City.  
Meadville.  
Media.  
Mercer.  
Morton.  
Narberth.  
New Brighton.  
New Castle.  
New Kensington.  
Norristown.  
Norwood Sta-  
tion.  
Oakmont.  
Palmerton.  
Philadelphia.  
Pittsburgh.  
Plymouth.  
Pottsville.  
Quarryville.  
Reading.  
Ridley Park.  
Rutledge.  
Sandy Lake.  
Sharon Hill.  
Somerset.  
South Bethle-  
hem.  
Stroudsburg.  
Sunbury.  
Swarthmore.  
Tidioute.  
Titusville.  
Towanda.









of infant deaths. Its scope is world-wide, and on its partial solution; at least, depends the welfare of posterity. The call for action on such a problem may fairly be termed urgent."—R. B. Phelps.

"It was formerly believed that the rate of mortality among children who had not reached the first anniversary of their birth was a wise dispensation of nature, intended to prevent children with a weak constitution becoming too plentiful. To-day we know that a great infant mortality is a national disaster—on the one hand, because numerous economic values are created without purpose and prematurely destroyed, and, on the other, because the causes of the high rate of infant mortality affect the powers of resistance of the other infants and weaken the strength of the Nation in its next generation."—Prof. Dietrich.

### **Causes of a high infant mortality rate.**

"The fundamental causes of infantile mortality are mainly the result of three conditions—poverty, ignorance, and neglect."—Dr. L. Emmett Holt.

A study of the relation of social and economic conditions to infant mortality is now being made by the United States Children's Bureau. Reports of the findings of this inquiry in a steel-manufacturing town and in a residential suburb have already been published and show a coincidence of underpaid fathers, overworked and ignorant mothers, and those hazards to the life of the offspring which individual parents can not avoid or control because they must be remedied by community action. The introduction to one of these reports says: "All this points toward the imperative need of ascertaining a standard of life for the American family, a standard which must rest upon such betterment of conditions of work and pay as will permit parents to safeguard infants within the household."

There are three groups of diseases which together cause about three-fourths of all the deaths among babies. These three groups are:

1. Digestive diseases, which cause most of the deaths of babies in summer. Bottle-fed babies are most often affected.

2. Diseases of the lungs.

3. Diseases due to conditions affecting the child before or at birth.

Some of the causes of these diseases are:

1. Of the digestive diseases: Lack of breast feeding, improper feeding, impure milk, carelessness of mothers, hot weather, overcrowding, bad housing, and bad sanitary conditions.

2. Of the diseases of the lungs: Infections, bad air.

3. Of the diseases due to conditions affecting the child before birth: Sickness in the parents, overwork of the mother, improper care before or at birth.

"Because the United States differs from other civilized countries in having no general system of birth registration it is impossible to state with accuracy our proportionate loss, but we have the estimate of the Census Bureau that our actual loss last year was about 300,000 babies under 1 year of age, of whom at least half would now be living had we, as individuals and communities, applied those measures of hygiene and sanitation which are known and available. Here













**WHAT MOTHER'S MILK DID FOR THIS BABY.**

Artificial Food.

Baby Needs Air.

Colds and Pneumonia.

Baby's Foes.

When Mother Works.

Low Wages.

Mothers' Pensions.

In the Same Town.

### **New York State Department of Health.**

**The Necessity of Healthy Parents.**

Birth Registration—Importance of birth certificates.

Birth Registration—Proof of age required by civil service and some employers.

Infant Mortality—Electric flash light going out every time a baby dies in the civilized world.

Necessity of Breast Feeding.

Health Creed for a Well Baby.

Pasteurized Milk.

Care of Milk in the Home.

Dangerous Soothing Syrups.

Dangerous Foods.

Fresh Air for the Baby.

Where Babies Die (housing conditions).

The Fly Pest.

Vaccination.

Prevention of Blindness in Babies.

Common Colds—What they may lead to.

How Colds are "Caught."

How to Handle the Baby.

Bathing the Baby.

Education of the Mother Will Reduce the Infant Death Rate in Your City.

Infant-Welfare Stations—Their value.



For leaflets and pamphlets write to the publishing agency as here indicated.

The Children's Bureau can supply only its own publications and material.

**Childrens' Bureau, United States Department of Labor,  
Washington, D. C.**

*Exhibit material.*—Twelve wall charts on infant welfare mounted on linen, 20 by 40 inches.

*Lantern slides.*—Set of 50 lantern slides on infant care, each slide having an appropriate label of explanation; no outline for lecture.

*Motion-picture film.*—A Day in Baby's Life. A film giving details of the care of the baby; suitable to serve as accompaniment to a lecture to women or young girls on the care of the baby. Film can not be lent, as it is worn out, but upon request permission will be given to departments of health and private organizations to have copies of the film made from the negative. Length of film, about 1,500 feet.

*Bulletins, etc.:*

Prenatal Care.—A 35-page bulletin dealing with the care of the mother during pregnancy.

Infant Care.—An 81-page bulletin dealing with the care of babies up to 2 years of age.

Child Care.—(In preparation.)

Maternal Mortality from all Conditions Connected with Childbirth.

Baby-Week Campaigns.

Child-Welfare Exhibits: Types and preparation.

Birth Registration.

A Tabular Statement of Infant-Welfare Work in the United States.

How to Organize a Children's Health Conference. (In press.)

For a complete list of all Children's Bureau publications, see pages 2 and 3 of cover.

*Other forms of assistance in a baby-week campaign:*

Press material on baby week.

Press material on birth registration.

Leaflet of directions for carrying out a birth-registration test.

Outline of suggestions for programs on The Community and the Child.

Circular of information about motion-picture films on child-welfare subjects.

Information about organizing Little Mothers' Leagues.

Information about equipment, etc., of infant-welfare stations.

**United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.**

*Lantern slides.*—Two thousand views dealing with various public-health problems; 80 slides on the subject of milk.

*Bulletins, etc.:*

Care of the Baby.—Public Health Reports, Supplement No. 10. 14 pp.

Same, printed in Slovak.

Summer Care of Infants.—Public Health Reports, Supplement No. 16. 15 pp.

A number of publications on such subjects as children's diseases, infantile paralysis, malaria, tuberculosis, typhoid fever, open-air schools, milk, water, etc., closely related to baby welfare, are also available for distribution. A complete list will be furnished on request.

**Office of Home Economics, States Relations Service, United  
States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.**

*Exhibit material.*—Food and diet charts in colors; useful in exhibits on the subject of food for young children. To be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. The set of 15 charts, \$1; single charts not sold separately.

*Bulletins, etc.:*

Food for Young Children.—Farmers' Bulletin 717.

School Lunches.—Farmers' Bulletin 712.







**Leaflets.**—Care of Baby, etc.  
**Two exhibits, posters, wall charts.**  
**Eighty lantern slides on infant care, the fly, housing, milk.**  
**Lecturers, press articles.**

Connecticut Agricultural College, Extension Service, Storrs.

Press articles.

#### **DELAWARE.**

State Board of Health, Wilmington.

Press articles.

#### **FLORIDA.**

State Board of Health, Jacksonville.

**Pamphlets.**—Prevention of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Vital Statistics, Baby Welfare, Save the Babies.

**Exhibit train, 3 cars;** much material upon infant and child welfare. Itinerary must be arranged in advance and must include towns in same general locality or upon same railroad.

**Small exhibit, wall panels on infant welfare, tuberculosis, and flies.**

**Parcel-post exhibits, 8 on tuberculosis, 7 on typhoid.**

**About 400 lantern slides on general health, including many on infant welfare.**

**Twelve motion-picture films.**—The Long Versus the Short Haul, Tommy's Birth Certificate, Cattle-Tick Eradication, Hope, The Temple of Moloch, The Price of Human Life, Toothache, The Typhoid Story, The Fly Pest, The Fly Danger, War on the Mosquito, The Rat Menace. Films in use with exhibit trains.

**Twelve district public-health nurses and eight assistants to State health officer detailed upon request to assist in planning and carrying out programs through lectures, personal talks, assistance at baby-health conferences.**

**Programs, press articles.**





**Bulletin.**—Save  
Thirty charts.

State University

**Bulletins.**—Iowa  
Bibliography  
demonstrations  
One hundred with  
charges.  
A few lantern slides  
Lecturers. Travel  
Programs, press

Iowa State College

**Pamphlets.**—The  
Feeding the  
from Two to  
Lecturers.  
Very complete set  
Press articles.

#### State

**Bulletin on child care.**—  
Feeding After the First Year; Clothing, Bathing, and Care; Fresh Air  
and Rest; and Habits, Training, and Discipline.  
**Large panel exhibit,** 6 screens, 4 panels each, suitable for elaborate campaigns.  
Transportation expenses, both ways, and any loss due to carelessness in  
packing and handling to be paid locally. Portion of large exhibit material  
reproduced in 12 illustrated colored posters. Set sent free to any resident  
of State. Limited number available for sending outside State on receipt  
of postage (3 cents a set). Infant's layette exhibit, life-size doll, entire  
set correct baby clothes, packed in suit case. Sent for transportation  
charges.  
**Lantern slides.**—A Square Deal for the Baby; Tuberculosis; Clean Milk and  
Safe Milk; The Filthy Fly; Fakes and Fakery; Community Sanitation;  
Conservation of Vision; Man and the Microbe. Memoranda for lectures  
accompany slides. Recipient to pay transportation charges both ways and  
25 cents for each broken slide.  
**Five motion-picture films.**—The Long Versus the Short Haul; The Man Who  
Learned; Tuberculosis; Typhoid Fever; The Fly. Recipient to pay trans-  
portation charges and guarantee reimbursement for loss or damage to  
films.  
**Lecturers,** secretary and members of State board of health, and the directors  
of six divisions of the State board.  
Programs, press articles.

Kansas State Agricultural College, Home Economics in Extension Division,  
Manhattan.

Cooperates with State board of health in supplying leaflets, etc.  
Lantern slides on tuberculosis and milk production.  
**Three motion-picture films.**—John Brand; An Interrupted Romance; Develop-  
ment of the Fly.  
Lecturers, programs, press articles.

University of Kansas, Child-Welfare Department, Lawrence.

Lecturers.



**University of Missouri, Extension Division, Department of Home Economics,  
Columbia.**

**Exhibit consisting of baby basket, model outfit baby clothing; five sets available. Sent for transportation charges.**

**Lecturers. If several talks arranged for same trip university meets traveling but not local expenses.**

**Programs, press articles.**

**University of Missouri, Department of Preventive Medicine, Columbia.**

**One hundred and fifty lantern slides on milk, baby clinic, etc.**

**Lecturers, programs, press articles.**

#### **MONTANA.**

**State Department of Health, Helena.**

**Special bulletin on baby welfare.**

**Charts.**

**One hundred lantern slides on child welfare.**

**Lecturers, programs, press articles.**

**Montana State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Extension Service,  
Bozeman.**

**Printed material for distribution.**

**Charts and panels.**

**Lecturers. College pays travelling but not local expenses.**

**Press articles.**

#### **NEBRASKA.**

**State Board of Health, Lincoln.**

**Press articles.**

**University of Nebraska, College of Agriculture, Extension Service, University  
Farm, Lincoln.**

**Extension service circulars.—Mother and Baby, Care and Feeding of Children,  
Feeding of Children, Children's Clothing. College of Medicine pamphlets.—  
Hygiene of the Child, Home Nursing for Babies, Colds, Whooping Cough,  
Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria.**



**One motion-picture film.—Error of Omission.**

**North Dakota Agricultural College, Extension Department, Agricultural College.**

**Bulletin.—The Baby.**

**One trained nurse, to lecture. Staff also available to a certain extent.**

**Programs, press articles.**

#### **OHIO.**

**State Board of Health, Division of Child Hygiene, Columbus.**

**Pamphlets on care of babies, communicable diseases, tuberculosis, etc.**

**Twelve wall cards 30 by 40 inches; 12 cards 20 by 30 inches. Exhibit of proper clothing for babies.**

**Five motion-picture films.—The Long Versus the Short Haul, Error of Omission, Summer Babies, The Man Who Learned, The Visiting Nurse.**

**Lecturers, programs.**

**Ohio State University, Extension Service, Department of Home Economics, Columbus.**

**Exhibit material, lecturers, programs, press articles.**

#### **OKLAHOMA.**

**State Department of Public Health, Guthrie.**

**Booklet addressed to mothers.**

**Lecturers, programs, press articles.**

#### **OREGON.**

**State Board of Health, Portland.**

**Leaflets.—Are Your Baby's Eyes Sore? The Expectant Mother.**

**Programs, press articles.**



**State Board of Health, Salt Lake City.**

**Circular.—Save the Baby.**  
**Forty lantern slides on care of infant, milk supply, and general subjects.**  
**Lecturers, programs, press articles.**

**Utah Agricultural College, Extension Division, Home Economics Department,**  
**Logan.**

**Leaflet.—The House Fly.**  
**Charts on Flies.**  
**Lantern slides.—Flies.**  
**Lecturers, programs, press articles.**

**VERMONT.**

**State Board of Health, Burlington.**

**Literature suitable for parents, teachers, and others.**  
**Lantern slides on clean milk, oral hygiene, communicable diseases.**  
**Motion-picture films on tuberculosis, clean milk, flies, toothache.**  
**Four lecturers, press articles.**

**VIRGINIA.**

**State Board of Health, Richmond.**

**Pamphlet.—The Mother and Child. Reprints of health bulletins.—The Slaughter of the Innocents, Why a Physician Should Be Employed in Childbirth; several bulletin reprints on birth registration.**  
**Exhibit on infant welfare, numerous charts.**  
**Five hundred lantern slides.**  
**One motion-picture film.—The Fly.**  
**Lecturers, programs, press articles.**





The second sheet of the record is left blank for a summary which forms a written résumé of the more detailed advice given by word of mouth. The following selected summaries will give a suggestion of the type of children coming to the conference and the simple language in which advice is given. All technical terms are avoided in order to bring the suggestions within range of the understanding of a mother of average intelligence.

1. (Summary of above record.) This child has thin, pinched nostrils and contracted chest, due, probably, to presence of adenoids, which make it impossible for him to breathe properly. He is over height but under weight, and is not as well developed as a child of his age ought to be, because he can not get into his lungs enough oxygen to make good blood.











































